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VOLUME XXXIX.

LEADING WESTERN LAWYERS.

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The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

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We shall offer Great Inducements to buyers for the next 30 DAYS. Parties about furnishing will do well to give us a call.

We will move our business about March 1 to the building N. W. corner State and Washington-sts.

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ARTISTIC TAILOBING. ONLY 9 DAYS MORE OF 20 PER CENT

On all Garments ordered of us in January, 1879. STANDARD THE HIGHEST.

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Watches, Jewelry, and Plated Ware can be bought for one half the usual prices at ASHLEMAN'S WHOLESALE AND RE-TAIL JEWELRY STORE, 157 State-st. John G. Ashleman, 157 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES. DISSOLUTION. The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of Biake, Walker & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual coment, Mr. samuel B. Walker retiring, his interest, having been purchased by the remaining partners, who will continue the business as usual at same place, under style of Blake, Shaw & Co., who will assume all liabilities and collect all dues.

RAMUEL B. WALKER, E. NELSON BLAKE, RABLEY PAGE,

(By E. Nelson Blake, attorney-in-fact.)

W. SHLAW.

January 21, 1879.

C. H. MAUSHALL. SENATORIAL.

Logan Again Boldly Charges Upon His Flock of Montezuma, Poweshiek County.

LEWIS & CLARK.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

H. & R. AMBLER. Geese.

Muscatine, Muscatine County.

Briannan & Jayne. Nevada, Storey County, BRANDAR New Hampton, Chickasaw County, HIRAM SHAVER They Surrender, Proclaiming His Greatness and Naming Newton, Jasper County.

Northwood, Worth County.

HIRAM SHAVER.

SANKEY & COOK. Him Senator. Onawa City, Monona County.

L. S. BUTLER.

ROBERT LUCAS

Osage, Mitchell County.
Osceola, Clark County.
Deceola, Clark County.
Delusion That Loud Squawks Can Once More Save Rome.

> The Boa-Constrictor Swallows His Two Crabs, Riddle, and Harts.

Winterset, Madison County, J. & B. LEONARD.

KANSAS—Abilene, Dickinson County.

HOFFMIRE & PIERCE. HOFFMIRE & PIERCE.
Atchison, Atchison County,
EVEREST & WAGGENER.
Burlingame, Osage County.
WM. THOMSON.
Council Grove, Morris County.
JOHNSON & BERTRAM. His Popularity in Unwashed Indiana. Cameron Elected in Pennsylvania,

Conkling in New York, and

Lawrence, Douglas County.

SAMUEL A. RIGGS.

Leavenworth, Leavenworth County.

H. GRISWOLD. Platt in Connecticut. Matt Carpenter's Opposition Falls to Pieces, and He Will Be Elected.

Wichita, Sedgwick County

J. M. BALDERSTON.
MICHIGAN—Coldwater, Branch County

CHARLES D. WRIGHT.

Wilkinson Call to Succeed Simon B. Con-CHARLES D. WHIGH.

Detroit, Wayne County. TINDALL & TINDALL.

Grand Rapids, Kent County. TURNER & SMITH.

Houghton, Houghton County.

THOS. L. CHADBOURNE

Ishpeming, Marquette County.

SWIFT & OSBORN. over as Senator from Florida.

ILLINOIS. THE ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Trioune.
Springfield, Ill., Jan. 21.—The hour having arrived for the election of a United States Senator, the Senate reconvened, and the Secretary read the United States statute prescribing the

MINNESOTA-Montevideo, Chippe Wa BAKER & MILLER.
Northfield, Rice County. BAKER & MILLER.
PERKINS & WHIPPLE
Owatonna, Steele County. J. M. BURLINGAME.
Preston, Fillmore County. HENRY R. WELLS.
Saint Paul, Ramsey County. J. M. GILMAN.
MISSOURI-Chillicothe, Livingston County.
JOHN N. BOYD. nodus operandi. Senator Whiting, of Bureau, with a ponderously-written oration, proceeded to nominate John A. Logan, whom he called a great statesman, patriot, and soldier. As the orator proceeded with his turgid monotony, the Senators on the Democratic side dozed off into gentle slumber, while those on the other picked their teeth and played with their watch-chains. Senator Mayborne, of Kane, seconded the nomination, and occasionally flew to rhetorical hights, from which he fell like the stick from an

Platisours.

St. Louis St. Louis County.

BROADHEAD. SLAYBACK & HAEUSSLER.

MONTANA TER.—Fort Benton, Choteau County.

JOHN J. DONNELLY.

Virginia City, Madison County.

J. E. CALLAWAY. exhausted rocket. NEBRASKA-Albion, Boone County.

LORAN CLARK. Senator Hunt, of Edgar, came to the relief BRASKA-Aloion, Boolean LORAN CLANA.

Beatrice, Gage County. HALE & McEWEN.

Dakota City, Dakota County. THOMAS L. GRIFFY.

Falls City, Richardson County. ISHAM REAVIS of the previous speaker, and seconded the nomination in a modest little speech, which lacked the vim and fire which marked his effort when nominating Dick Oglesby in the caucus. His Geneva, Pillmore County, NORTHROPI& LIKES. speech to-day was that of the paid attorney. Grand Island, Hall County.

Hebron, Thayer County.

Lincoln, Lancasier County.

HARWOOD & AMES. Senator Dearborn, of Mason, on behalf of the Democratic party, nominated Gen. John C. Black, and was seconded by

Mebraska City, Otoe County.

M. L. HAYWARD.

Omaha, Douglass County.

J. M. THURSTON. SENATOR CALLON, OF MORGAN, who called attention to the fact that no corru tion-moneys had ever touched the hands of his candidate. Gen. Black brought no army of Plattsmouth, Cass County, WHEELER & STONE.
Republican City, Harlan County. J. DEMPSTER. bired benchmen to fill the Capitol and the hotel corridors, and wrench from the representatives Sidney, Cheyenne County.

A. M. STEVENSON.
Tecumseh, Johnson County,
S. P. DAVIDSON. tion sought him before he knew he was a candi d.te. Mr. Callon then proceeded to have his TEXAS—Dallas, Dallas County.

TEXAS—Dallas, Dallas County.

W. T. Scott.

McCOY & McCOY.

Weber County.

PERCIVAL J. BARRATT.

Salt Lake City, Salt Lake County.

E. D. HOGE. little say about the Electoral Commission, "the stupendous fraud, by the side of which treason is respectable." Gen. Black was a soldier, and e drew his sword without persuasion, and the time came he knew how to sheathe it.

Baldwin, St. Croix County.

Baldwin, St. Croix County.

H. BORCHSENIUS.
Chippewa Falls, Chippewa County.

Eau Claire, Eau Claire County.
Green Bay. Brown County.

NORRIS & ELLIS.
Janesville, Rock County.

NORRIS & Dane County.

NORRIS & Dane County.

Madison. Dane County. Senator Merritt, of Marion, was glad "we were here, and regretted there wasn't more " of us. [Laughter.] It should never be said that the position of United States Senator was bandied about, bartered, and traded for. Its occupant should say that he was called to it by the popular voice. Gen. Black has never truckled after it. He has no taint on his political record; no ex-jail-birds flocked here in his behalf. The office sought him, and Mr. Merritt trusted he would be elected. The roll-call was then ordered.

WHEN SENATOR RIDDLE'S NAME WAS CALLED, he rose to explain his vote. He stated that he had done all he could do to prevent the nomination of Gen. Logan. The speaker represented Republican constituency. He did not believe that Logan represented a majority of the Reoublican party, or was the best man in the party. His constituents did not believe that the Senate Chamber was an arena for a gladiatorial display. It was the place for cool, caim, deliberate judg-ment. The speaker wished it understood that he was loyal to the Republican party, and, when he voted for John A. Logan, he voted for the Reoublican party, and not for the individual named. He wished the Senators to understand that they were turning off an old servant of the Reican party and taking up with a recent conert. Oglesby's name had never been tarnished with corruption funds or back-pay steals, and, s one of the great Republican party, the speaker wished to enter his protest against the crime of turning out one of the grandest patriots the

THE BOLL-CALL was proceeded with, and Logan was elected by the strict party vote of 26 to 24, Artley having voted for McAulisse, the Socialist candidate.

FOR LOGAN. Hamilton, Hunt, Hunt,
Johnson,
Joslyn,
Kuykendall,
Lewis,
Marshall,
Mayborne,
McClellan, FOR GEN. BLACK. Archer, Brink, Callon, Cheany, Neece, Rinehart, Scott, Shutt, Herdman, Hoener, Jones, Keliy, Dearborn, De Lany, Lee, Mayfield, Walker, McDowell, Merritt, Ware, Wilson-24, Adjourned till to-morrow morning, when the

Senatorial result will be announced in Joint Con-At 11 o'clock Mr. Speaker James notified the House that the hour had arrived for 'action un-

der the joint resolution of the Legislature, preiminary to the election of a United States Senator. The joint resolution, and the Federal statutes governing in the case, were read, and hereupon the Speaker announced that nomina ions of candidates for the United States Senate were in order.

Mr. Mason, of Cook, in accordance with a prerious arrangement, arose and nominated John A. Logan, in a somewhat ornate and rather pro-Mr. Shaw, of Carroll, seconded the nomina-

tion by the reading of a carefully prepared speech of considerable length, and very eulogistic in its characterization of the gentleman George Scroggs, of Champaign, also seconded the nomination of Logan in a brief and some-

what autibiographical speech.

Mr. McFie, of Randolph, also read a little speech on the same subject, followed by Mr. Dewey, of Madison, after which THE DEMOCRACY

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1879-TWELVE PAGES

Mr. McKinlay, of Edgar, presented the name of Gen. Black in a very neat speech, which was followed by remarks from Mr. Ficklin, of Coles, Mr. George L. Zink, of Montgomery, and Mr.

Mr. George L. Zink, of Montgomery, and Mr. Trusdell, of Lee.
Mr. Peters, of Iroquois, put in nomination Alex. Campbell, of LaSalle. This nomination was seconded by Mr. Keuiston, of Will.
Mr. Frew, of Ford, also seconded the last nomination made, after which Ehrhardt, of Cook, on behalf of the Socialists of the Legislature, nominated John McAuliffe, of Chicago, Mr. Meyer, of Cook, seconded the nomination of Mr. McAuliffe, after which the speech-making closed, and the House proceeded to

A BALLOT, with the following result:

FOR LOGAN.

Gross,

ten), Hamilton,
lite-Harts,
Holden,
Hopkins,
Ingham,
Jackson,
Jennings,
Johnson,
Jones (Washing-Spencer,
ton).
Keniston,
Kouka,
Latimer,
Layman,
Lovell,
yon,
arston,
asson,
Lither Abraham, Gross,
Allen (Warren), Hamilton,
Allen (White-Harts,
side), Holden,
Bowen, Hopkins,
Bisbee, Ingham,
Biske, Jackson,
Brigham, Jennings,
Buck, Johnson,
Carter (Adams), Keniston,
Carter (Johnson), Latimer,
Churchill, Layman,
Clark, Lovell,
Cockle, Lyon,
Collins, Marston,
Core, Mason,
Crooker,
Crooker, Matthews,
Crosthwalt, Mckie,
Davis, Milcs,
Dewey, Mitcuell,
Dysart,
Eldridge, Morrison,
Granger, Neal,
Granger, Neal,
Granger, Neal,
Granger,
Gregg, Orendorff
FOR BLAC Voorhees Takes the Reward of

Hinds, Jones (Christian) Ryan, Lewis, McBride, Scarlett, McCreery, Seiter, McKinley, Sexton, Mileham, Sloan, Murray, Snigg, O'Malley, Orendorff, Thomason, Pleasants, Provert, Provart, Mall, Reavill, Robinson (Jack Kobinson (Jack Wentworth son), Robison (Ful-Zink—60.

FOR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. Fay, Savage, FOR M'AULIPPE. Meyer-3.

MR. HARTS, OF LOGAN, made the following explanation in casting his vote for Logan: "Mr. Speaker, in compliance with the rulings of the majority of the repre-sentatives of the Republican party, it becomes my duty to vote for Gen. John A. Logan for United States Senator. While I feel that po litical honor binds me to respect the voice of the majority, yet I also feel that my sense of political policy and justice protests against this vote. But, in consideration of his military service and the choice of the Republican repre atives bestowed upon him, I vote for Gen. John A. Logan."

The result of the ballot was declared by the Speaker, the announcement being received with oud cheers. The House adjourned.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION IS OVER.
By the full vote of the Depublican party in
both Houses Logan was cities United States
Senator for the next six years. He received votes in the House and 26 in Senate. There is a strange coincidence in the tigures. At the Republican caucus last Friday evening he received 80 votes, Oglesby obtain ing 26. The morning trains brought a large influx of political bullaozers, who were telegraphed to come and make assurance Postmaster Palmer and one iam Penn, formerly a newspaper-killer in Cincionati, and now the alleged editor of an alleged newspaper in Chicago. Woodbury M. Taylor and Irus Coy also helped to swell the

there was no attempt made to introduce in the Senate any resolution denouncing the salarygrab. Those who had the matter in charge, after canvassing the situation, found out they could not get enough to support it, and hence there was no hope whatever of getting a direct vote upon the question. When the time came for the anti-Loganites to vote they cast their voices for the swarthy Egyptian, because, for the time being, he was the Kepublican party, and they did not feel that they had strength enough to organize a bolt and elect any other Republican. The Logan managers were prepared for any

emergency. had been fixed so that, should the occasion demand it, be would change his vote from Mc-Auliffe to John. He sold out very cheap. On the organization of the Senate he was made Chairman of a special committee on the abor question, and was empowered to employ a clerk. He selected a fellow named McGilvray, who has achieved a cheap notoriety as a labor-shricker. When the Com mittees came to be grouped, Artley was inform ed that he would have to support Logan in a certain contingency or his man could not retain the clerkship. To this he agreed. It is further stated that the two Democratic members of what is known as the Jim Robinson State-House Ring were also fixed to place their votes with Calamity Jack" whenever the emergency arose. Suspicion points to Franz, of Woodford, a combination of the Greenbacker and Democrat, and Scott, of Schu ler, as the parties. How true this is, probably no one save Long Jones, Logan him-

self, and Jim Robinson, the other salary-grab ber, can tell. THE PROTESTS made by Riddle in the Scuate and Harts, of Logan County, in the House, created a good deal of talk during the afternoon. Most of the Logan men said openly that they were pleased with the result, and well they might, as it showed the potency of the party whip. But in their secret hearts they did not relish the scoring which the protests inflict-ed on the advocates of the back-pay steals. They knew that, while the protesting lash was applied to the back of John Logan they themselves felt the stings of remorse, and like all men who play the role of particeps criminis they hated to have their consciences aroused.

ONE OF THE CHEERPUL SCHEMES for bulldozing was achieved by the aid of the Republican members of the Missouri Legislature. They were yesterday implored to ex-tend their aid, and, in obedience to the request, held a caucus last night or early this mon and passed a resolution requesting the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature to stick by Logan, first, last, and for all time. This dispatch was sent to Speaker James, and by him it was communicated to the leading henchmen, by whom it was placed where it would do the most good. It is contemplated to

A BIG REJOICING in a quiet way to-morrow evening at the Leland, in the shape of a reception to the Senator-elect. The citizens of springfield will pay for the spread, and the supporters of John are expected to call around and receive once again the assurances that all promises of patronage will be

INDIANA. ELECTING VOORHEES.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—The day has

been given up to Senatorial matters. In the Senate, before the noon adjournment, the Re-publicans offered a resolution against the repeal of the Resumption act, which was passed, under pressure of the previous question, by 25 to 29, three Democratic Senators—Reeve, Sarainghausen, and Winterbotham—voting with the Republicans. Then a resolution was offered that no one should be voted for for United States Senator who had voted for a pocketed the salary-grab. This the Democrats moved to lay on the table, and succeeded, by a vote of 25 to 21. To get even, the Democrats offered a resolution that no man should be voted for who had speculated in Venezuela bonds. This the Republicans generally supported, and defied any Democratic Senator to say, on honor, that he knew by competent evidence that Godlove S. Orth had ever so speculated. This was passed— 36 to 10—and then the Senate took a recess until time to vote for Senator. IN THE SENATE

IN THE SENATE
the scene was tame and without incident.
Reeve nominated Voorhees, and Langdon, of
Tippecanoe, Orth. The vote resulted: Voorhees, 26; Orth, 22; Buchanan, 1; Poindexter
and Floyd, the other two National Senators, voted with the Democrats. The vote on the long term was the same, Harrison receiving the twenty-one Republican votes. The Lieutenant-Mr. Voorhees elected for the long and short IN THE HOUSE

the scene was invested with interest and excitement. It was not a certainty, as in the Senate, that Voorhees would receive a majority on first ballot, and no one knew how many were absent. The floor and galleries were crowded. Among the spectators were Gov. Hendricks and wife. Gov. Williams was not present. Ninety-seven members answered to their names, one Demo crat and one National being absent, and one elected member never having been sworn in, and still absent. Van Valzah, of Vigo, nominated Voorhees for the short term, as a man of the people, beloved by the people, and who had spent his life for the people. The triumph of last October was Mr. Voornees' triumph, and, as he believed that

to the victor belongs the spoils, Voorhees should reap the benefits of the victory. Owen, of Warren, named Orth. The vote resulted: Voor-hees, 57; Orth, 37; James Buchanan, 2; Shackelford, of Evansville, 1. This last was the vote of Maj. Gordon, of this county, who bolted Orth. Five so-called Nationals voted for Voorhees because they had no chance to elect the man of their own party. For the long term Willard, of Floyd, nominated Voorhees in a very fervid piece of rhet-

oric patterned after Ingersoll at Cincinnati, but, because of the wide variance between the culo-gium and its subject, fell flat upon the audience. It was badly overdone. He said the people demanded the able parliamentarian, the champion of the West, able to meet and defeat the Wall glaciers of Mount Blanc to resist the sophistrie of the money-power—the patriot without fear or reproach—the statesman whose character was the apotheosis of political sagacity, whose integrity was as spotless as the plumage of the dove that descended from the bosom of the Father at the baptism of Jordan. At this point the overstrained feelings of the crowd vented the mselves in a decided guffaw. But the orator proceeded, and said the man must be a worthy successor of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, Thomas H. Benton, James Buchanan, and Stephen A. Douglas, and he said the only man who could answer these demands was the "grandest parliamentarian" of the latter half of the nineteenth century, the brilliant leader of the people, Daniel W. Voorhees. After young Pogram had been seated, Maj. Gordon named Gen. Ben Harrison in a neat but exceedingly plain speech. The vote resulted: Voorbees, 57; Harrison, 38; Buchanan, 2.

TRUE INWARDNESS.

Immediately after the vote was declared, the House adjourned. Gov. Hendricks said to the law-partner of Voorhees, who was rushing to the telegraph office: "Give Senator Voorhees my warmest congratulations." The Democrats exhibited more interest and enthusiasm over today's work than has been seen in a Democratic Senatorial election since 1856. Voorhees is the idol of the rank and file of the Indiana Democracy. His style and swelling periods captivate the common mind, and it has come to be inderstood that he is not the favorits of the cold-blooded managing ring here, led by Hendricks and McDonald. Hendricks is really deeply mortified, but is sagacious enough to be as warm in his approval warm in his as it is possible for him to be over anything. When Voorhees comes here, on March 6, a grand ovation will be tendered him. Voornees had

83 votes,-three more than I claimed for him at the start. His election has never been really A GRAND JOLLIFICATION of the friends of Voorbees is now in progress at the Bates House. The flowing bowl and the

fragrant Havana play prominent parts and form the chief attraction. DAN GLAD OF IT.

The following telegram was received from Voorhees in response to a notification of his election:

election:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—To Carleton and Lamb, Hotel Bates: Yours received. The result exceeds my most sanguine expectations, and fills my heart with feelings of the profoundest gratitude to the people of Itdiana, and to the faithful representatives of the people. I will labor to justify their great and generous confidence by incereasing devotion to their interests and to the vindication of the true principles of Democracy.

D. W. YOORREES.

WISCONSIN. STILL UNSETTLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 21.—Balloting was reumed this morning at 11 o'clock and again at p. m. Immediately after dinner great excite ment was caused by the rumor of a propositio from Senator Howe that he would withdraw if Keyes would. Committees from the Howe and Keyes caucuses met and deliberated on what course to follow. The balloting this afternoon showed that nothing had come of the conference. Considerable surprise was created by Carpenter's rise to 35 on the ninetieth and ninety-first ballots. At the close of the ballot ing on the ninety-sixth he still had 33. This additional strength was probably fictitious either resulting from a trick on the part of the Keyes men to frighten the Howe per the honest second choice of several Keyes and Howe men, who would at once return to their first choice if hope revived.

EVENING CAUCUS.

The Republican Senatorial caucus reassembled at 7:30. On motion of Senator Richardson, a recess was taken for half an hour. At 9:15 the caucus reassembled. Senator Sackett moved to proceed to bailot for United States Senator. Senator Rice moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Senators Richardson, Sackett, and Hyde, and Mr. Mills opposed ad-journment. Senator Bailey, Speaker Kelly, and Mr. Hutchinson layored it. Mr. Simpson called for the year and nays. Agreed to, resulting yeas 45, mays 43. The caucus adjourned till 6

At half-past 7 the Speaker called the Assem-bly to order for the purpose of balloting for were allowed a small opportunity for airing their cloquence in nominating Gen. John C. Black, of much wailing in the hereafter, and the proverb, United States Senator. Sanderson, of Colum-

Danville, as their standard-bearer in this con- "Put not your trust in Princes," will receive an bia, moved, and the Assembly adopted, a resolution that the Assembly proceed viva voce to ballot for United States Senator.

POR CABPENTER, REPUBLICAN. Allen, J.,
Allen, A. C.,
Ausman,
Barter.
Eastman,
Field,
Fisher, FOR HOWE, REPUBLICAN. FOR CHIEF-JUSTICE RYAN, DEMOCRAT.

Geise, Root, Sperring,
Carel, Keogh, Sperring,
Carey, Muckerheide, Steffcu.
Davison, Marphy, Theissen,
Fleming, O'Flaherty, Thelen,

Condit, T. T., Gray, Condit, J. D., Greening, Ford, Ford, Frost, Messrs. Cox. DeGroff, and Deering voted for Horace Rublee; Messrs. Gallett and Sanderson for ex-Gov. J. T. Lewis; John Brindley for burn: W. H. FitzGerald for Fred W. Horne. The Assembly then adjourned, the ballot

THE SENATE met at 7:30 this evening to ballot for United States Senator. But one ballot was taken, and that merely for form's sake, to comply with the law on the matters Following is the vote:

FOR EARENTER, REPUBLICAN.
Andrews, Chipmen, Houghton, Houghton, Swain, Van Steinwyck, Houghton, Swain, Van Steinwyck, Hologhton, Hol Grimmer, Houghton, Van Steinwyck-4. van Steinwyck 4.
Pon Ryan, Democrat.
Anderson, Morgan, Richmond,
Hoben, Paul, Wolf-8.
Hudd, Rankin, Senator Deering voted for J. T. Lewis; Sen Anderson,

ator Hathaway for C. C. Washburn.

LATER AND SOMEWHAT SURPRISING. The triangular fight for United States Sense virtually closed to-night, and Matt H. Car-penter will, without doubt, be nominated on the first ballot to-morrow morning. The forces of each candidate have been After the adjournment of the caucus at cuses in private rooms, and afterwards together Propositions were made by both to support either, but nothing could be agreed upon. The best of feeling prevailed, and both caucuses ad-journed. Mr. Howe's name was withdrawn and many of his friends flocked to Carpenter.

Enough votes will go to Carpenter TO INSURE HIS ELECTION ON THE FIRST BAL-

and probably by acclamation. The Keyes and Howe men are thoroughly demoralized and dis-gusted, while Carpenter's supporters are in the not be presented at the caucus, but Keyes' name will be, and Senators Burrows, Price, Treat, Scott, Welch, Bailey, Reynolds, and others will stick to their choice, and be beaten if they must be, but beaten honorably and squarely. Ed Sanderson, of Milwaukee, who has been the especial champion of Carpenter, is the happiest man in the United States to-night.

> KANSAS. INGALLS PROBABLY GETS IT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—Senator Ingalls reached here to-day, and was warmly wel-Atchison also arrived this afternoon to work for the election of Ingalls. The candidates all have adquarters at the Tefft House, and the contest has commenced in real earnest. No intelligent idea of the strength of the several candidates can yet be gained, so conflicting are their claims. There are at least forty floating votes which are liable to in either direction. The Ingails men are pledged to stay with him under all circumstances. This is believed to be the most favorable feature of his canvass, as hopes are entertained that votes will be drawn to hi from other candidates, in consequence of his continued unbroken front. Simpson is striving

line of promotion THE PRESENCE OF INGALLS
is doing much to improve his chances and concentrate his forces. Phillips is working for the Greenback votes in addition to his own strength. Next to Ingalls, ex-Gov. Anthony's prospects are most encouraging. Clark is not gaining, and counts only upon his dozen or more of personal friends. Ex-Senator Harvey and Congressman elect Anderson are here to take part in the ex ercises, if called upon. An informal caucus of Republicans was held to-night to consider the advisability of going into a regular Republican caucus for nominating a Senator. Sixty-five members were present, most of whom favor the caucus plan. Another meeting is to be held on Thursday night to further consider the

by transferring them to one of the other candidates. General estimates place him fourth on

PENNSYLVANIA.

CAMERON RE-ELECTED. HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—Both House net to-day and voted for United States Senator. In the Senate, the vote stood: J. Donaldson Cameron, 28; Daniel Agnew, 2; M. R. Thayer, 1; Edward McPherson, 1; G. A. Grow, 1; ab-It is a sent, 1.

In the House, Cameron was declared elected, the vote being: Cameron, 107; Clymer, 76; Agnew, 14; McPherson, 2.

The House will meet in joint convention tomorrow to formerly elect a Senator.

MISSOURI.

THE LONG AND SHORT TERMS. Sr. Louis, Jan. 21.—The ballot for United States Senator was taken in each House of the Legislature at Jefferson City this noon, which resulted in the election of the Democratic caucus nominees, Gen. James Shields for the short term, and Col. George G. Vest for the

NEW YORK. CONKLING ELECTED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The Legislature to

day re-elected Roscoe Conkling United States Senator. The vote stood: Senate—Conkling, 20; William Dorsheimer, 12. Assembly— Conkling, 95; Dorsheimer, 23; Peter Cooper, 2.

ARKANSAS. BALLOTING.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 21.—The joint vote

of the Legislature for United States Senator was: J. D. Walker, 39; R. W. Johnson, 32; M.L. Bell, 22; E. Baxter, 17; scattering, 9; necessary to elect, 61. FLORIDA.

nator, to succeed Conover. . LOUISIANA.

CONOVER'S SUCCESSOR.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.—At Tallahassee

to-day the Legislature elected Wilkinson Call,

TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21.—There was more scoring to-day for the United States Senator-

ship, but to-morrow it is expected the rac be run in earnest. Senator Eustis may succeed himself, yet despite certain newspaper articles well-trained. No duel between Messra. Cunningham and Dupre, but all quiet on the Mis-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA. GOV. VANCE ELECTED.

RALBIGH, Jan. 21 .- The two Houses of the egislature elected Gov. Z. B. Vance United

CONNECTICUT.

HARTPORD, Conn., Jan. 21.—Both Houses of the Legislature elected Orville H. Platt to the United States Sepate.

POLITICAL.

KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.
CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21.—The Gubernatorial campaign in Kentucky is growing interesting. The County Conventions to instruct delegates to the State Convention are being marked by the utmost disorder. In Allen and Todd Counties the contest between the Blackburn and Underwood factions was so violent that the Conventions had to be adjourned to avoid dangerous collisions. Underwood, who is the present Lieutenant-Governor, is a man of varied accomplishments. When he visits the mountain towns be contributes to the festivities by dancing and playing the violin. A few days ago he invaded Dr. Blackburn's stronghold in Union County, in the western part of the State, and captured the Convention. To retaliate, Dr. Blackburn secured Samoson County, in Underwood's own district. At this stage of the canvass Blackstricken districts have made him popular, but by a clever stroke his opponents secured the postponement of the Nominating Convention until May 1, by which time it is thought popular

enthusiasm will have largely subsided. Ex-Congressman Jones, of the Sixth District, was until recently the leading candidate, but his attendance at the Trimble County Convention attendance at the Trimble County Convention so disgusted him with the methods that are being employed that he determined to attend no more. The most prominent candidates, in commending themselves to the people of the State, rely principally upon the sacrifices they have made in the past for the Confederate cause. Dr. Blackburn pronounces for William Allen, of Onio, for President, and hopes to see through him the realization of the dreams of Calboun.

The Republicans have no definite plan of campaign. Among those mentioned as likely to receive the nomination for Governor are Gen. E. H. Murray, Col. Wadsworth, of Maysville, W. O. Bradley, of Garrard County, and Pension-Agent Kelly, of Louisville.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springpield. Ill., Jan. 21.—A joint cancus of the Democratic members of both branches of tral Committee was held at the State-House this afternoon for the purpose of fixing upon a plan of organization for the campaign of 1880. Mr. Tom McNeeley, of Petersburg, presided, and Maj. Ovendorf, of Springfield, acted as Secretary. Speeches were made by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull, William J. Hynes, of Chicago, Senators Dearborn, Merritt, Hanna, and Representatives Herrington, Barry, and others. A committee of three Representatives and two Senators was appointed to confer with the Central Committee as to the oaganization of the party throughout the State. An assessment was made of \$5 each for the purpose of defraying present expenses and forming a nucleus fo future accumulations. The tendency of the remarks made were to put the Democratic party on a positive platform, with no affiliations with Greenbackers, Socialists, Nationals, or any other bastard organization. The Joint Committee held a meeting of conference at the Leiand Hosel, to talk over the details of the projected campaign. After a session of two hours or more, the Committee adjourned, having made satisfactory progress, and having determined on a settled policy for the future.

FLORIDA FRAUDS. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 21.-In the case of the Brevard County Canvassing Board to-day J. H. Allen, a lawyer, testified that he went to Brevard County on account of a letter purporting to have been written by N. A. Hull, Democratic candidate for Congress, for the purpose of obtaining the majority of 200 necessary to elect Hull. Had authority to draw for what money he needed to accomplish the purpose. Witness detailed how the arrangements were perfected, and said the plan was agreed upon to burn the records of the frand after it was accomplished. The work of changing the returns was done, he said, by a deputy of Lee, one of the defendants.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna
WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 21.—At the special election for State Senator of the Twenty-third District held to-day a, two-thirds vote was polled. This city complete gave J. B. Bennett, Republican, 482 majority over Walter S. Greene, Democrat: Town of Watertown, Bennett, 8 ma jority; Ixonia, 107 majority; Fort Atkinson, 121 jority, Ixona, 10' majority; Fort Atkinson, 121 majority for Bennett; Waterloo, Bennett, 73 majority; Palmyra, Bennett, 7; Koshkonong, 13 majority for Bennett. Returns indicate the election of Bennett by a fair majority. The mill-dam question entered largely into the canvass, Greene, the Democratic candidate, representing the mill-dam interests throughout the county.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The Hon. Thomas Costigan, formerly a member of the Legislature, was gan, formerly a member of the Legislature, was to-day appointed Supervisor of the City Record, the official journal of the municipality. This appointment is a defeat of ex-Collector Arthur, who made exertions to have Supervisor Wood retained. Mr. Costigan was a prominent leader of the Reform movement against the Tammany-Hall organization as managed by John Kelly, and which resulted in the election of Mayor Cooper.

SPECULATION.

The Sharks Driven from the Gold-Room
Enter into Provision Deals.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Provisions, particularly pork and lard, have touched lower prices during the past senson than ever before. When the recent snow blockade occurred, the speculators, deeming it a favorable opportunity for a grand bull movement, induced a number of outside capitalists, Wall street men, and others with money seeking investment, to join them outside capitalists, wail street men, and others with money seeking investment, to join them on the representation that there would be great difficulty in making deliveries; that the forthcoming hog statistics would abow a short crop; that the quality of the pork coming forward would be poor; that the owners of live hore were rejuctant to part with their guals. ing forward would be poor; that the owners of live hogs were reluctant to part with their goods in view of the low prices offered, the cheapness of corn, and so on. During the past ten days there has consequently been exceedingly active speculation for a rise in provisions, based on these reports. The movement culminated to-day on more favorable foreign advices, a better export demand, and easy money. Pork alvanced from \$2 to \$2.25 per barrel, and lard from 75 to 87 cents per 100 pounds. The advance to-day alone was on pork from from 40 to 50 cents per 100 pounds. Lard advanced 175 cents. Breadstuffs were affected to-day for the first time, and speculation in them was very active. All the transactions on Change during the day were characterized by much excitement.

New York, Jan. 31.-Wolf & Levy, jobbers in cloth, 24 Church street, made an assignment to-day to Isidore Lowenthal. Liabilities said to be large, Potter and Hewitt Approach the Matter in a Gingerly Way.

The Latter Devotes Himself to Eulogy of the Defunct

Ben Butler Assumes the Highly-Moral Role, and Is Snuffed

The Funds for the Investigation Finally Voted by the House.

Prospect that the Pension-Arrears Bill Will Become a

Clarkson Potter Astonishes His Friends by Opposing Southern War Claims.

Half a Million Persons Preparing to Emigrate to Liberia.

THE CIPHERS.

A DISAGREEABLE TASK.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Potter Committee has at last been instructed to investigate the cipher dispatches, and the result is that the Democrats are very much dissatisf with the whole business. To begin with, the Democratic members of the Potter Committee feel indiguant that they were not allowed tim to say anything, the only members who did speak being Potter himself and Gen. Butier. Potter's speech gives the greatest dissatisfaction to his colleagues on the Committee. It was a weak and shuffling effort, in which he endeavored to place upon everybody else the responsibility for whatever blunders and outrages th was so unguarded in his speech as to admit that the Committee had been guilty of meanner rageous action on the part of the Committee that has not been attributed to me." Potter's speech, briefly, was a declaration that the whole investigation was

A MISERABLE APPATE of which he had no previous knowledge, and it which he had had no voluntary part, and that the only reason why he is its nommal figure-head is because the Democratic caucus seemed to be able to find nobody else, and designated him for the disagreeable service.

sounded too much like Gramercy Park. It bore all the ear-marks of a production of the Literary Bureau. Certainly the sentiments con-tained in the speech which Hewitt read in such ments. To suppose that they are is to believe that Hewitt is capable of THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SELP-STULTIFICA-

It has long been an open secret that his personal relations with Tilden are greatly strained; that he has been outraged at the publication of the cipher dispatches; at the fact that they exmore severe and bitter denunciations than they have at the bands of Abram S. Hewitt, late Chairman of the National Democratic Com-

afternoon which made Tilden a demi-god or a man who has sat apart all these months and suffered with meekness outrages and calumnies that have been heaped upon him, and now Hewitt said for the first time he had been able to ask a vindication. At the expression of

THE REPUBLICANS SMILED. when they thought that the Democrats bad had a majority in the House ever since the 6th of last December, and that Hewitt at any moment could have commanded the time and willing at tention of the House to seek the vindication which he claims Tilden is now about to secure. The whole matter was a farce, a piece of bnncombe, as was well illustrated by Hewitt's own acts when his speech was through. If re-port is true he immediately called upon all the and not allow the Republicans to keep the question open. "Let the matter stop right here," Hewitt is quoted as saying privately to

CHOKING OFF ALL FURTHER REPUBLICAN DE-BATE. This was not accomplished until nearly an hour and a half of the time had been occupied in calling the roll. This time was gained either by the grossest and most conspicuous inefficiency of the tally clerk or by deliberate intention on his part. The roll, when it was read over, was found to be utterly incorrect, the Republicans being nearly all placed on the wrong side. The result was that the entire long roll had to be

his colleagues, and by a beggarly majority of

BEN BUTLER'S SPEECH pointless, and whatever there was in it had al-ready been outlined in the public press. He only had to say that it was no business of the American people whether a great crime had been attempted. Their only concern would have been in case the attempted crime had been successful, as it was not worth while to spend public money to satisfy only prurient curiosity for scandal, or to smirch anybody, or to vindicate anybody. Of course the clap-trap for the poor man could not be forgotten. It would be better to distribute ten thousand dolto this inquiry. Gen. Butler had his usual success at leadership, for when the vote was called he seemed to control no voice but his own.

It is uncertain what course will now be pur-sued. The members of the Potter Committee seem to know less about it than any one else Several state that they absolutely knew nothing whatever of any programme. It is said by some Republicans that probably, all that will ever be heard about the matter in the House was heard to-day; that no report will be made by the Committee, and that Hewitt's enlogy upon the life, character, and virtues of Samuel J. Tilden was intended as a practical closing of the case, so far as the official records of the Forty-fith Congress are concerned. It was found necessary, these gentlemen say, that this Congress should take some public notice of the matter, and the notice which Tilden's managers have chosen to take has been to announce at the end of January, in a pretentious way, a desire for vindication and then to stifle all inquiry afterwards.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NGTON, D. G. Jan. 21.—The conflicting terrsts which claim recognition in the codifica-on of the Patent laws had not been reconciled this afternoon, so the Senate again postponed the consideration of the Wadleigh bill, and took

debate on the bill for funding the Indian trust funds, without any result. Senator Windom then called up the Navy Appropriation bill with amendments amounting to \$86,500, but after their adoption the naval approprithey were last year. The bill was amended in Committee of the Whole, but, just as it was to be reported to the Senate and passed, Senator Blaine introduced a series of amendments pro viding for the reconstruction of the officers of the navy, with the retirement of supernumers ries. These amendments will come up to-mor row, and will be opposed by several Republica Senators on the ground that it is not advisable, in the present condition of affairs, to load down any Appropriation bill with new legislation, and thus establish a precedent which the House of Representatives will not fail to follow. Should Blaine press his amendments, he can probably carry them with the aid of Democratic votes.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

A HOUSE DEBATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—A very notable ebate on the subject of Southern claims tool place in the House this afternoon, just before adjournment. A bill was reported from the Committee on War Claims sending to the Court of Claims to be acjudicated in accordance with the laws and practices of the Southern Claims Commission a claim for property de stroyed by the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. The bill was supported by the Democrats of the Committee which reported it, and 'by Mr. Keifer, Republican, from Ohio. Gen. Bragg, Democrat, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Clarkson N. Potter opposed the bill, and several little speeches of the latter attracted much attention and called forth general applause from the Republicans. He said that the United States was not under obligation to pay any man for property destroyed by the army within the lines of the enemy, after the expiration of the six years fixed for the presentation of such claims to the Commission, unless it assumed such ar obligation. He also called attention to the fact that this was the first of an innumerable number of Southern claims which, if this bill was passed would be presented to Congress, and would be just as deserving of consideration as it. The passage of the bill in question would establish a precedent that would let in a whole horde of Southern claims. To this he was opposed. Mr. Goode, of Virginia, had said a few days ago that the Southern people do not desire to have these claims paid, and it was better to stop right bere. It had been said that the South was full of such claims, and he knew that as to the question of loyalty, it was possible to get all sorts of testimony. If Congress did not propose to pay all these claims, said Mr. Potter, ions, and bankrupt the Treasury, this was the time to stop. At any rate, he was determined that there should be at least one Democrat who did not allow a precedent of this kind to be established without a protest. The bill was supported in an eloquent speech by Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, and then went over until the next morning hour.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

POSTAL SERVICE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The House Appropriation Committee to-day had a very ani-mated discussion on the Post-Office Appropriajoined on party lines unfortunately, and the subject upon which the Committee has divided is the appropriation for the Railway Postal Service. The Democrats desire to separate appropriation from the of the Second-Assistant Postmaster-General where it has always been, and to materially reduce the amount appropriated. It is understood that the reductions proposed would in-evitably create a deficiency, as they did this year, and greatly cripple the service. This po-sition of the Democrats on the Committee can be interpreted in no other way interests of the North, and as such it is in tended by the Southern Democrats who control the Committee. In singular contrast to their munication is the liberality which the Demo crats show towards the star routes, or mailwagon service, and to the service more especially on mail routes through brought from the Committee into the House and it remains to be seen whether the Northern Democrats will sacrifice the great business terests of their section, which are involved in way Postal system, to the behest of a party which is dominated by plantation Democrats from the South, or whether they will assert their independence and vote for the appropria-tion necessary to maintain the commercial su-premacy of the North.

THE PENSION BILL.

IT IS CONSIDERED IN CABINET MEETING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The Cabine gave extended consideration to the Pension bill to-day. The President asked for the opinion of all present. He said he fully appreciated the mportance of the measure, and the motives which prompted Congress to deal thus liberally with those entitled to pensions. He was aware that the bill would take large sums from the Treasury, but, however much be might question the national resources at this time, still be sympathized with this and every other proposition to give the defenders of the Union all the legal and equitable rights to which they are entitled. Secretary Sherman, in reply to the President, said that a careful estimate made in his Depart-

ment convinced him that the bill would require \$150,000,000 if it was signed. Congress must, by additional taxation, or duties, or by author for the payment, or there would be a deficiency. Mr. Schurz thought the estimate of the Commissioner of Pensions, made after the bull passed, correct, and this was \$50,000,000.

There was a general feeling that Congress had chosen an inoportune time for taxing the Treasury so heavily, and that it would have been beter to wait till the country had recovered more decidedly from the depression of the last five years. Most were of the opinion that it would be impolitic to veto the bill, even if it could be sustained, which, in view of the large vote which the bill received, was not deemed at all likely. No formal decision was announced by the President, but a Cabinet officer expresses the opinion that the bill will be signed without any doubt.

A CHICAGO CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Washington, D. C., Jan. 21.—The case of the Northern Transportation Company, of Ohio, against The City of Chicago was called this afternoon in the United States Supreme Court and will be argued to-morrow by R. W. Spauld ing for the Company, and Joseph F. Bonfield Corporation Counsel, for the city. The case in volves the right of the corporation to recover damages by reason of the interference with the dock and wharfing privileges of the Transporta tion Company by the city in constructing the tunnel in the river at LaSalle street. The city

BUILT A COFFER-DAM in the river which extended along the wharfinglot of the Transportation Company, and pre-vented to that extent the propellers of the Company from loading and unloading at this point. It is claimed that the city is liable for the special damages inflicted upon the plaintiff in error by this interference with their business: that the Chicago River being a navigable stream, the rights of the plaintiff as a riparian owner were interfered with. The Transportation Company claims damages amounting to

On behalf of the city, it is contended that the fee of the street and in the bed of the Chicago River was in the City of Chicago, or the State of Illinois, and not in the plaintiff; that both the

ARE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS: that the city had power and authority to Chicago River; that in constructing a tunnel it was necessary to make certain excavations in the street, and to build a coffer-dam in the river; that no other way to accomplish the work is known, or has been devised; that the work was done without unnecessary delay, and executed with care; that the dam-age inflicted upon the Transportation Company was only such as was incidental to the proper prosecution of the work, which was rendered necessary for the public good; that the work was wholly done upon the public that the work was wholly done upon the public highway and upon the river; and that in the prosecution of the work the private property of

HONORE BLOCK. A CLAIM FOR RENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—Robert Lincoln attorney for the owners of the Honore Building has arrived here, and has made claim to the payment for rent to July next on that building, basing his claim upon the theory that the Government leased the Honore Block at \$20,000 per year, and that the lease has not yet expired. Assistant Attorney-General Freeman to-day heard the argument of Mr. Lincoln. It will be cago which destroyed the original Post-Office, previous to the time the Government tool possession of the Honore Block, in 1874, the Government rented the Honore Block at 20,000 annually. It was the expectation that the lease would be drawn up, but the authorities neglected to do the authorities neglected to do this, and all the arrangements were made on the basis of letters and telegrams from the Department. Lincoln holds that these letters and telegrams constitute a lease, especially as the Government has proceeded under taem and paid \$20,000 the same as if a lease had been duly executed. Postmaster Palmer, it appears, claims that the Honore Block is now so damaged by fire that it is unfit for use as a Post-Office, and he is said to have leased another

> NOTES AND NEWS. THE BLODGETT CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribun WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.-It has been re ported in some of the Chicago newspapers that the charges preferred against Judge Biodgett which have been made the basis of the investiga tion referred to certain whisky cases, and to the was engaged. It has been, of course, impos sible since the Sub-Committee was appointed to withold from the members of knowledge of the charges which have been so strictly concealed hitherto, and some of the Committee, there is reason to believe, have been advised of some features of the case against Blodgett. It can be stated that the charges contain no reference to any whisky case, and that none of the cases in which Cooper or his associates in the matter was engaged, known in Chicago as "old sores," are in any way referred to in the charges. from this, and are supposed to have reference to railroad litigation.

THE REAGAN BILL. The Senate Sub-Committee of the Commerce Committee, charged with the consideration of the Reagan bill, have notified the leading road corporations that they can be heard next Thursday night on the subject. COLONIZATION

The sixth semi-annual meeting of the Ameriternoon. From the annual report it appears that the colonization of negroes has by no means been abandoned. The total number that have colonized in Siberia is 21,000. To all Africa. Applications are daily received from enterprising colored people, and the Committee thinks that balf a million are considering re-moval to Africa. Exodus associations bave at several promment Southern points. Th greater portion of those who left Charleston on SOUTH CAROLINA APPOINTMENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the communication of Samuel Lee to be Postmaster of Sumter Court-House, S. C. Mr. Lee is a very Sumter Court-House, S. C. Mr. Lee is a very intelligent mulatto who has held positions in Washington, and, until last November, was Probate Judge of Sumter County. He is the ablest and most influential Republican in his section. The Democrats undertook to buildoze him before the November election, and to drive him out of the county after the campaign was over, because, in his capacity of United States Commissioner, he undertook to bring the meu who were guilty of fraud to punishment. His appointment to the Postmastership will have a tendency to restore the confidence of the Republicans of South Carolina in the President's disposition to do everything which is proper to Republicans of South Carolina in the President's disposition to do everything which is proper to show his sympathy for the persecuted Republicans of that State, and to protect them when he can legally do so. One of the most discouraging circumstances for the Republicans of that State has been the apparent influence of Gov. Hampton and Senator Butler in the matter of appointments, and the aceming conviction among some of the officials that, in order to retain their places, they must conduct themselves in such a manner as to satisfy those two gentlemen. A few more appointments like that of Mr. Lee will change all this, and make the Republicans of South Caropointments make that a Mr. Lee will change an tais, and make the Republicans of South Carolina feel very differently towards President Hayes than they now do. Mr. Lee is in every respect as well qualified to perform the duties of Postmaster as any man in the town of Sumter, but his presence there in a Federal position will probably be a little irritating to the Democratic leaders who have attempted to make the cratic leaders who have attempted to make the county too hot for his residence.

is mustering his forces to defeat the confirma-tion of Merritt as Collector of New York. Ex-Deputy-Collector Lydecker and Gen. Arthur are here, and have had conferences with Senator Conkling to-day. The answers of Arthur and Cornell will be presented to the Senate Com-merce Committee at the next meeting, which will be Thursday.

JUSTICE HUNT. The friends of Justice Hunt are much afraid hat he will not live through the night.

ROBESON.

There is growing want of barmony among the Democrats on the Naval Committee in regard to indorsing the extreme views of their Chairman in regard to Robeson. Among the Republicans each day's developments are regarded as putting his case in a more favorable light. THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.—The House Committee on Appropriations completed consideration of the Post-Office Appropriation bill, the aggregate thereof being in excess of the bill last year, owing to the necessary increased expenditures of the Department. The estimates of the Postmaster-General were, however, comewhat reduced.

ever, somewhat reduced. has been completed for a week past, but has been withheld in order that the friends of the bill agreed upon by the Joint Committee on the reorganization of the army might have an opportunity of testing the sense of the House on their measure. The Committee to-day, however, authorized Mr. Atkins to report the bill to the House. As agreed upon, it incorporates the measure that originated in the Sub-Committee presided over by Mr. Hewitt, which proposes to reduce the number of officers, both line and staff, about 20 per cent, and leaves the maximum of 25,000 for the rark and file unthe maximum of 25,000 for the rank and file un-

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL

will probably be completed.

ALBAMA.

The Department of Justice had not, up to this evening, recived any information from Alabama respecting the release from jail of United States Marshal Turner. Should an application to the City Court at Selma for his release on a habeas corpus not be successful, it is very well understood that a similar application will be made to the United States Circuit Court. This would, in all probability, be granted without delay, and in that event a prominent efficer of the Government remarked this evening, there would be no doubt whatever as to the power of the Government to command obedience to the mandates of its courts.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

following bonds, principal and interest to be paid on and after April 21 rex: Coupenbonds, dated July 1, 1867, namely: \$50, No. 46,001 to No. 55,000, both inclusive: \$100, No. 60,001 to No. 70,000, both inclusive: \$100, No. 46,001 to No. 75,000, both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 60,001 to No. 73,000 both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 60,001 to No. 73,000 both inclusive: \$1,000, No. 60,001 to No. 73,000 both inclusive: total, \$10,000,000. Registered bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after the 1-t of July, 1872, as follows: \$50, No. 1,936 to No. 2,270, both inclusive: \$100, No. 18,201 to No. 16,400, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 7,251 to No. 9,300 both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 8,151 to No. 31,500, both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 8,151 to No. 8,300 both inclusive: \$5,000, No. 13,251 to No. 15,400, both inclusive: \$10,000, No. 13,251 to No. 15,400, No. 14,400, No. 1

tered. \$10,000.000: aggregate, \$20.000,000.

ANOTHER SYNDICATE.

A contract was this day completed between the Secretary of the Treasury and N. M. Rothschild & Sons, J. S. Morgan & Co., Seligman Bros., and Morton, Rose & Co., of London, and A. Belmont & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., J. and W. Seligman & Co., and Morton, Bliss & Co., New York, for the sale and delivery in Europe of not less than \$5,000.000 per month of the 4 per cent bonds mon the same terms and conditions as the popular loan is now being offered in the United States. The contract is to continue until the 1st of July, the proceeds to be applied to refunding the 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of 4 per cent bonds for 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of 4 per cent bonds for 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of a per cent bonds for 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of the recent bonds for 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of the cent bonds for 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of the cent bonds for 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of the cent bonds for 6 per cent bonds. The contract was made to promote the exchange of the cent bonds for 6 per cent bonds beld in Europe. Thereupon a subscription of \$10,000,000 made this afternoon.

NOMINATIONS. The President nominated W. P. Sutton, of Michigan, United States Consul for Matamoras; Hugb Sterling, Postmaster at Wheeling, W. Va.; and James G. Hatchill, Postmaster at Frankfort, Ky.

POREIGN-BUILT SHIPS. The House Committee on Commerce heard further arguments to-day against the bill giving registers to foreign-built ships purchased by

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21.-Mr. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported, with House on the 16th instant, to facilitate the refunding of the national debt. Placed on the

The following is the text of the bill referred to:

A BILL to anthorize the issue of certificates of deposit in aid of the refunding of the public debt.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to issue, in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be presented for such exchange, certificates of deposit of the denomination of \$10, bearing interest at the rate of 3 per centum per annum, and convertible at any time, with accrued interest, into the 4-per-centum bonds described in the Refunding act; and the money so received shall be applied only to the payment of the 5-20 bonds in the mode prescribe suitable rules and regulations in conformity with this act.

Mr. Matthews presented a bill to prevent the introduction of contagious or infectious dis-

introduction of contagious or infectious dis-eases in the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health, Referred. By Mr. Chaffee—A joint resolution directing the cancellation of \$1 and \$2 United States

notes. Laid on the table, to be called up by Mr. Chaffee hereafter.

At the conclusion of the morning business bills on the calendar were considered.

The Senate bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds held by him as Trustee for the Indian tribes in the

Treasury of the United States in lieu of investment, led to a long discussion. It authorizes the Secretary to deposit in the Treasury of the United States any and all sums eld by him, or which may hereafter be re revised by him as Secretary or the source of the various Indian tribes on account of the redemption of United States bonds or other stocks and securities belonging to the Indian Trust Fund; and the United States shall the state of the stat ceived by him as Secretary of the Interior and

Treasury.

Mr. Edmunds submitted an amendment prowiding that nothing in the act shall authorize the infraction of any prevision of a treaty or agreement with any Indian tribe or band. agreement with any Indian tribe or band. Agreed to. Pending discussion, the time fixed by the reso-lution of yesterday for laying aside the calendar

arrived.

Mr. Anthony moved that unfinished business (being the bill to amend the Patent laws) be laid aside, and that po-day be devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar. Agreed to.

The Indian Trust-Fund bill was again taken

rending discussion, Mr. windom moved to lay the bill aside. Agreed to.

The bill to amend the Patent laws was laid aside also, informally, so as not to lose its place, and the Senate proceeded to consider the Naval-Appropriation bill.

Amendments increasing the appropriations \$86,500 over the bill as it came from the house \$86,500 over the bill as it came from the House were agreed to without debate, Mr. Windom said the Senator from Maine (Blaine) desired to address the Senate on this bill, but was not prepared to go on to-day. The bill was therefore laid aside until to-mor-

The bill was therefore laid aside until co-morrow.

Mr. Blaine then gave notice of the following amendments to the bill which he would offer: That a Board of three naval officers from the active of retired list be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to consider and report to the next session of Cougress the number of officers, line, and staff, and warrant, needed for the navy with 7,500 men, and that until hereafter directed by law promotion in the navy above the grade of Ensign shall cease. And, further, that the same Board of Officers shall consider and report whether any of the present navy-yards report whether any of the present navy-yards may be dispensed with, and whether in any may be dispensed with, and whether in any other way the expenses of the naval establishment may be decreased without impairing its efficiency. Also, that from and after July 1, 1883, only such a number of graduates of the United States Naval Academy in any one year shall be entitled to appointment as midshipmen in the navy as are required to fill the vacancies, to be determined by the Academic Board on a basis of their standing in the graduating class. And if the number of midshipmen shall not have been previously fixed and limited by law, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to so fix it on or before July 1, 1883. Ordered

to so fix it on or before July 1, 1883. Ordered After executive session, adjourned.

Immediately after the reading of the journal (which occupied an hour), Mr. Potter called up the resolution presented by him yesterday, directing the Committee on the Investigation of the Election Frauds to inquire into the "cipher-dispatches," appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expense of such inquire.

expense of such inquiry.

Mr. Potter yielded, however, for some preliminary matter.

Mr. Stephens, from the Committee on Coinage, introduced a bill to authorize the coinage
of goloid metric dollars, \$5, and fractions of
dollars. Referred.

of goods merrie donars, \$3, and fractions of dollars. Referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the cipher-dispatch resolution.

Mr. Potter moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main question was ordered, thus leaving one hour for discussion, which was thereupon opened by Mr. Potter, who said:

who said:

MR. SPEAKER: I offered this resolution because I was instructed to offer it. I do not propose to discuss it except to say a few words in reply to an attack made on me by the gentleman from Michigan (Conger). I was not in the House at the time, and when the gentleman's attention was called to that fact he stated that I had left the House to avoid hearing him. If the gentleman thought so he was mistaken. I House at the time, and when the gentleman's attention was called to that fact he stated that I had left the House to avoid hearing him. If the gentleman thought so he was mistaken. I think I listen to the sprightly and amiable utterances of the gentleman from Michigan with as much satisfaction as any gentleman in this House, but it is not possible for a man to be always in his seat, and the gentleman ought not to infer from my absence that I had any disinclination to hear him. Had he informed me that he proposed to refer to the cipher-dispatches, I should certainly, at whatever inconvenience, have remained, because I could then have better-said, in regard to this resolution, what I am about to say now. But as he had risen many times that day it was impossible for me to divine that when he rose he intended to discuss that subject. The gentleman accused me because I had not permitted an investigation of these dispatches. Mr. Speaker, it is as open to the gentleman from Michigan, and has been ever since this session of Congress assembled, and to every member of the House, as it is to myself, to propose such an loyestigation. He did not proposed it, and for reasons which, perhaps, it is not difficult to divine, but, at any rate, for reasons satisfactory to themselves. No gentleman this side of the House had procosed it, and the gentleman from Michigan said I had not permitted them to do

so. Mr. Speaker, I neither had the power to prevent them, nor had I sought to prevent them. The only wish L had expressed on the subject was that, if such resolution was introduced, it might be referred to another committee than that of which I was a member, but I neither sought to influence anybody per prevent any one from ence anybody nor prevent any one from action in respect to it. I simply refused to volunteer to introduce such resolution myself, and, for these reasons, at the last session of Congress I introduced a resolution for a committee to incuise into wrongs in Florida and Louislans, which has taken place under color of State law, and which were said to have been perpetrated under the influence of the Federal visitors, and under the protection of Federal troops, and which wrongs the Electoral Commission had decided it was impossible for the States to rectify or recall. Such a matter was a proper subject for Congressional legislation, for if Congress could not correct the wrong which had taken place in the States themselves it could at least adopt such legislation as would afford those States an opportunity to correct and recall the action taken under color of their law. It was therefore a proper subject for investigation, and when I introduced that resolution I declined to yield to an amendment which the gentleman from Maine (Hale) desired to offer, proposing an inquiry into a certain cipher dispatch in Oregon because I insisted that it was not within the province of Congress to inquire into the individual wrong of any citizen which it could neither prevent nor punish, and at any rate this investigation ought not to be overslaughed by any such inquiry. I did not then suspect the existence of dispatches which have been since published, but the analogy between these dispatches and those which the gentleman from Maine sought to have inquired into its perfect, and the House having sustained me in my view of the question it was not for me now to seek to set on foot myself an investigation of the work which I had in hand by any such now to seek to set on foot myself an investigation of the kind, nor to prevent the completion
of the work which I had in hand by any such
inquiry. Beyond that, Mr. Speaker, there were
private personal reasons why I did not think I
ought to set on foot any such investigation.
The House may recollect that when I
introduced the resolution of inquiry a
leading independent journal of the country
declared that I did so in pursuance of a bargain
between Gov. Tilden and myself, in which I was
to have his support. There are gentlemen in
this chamber now who know that when I was
called upon on the evening previous to the incalled upon on the evening previous to the introduction of that resolution to wait upon the Joint Committee in the Democratic caucus, I was absolutely ignorant that I had been selected for that work, and I had no more reason to suspect that I would be connected with it than the content of the third than the content of the Haves. any other gentleman in the House. The truth is that not only did I have no bargein with Gov. Tilden, but I had none with anybody else. I served on that Committee simply because I was invited to serve by the Joint Committee of the Democratic caucus, and because in 1875, as member of a Committee in this House, I had visited Louisiana, and had very profound convictions alike of the danger and wrong of the Returning Board's action. I served, therefore, on these accounts and on these alone, and I not only had no understanding or heavein with anyhedy on the and on these alone, and I not only had no understanding or bargain with anybody on the face of the earth, but I sought for no promise or assistance, and had none. And yet, Mr. Speaker, that conjecture has gone all over the United States, and nine-tenths of the people who have any opinion on the subject believe that I am a member of the Committee of Investion as confidant and agent of Gov. Tilden. Beyond that, although I had endeavored to conduct the investigation with absolute impartiality and fairness, so much so that I do not believe that anybody familiar with the record will rise to claim that such has not been the fact, and so that during all that time I have observed the utmost reticence in respect of the object and purposes of the Committee. Yet there has been no unworthy and partisan speech that has not been falsely put into my mouth,

that has not been falsely put into my mouth, and no mean or outrageous suggestion in the conduct of the Committee that has not been at-tributed to me. Under such circumstances, for me to volum New York Tribune of Saturday week they will see it declared that the probable cause of this resolution is the object of personally injuring Mr. Tilden. For these reasons, sir, I did not feel called upon to volunteer any action on this subject. I have not volunteered it, and I introduce the resolution which I do because, without any wish or request of mine, I have been instructed to do so, and I do it for no other reasons.

Mr. Butler opposed the resolution over the private correspondence of anybody, and he was a private man who held no public position. Besides, Congress should not take part in the slander of any public man to satisfy the curiosity of anybody in the House or out of it.

The result of appropriating money for this investigation would be to stir up something which had better not be seenor felt or smelt. It would be far better to give \$10,000 to a poor working man's family. He had spoken against the resolution in order that it might be said hereafter that at least one man, acting as a Judge and a member of Congress, unbiased by party prejudice [laughter], had been averse to stirring up the private affairs of private persons.

Mr. Hale followed, in support of the resolution. He said now that the machine had been started and got in motion, let it roll and make investigation into both sides of the question.

He had some sympathy for that simple-hearted old gentleman in New York, who had been taken from his privacy and thrust upon the country as a Presidential candidate, who had become the apostle of reform, and who had remained in his closet awaiting the verdict of the American people, taking we hand or part in the notable campaign. He had been surrounded by confederates, and coparceners, and nephews [laughter], who had attempted to purchase the Electoral Colleges, and the simple-hearted old man should flave an opportunity to come before Congress and protect his character from men close around him who had attempted to besmirch it.

Mr. Conger followed with a short speech.

smirch it.

Mr. Conger followed with a short speech, making sarcastic allusions to the cipher dispatches as "Scriptural telegrams signed by Moses and Aaron and the rest."

Mr. Hewitt (New York) supported the resolution. He called the attention of Mr. Butier to the fact, that there were considered.

thom. He cannot me attention of Mr. Butler to the fact that there were occasions in life when there was something higher than Judgeor mem-ber of Congress. It was when the sense of man-hood struck into the human heart. He stood here in that spirit of manhood to invite the fullest investigation of the telegrams,—those which had been published and those which had not. Justice to Samuel J. Tilden demands that the pushes to Samuel J. Tilden demands that the investigation,—justice to the great Democratic party demanded it,—justice to the American people who had elected him to the highest office in their gift demanded it. Let Tilden have an opportunity to confront his accusers and traducers, and show the world that at least one of the candidates at the late Presidential election was not a miscrable trickster willing to better the candidates at the late Presidential election was not a miserable trickster, willing to bester for the highest office in the git of the people. Whether the cipher dispatches published in the Tribune are genuine or not, I have no means of knowing. I never received one of them. I was never cognizant of their existence until they were published in the Tribune. Neither do I know whether the alleged translations are false; but this I do know: that not one of them containing a reference of money to influence the Returning Boards or Electoral votes was ever addressed to or received by any officer of the National Democratic Committee. I am aware Returning Boards or Electoral votes was ever addressed to or received by any officer of the National Democratic Committee. I am aware that newspapers have credited one of those persons to whom the telegrams were addressed with having been an officer of the Democratic Committee, but I say to this House and to the country that this is an error. He never held any official connection with the Committee. These dispatches came from and were addressed to persons who had no official position in the organization. That they were zcalous Democrats and anxious to secure the fruits of the victory which we had unquestionably won in a contest of unparalleled effort on both sides is very evident, but what they did was an action of a purely voluntary and individual nature, without consultation either with me, who was charged with the sonduct of the campaign, or (as I am authorized here to say) with the candidate of the Democratic party in that memorable struggle. [Satirical laughter on the Republican side of the House.] The most flagrant efforts have been made to show that he had personal knowledge of the operations of his over-zealous friends. Now, I stand here to declare that there is not a particle of evidence to connect him with this knowledge. On the contrary, the evidence, so far as produced (and the production of it has been most skill-rully managed to give an opposite impression), proves conclusively that he had no such knowl-

money go to Oregon?

Mr. Hewitt (without noticing Townsend's interruption—Where money was required it failed? And is not the conclusion irresistible that when, in the last resort, it was necessary to go to him for money, he indignantly stamped on

the suggestion as one to which he could give neither approval nor assistance! The hour allowed for discussion having closed, Mr. Garfield moved to reconsider the vote or-Mr. Atkins moved to lay that metion on the table, and it was so ordered—ress, 123:

The House then proceeded to vote on

ion.

Mr. Waddell, from the Post-Office Committee, reported the Post-Route bill, and it was mssed.

Thursday night was set apart for consideraion of the bill for the classification of mail-mat-

Mr. Robbins, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the bill agreed upon by and Means, reported the duries on sugar. next Saturday.

Mr. Ward objected, and the bill was ordere printed and the House adjourned.

DANGERS OF CHEMISTRY.

Terrible Possibilities of Combinations of Harmless Chemical Ingredients—The Pow-er Over Nature and Human Life which

Chemistry Gives.

London Observer.

A most unfortunate accident which has surred at Prague recalls in many of its circumstances the quaint traditions that were once prevalent in regard to the medieval chemists. Prof. Fischer, of the Prague Gym nasium, a young man only 25 years of age and of the highest eminence in his profession, -that of chemistry,-has come to an untimely end under the most melancholy circum tances. No one needs to be told that eyanide of potassium, a drug largely used in photography, is a poison of the most deadly character. Its active ingredient is prussic acid. Prussic acid in its pure, or, as chemists would term it, "anhydrous" form, is a sub-stance too dangerous to be kept, or even manufactured. If a giass capsule containing a wineglassful of pure prussic acid were broken in the
pit of a theatre, those among the audience who
were nearest the doors might escape, but the
great majority would be killed on the spot. The
prussic acid ordinarily sold, and occasionally
used for killing dogs and cats, contains about a
drop of the pure acid to a quarter of a pint of
water. Pure prussic acid no chemist dare keep.
He might as well compress a ton of dynamite
into a single cartridge, suppossing such package
to be possible, and then leave the deadly parcel
lying loose on the table.

Cyanide of potassium is not, like prussic
acid, volatile. It is a white powder, rather resembling flour or chalk. It is, however, so
poisonous that a mere pinch of it sprinkled
over an open wound orsore will cause almost instantaneous death; that a fragment almost imperceptible to the eye will, if swallowed, prove
equally fatal, and that its mere smell has before
now produced immediate death. It was, it seems,
the ambition of Prof. Fischer to discover some
means of rendering cyanide of potassium harmless. We can do this with gunpowder,—although
the analogy is not strictly exact,—the means emnloved with gunpowder being mechanical, while factured. If a glass capsule containing a wine

means of rendering cyanide of potassitun harmless. We can do this with gunpowder,—although
the analogy is not strictly exact,—the means employed with gunpowder being mechanical, while
those for which Prof. Fischer sought were
chemical. We know what happens if
a light is applied to a keg of
gunpowder. It, however, we mix the
powder with four or five times its bulk of sawdust, a torch may be applied to it with impunity. The mechanical resistance of the sawdust
makes it impossible for the explosion to at once
spread to the whole mass, and the consequence
is that a sort of splutter ensues, like that of a
squib or blue-light. Prof. Fischer's idea was
that, if cyanide of potassium were thoroughly
mixed with sal ammoniac, it would be as harmless as gunpowder mixed with sawdust, but
would still remain equally available for all those
purposes of photography for which it is at present absolutely indispensable.

In the course of his researches Mr. Fischer made
a mixture, of which in his own mind he felt assured that it would weet the conditions of

a mixture, of which in his own mind he felt assured that it would meet the conditions of his problem. He compounded the cyanide with some other substance, and then, turning to his

laboratory assistant, said:
"Science has now so far advanced as to be even able to render harmless so dangerous an agent as cyanide of potassium."
With these words he tested the mixture, and With these words he tested the mixture, and was almost in an instant seized with the most violent and excruciating agonies. He at once implored his assistant to send for medical aid. Cyanoren, however, whether as prussic acid or cyanide of potassium, kills almost instantaneously. In a few seconds Prof. Pischer was beyond help. We are told that there is no possible reason to suppose that a deliberate suicide had been planned and carried out under the mask of experiment. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the Professor has met the fate which befel only too many of the early chemists and their predecessors, the aichemists.

mists.

We know now what will happen to any experimentalist if he dips blotting-paper in nitrice and then incoming the continue of the continu perimentalist if he dibs blotting paper in nitric acid, washes it, dries it, and then incautiously treads upon it. What happened to the old man who is believed—for his record perished with him—to have first discovered fulminate of silver, is a matter of scientific record. That he was engaged in researches upon the fulminates of the higher metals, was well known. How it precisely came about that he disappeared as he did will remain a matter of conjecture. There came one day a puff, a slight shock, and a smart noise as if some one inflated a paper bar and then burst it between his hands. Of the Professor himself, of his laboratory, of his apparatus, and of much less within a radius of some yards, not a vestige or trace was left.

So it used to be with the alchemists,—the heritors of the hidden wisdom of Bohne, and Roger Bacon, and Albertus Magnus. They were always blowing themselves up or asphyriating themselves with some noxious vapor. For a man who knows nothing, or next to nothing, of chemistry it is a very dangerous game indeed to mix together a couple of substances of which he knows nothing, and then bray them in a mortar. Commen sulphur is harmless stuff enough, so is charcoal, so is nitre; but let an ignorant man mix the three and apply a light to them, and the result will much astonish him.

When of old an alchemist was reduced to

When of old an alchemist was reduced to When of old an alchemist was reduced to frigments in this fashion our ancestors had an easy explanation. He was a magician, they used to say, and the Devil had come suddenly and had carried him off. There was a time, between the days of Roger Bacon and those of Davy, Black, and Cavendish, when the foul fiend was thus always carrying off alchemists. We know not, how it happeped. If a man goes into a chemical laboratory and takes up a big beaker and pours into it the contents of the first two bottles that are ready at his hand, the probabilities that he will be reduced to atoms on the spot are sufficiently serious to call for his careful consideration.

Apart from the sad fact that a young man with a bright and brilliant tuture before him should be thus suddenly cut off, the death of Prof. Fischer has another moral. Chemistry—whatever Mr. Lowe may have to say in praise of civil engineering—is the science of the world and of the future. The bridge which takes the engineer years upon years to construct, the chemist can in so many sixtieths of a second reduce to atoms.

chemist can in so many sixtieths of a second re

chemist can in so many sixtleths of a second reduce to atoms.

Chemistry has given us the balloon; it bas put in our hands gunpowder, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, and, above all, fulminate of gold, an explosive so terrible that if an ounce of it be left in a stoppered bottle its grains falling among themselves by their own weight will create a convulsion sufficient to lav ail London in rains. It has given us poisons so subtle that, were we to employ such means of warfare, we could sail in a balloon over the camp of the enemy and drop upon it a shell, the bursting of which would kill every human being within a mile of its range.

count sail is a spinoon over the camp of the enemy and drop upon it a shell, the bursting of which would kill every human being within a mile of its range.

Then, too, chemistry has given us disinfectants. To the chemists we owe carbolic acid, chloride of lime, and permagnate of potash. Chemists have taught us to disinfect our sewers and drains, to vontilate our houses, to burn gas instead of oil, and to light our streets with what is more powerful than even gas itself,—the electric light. It is to chemistry, indeed, that we owe almost all the comforts of everyday life.

But, on the other hand, the possibilities of chemistry are almost too terrible to be contemplated. As the science at present stands, any student can, if he have access to a well-stored laboratory, carry away in a pill-box matter sufficient to lay London in ruins, or to poison the whole community of its inhabitants. The chemist can, as every schoolboy knows, convert water into ice in the centre of a red-bot crucible. He can construct a shell the size of a cricket-ball which will explode the moment it touches the water and overwhelm in flames a hoatile fleet. Indeed, the chemist reduces the world to its original and primal elements. For him, even more than the engineer, nothing is impossible. And yet his power, vast as it is, is limited. He can more easily destroy than construct. He can take life, but he cannot give it. He can level the city with the plain, but he cannot build it again. He can create prassic acid, but he is ignorant of its antidote. He is like the fisherman who rashly beyend the vessel sealed with the ring of Sulcium Ben Dacod. The fores at his control are beyond his command; the powers he can evoke he cannot lay. It is the old story of Cornelius and Agrippa—those who trifle with nature's secrets do so at their peril.

protege of fairies would think of dancing in such an article, was not part of the original story, but has been due to a misunderstanding of a word used in the French version of the tale. The slipper, we have been told by an English writer, supported by "Littre's Dictionary," was The slipper, we have been told by an English writer, supported by "Littre's Dictionary," was originally a slipper trimmed with a peculiar kind of rare fur, called, in French, war,—the fur of a creature of the weasel kind. But this fur not being known to ordinary story-tellers, they spoke of a peniowfe de verre—a glass slipper,—by a sort to unconstitus pun. Certainly the new reading is far more creatitable to the sagarity of Cinderella's god-mother, as a purreyor of comfortable clothes; for whatever magic power the glass slippers might have had of surviving a dance, it is impossible that they could have been comfortable to the feet, and must have resulted in all probability in serious corns.

RUSSIAN FEMALE DOCTORS.

Their Services in the Field During the Late

Their Services in the Field During the late
War with Turkey.

Russia, though the last Government to permit
women to study medicine, was the first to officially invite them to professional service in the
field. In the late Turko-Russian war—the first employed—female physicians cheerfully per-formed the duffes assigned to them. The first commencement of the St. Petersburg medical college for women, the only institution of the kind in Russia, took place during the war, and the students of the last (fifth) course were put on the field of duty before they had passed the on the field of duty before they had passed the final examination. Of 58 women of the graduating class, 24 agreed to go to the scene of action in Turkey, where they were distributed in different hospitals as junior assistant surgeons, just like the male students of the graduating class. In order to show what they had to do, we quote from a letter of one of the ladies attached to the hospital near Plevna, the principal hospital for wounded men: 'We settled,' she says, 'in a village, living in the poor shanties, half filled with corn, oats, or barley, and destitute of the comforts of civilized life. We had no beds, and slept on the matting laid upon the earthen floor. There was no class in the winds and rain. We had the most friendly relations with the Bulgarians, whose language we could easily understand. In the night of the 26th of August we were exposed to the winds and rain. We had the most friendly relations with the Bulgarians, whose language we could easily understand. In the night of the 26th of August we were awakened by the thunder of cannon, the beginning of the battle of Plevna, and it increased till the roar was continuous. Numerous wagons full of wounded soldiers soon made their abopearance. I am unable to describe the impression made on me by the sight of several thousand maimed victims; but the scene will remain forever in my memory. While heliuing one of the poor fellows, hundreds are waiting for you: and at last, in extreme exhaustion, you become conscious of your inability to help any more; but soon again your energies are excited anew. We could find rest for ouly three or four hours out of the twenty-four. We had but 630 beds, and there were about 7,000 wounded. Our staff of twenty doctors were divided into three groups. One groupe operated, the other dressed the wounds, the third applied the Paris plaster bandages; and this last work was the most difficult of all. I applied over 200 of these bandages. Twice the Car visited our hospital, distributed crosses, and tried to cheer up the patients, final examination. Of 58 women of the gradnating class, 24 agreed to go to the scene of

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, In., Jan. 21.—John S. Davis, for twenty-two years a resident of Davenport and one of its most industrious and public-spirited men, died this atternoon after six weeks' illness, aged 83 years. Since 1864 be has been the

tune. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 21.—The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Jane Tanner, wife of one of our prominent citizens, occurred here yesterday. She was 50 years of age, and had lived here thirty years. Her funeral will take place to morrow, the Rev. S. MacBurney officiating.

Boston, Jan. 21.—George Stillman Hilliard, author and politician, died to-day, and Th.

THE STATE GRANGE.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—The S Grange met in Washingtonian Hall to Fifty counties of the State were repres one delegate each. This morning the Hos. A. P. Forsythe, Master, delivered a very able and interesting address, and this afternoon after organization, Brother J. B. Weaver welcomed the State Grauge on behalf of the Grange of Milan County. S. L. Davis, of Pike County, State Lecturer, replied in fitting words to high. Prof. G. E. Morrow, of Champaign, lectured before the only public meeting which is to be held.

THE GRANGERS,
Special Dispatch to the Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 21.—The State
Grange is deeply interested in the canal que-Grange is deeply interested in the canal question, and has appointed a committee of five to consider the matter and report. The Committee consists of John S. Armstrong, of La-Salle, Chairman; J. M. Thompson, of Joliet; H. J. Brimball, of LaSalle; J. A. Hendrix, of Adams, and Nathalon Dunlan, of Peoria Anumber of delegates will remain here to attend the Canal Convention on the 18th.

GOVERNMENT ENOUGH. Aurora, Ill., Jan. 21.—An election was beld o-day to determine if this city would organize under the general law of incorporation for cities. The vote was light, and resulted in its rejection by a vote of 830 for to 790 against, meeting the same fate that it did four years ago. Our special charter continues.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Steamships Germanic, City of New York, and Suevia, from New York, have arrived out.

Ban Francisco, Jan. 21.—Sailed, steams:
Belgic, for Hong Kong, via Yokahama.
Steamer Australia sails at 9 p. m. for Sydney,
via Hopolulu, etc., carrying the British mails.

LELAND STANFORD. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—The report of the dangerous illness of Leland Stanfard is unmalarial fever.

inecdote Told by the Late Emperor No

poleon.
Once upon a time, before I was President of the Republic, Thiers and Mole invited me to dipe with them at the house of the former. "We shall be by ourselves," said Thiers; "come a little early; we will go up stairs to my room and meet Mole, who will be there, and we can talk over some important matters." I room and meet Moie, who will be there, and we can talk over some important matters." I went, and ascended in due course to M. Thiers' snurzery, which, as you know, was at the too of the bouse. He took the right side of the fire-place and Mole the left! I sat between them, waiting for the grave communications that two persons of such consequence must have to make to me. Thiers began the conversation. He drews become the conversation of the decrease of the conversation. He drews better coff modern society, in which he strore to show that the civil element predominated and over essentially characterized it. Passing from the character of society to that which leaders and rulers of men were bound to adopt to be in harmony therewith, he expressed himself as strongly of opinion that a ruler should rejudite all military habits,—even all military appearances. "Iou will," he continued, "be most certainly elevsted to the Presidency of the Republic. Now, in order to put yourself in keeppublic. Now, in order to put yourself in keeping with the actual state and tendency of society, Mole and I think you should cut off your mustaches. If he or I were elected we would not think of wearing them." The Emperar burst out laughing, and they never forgave

MAJ. Conclusion of

the Interp

ome Question About

Lieut. Varnur

And Tells His I The Reno investig terday morning in Reattendance being of Girard had one con

mony as recorded he the effect of which ed derstood that he has Indian wife, althous anying that he had he had a learly drawn the ing clearly drawn th pparently felt easie Mr. Gilbert discove FEW MORE to put to the witnes Girard told just wh killed. It was at a mish-line, and in trying to

mand on the top to which Custer of the 25th was about from the ford "A." while Custer was on whose order witness when he went back. the Indians coming munication would Custer up and chang Witness admitted by Custer to come dow mand. He might h think he had done said so to Col. E. Mr. Gilbert asked Indian children.

The Recorder objeing intended to degestimation, and as w Mr. Gilbert gracef adding that he simp how intimate the wi in whose country, he had lived thirty-o The witness state questions from Mr. ed by the Seventh C 25th, and night of gether, from the po the 23d to the ford miles. Witness adu he had testified was made from the tin the rest, and had en entered upon the re

erence to the comi

ing. The witness w

the question to which and stated that when

the mountain, and out, he said: "Wh that command?" General asked him the reply was, "I do march, and we mare thought that Custer ceipt of information ceipt of information up the valley, that with fine fring on the ritreated, was scatter twenty-five minut general, and cortwo hours. The from down the river tion. The firing ceathe general firing ar The wind blew from him, and he rememble that the Industrial with the fire over in his direction. Witness was asked had been discharged preter at Fort A. Li Mr. Gilbert object ground that the me Mr. Gilbert soject ground that the mei Maj. Reno and Girafor inquiry. The other than the mei Maj. Reno and Girafor inquiry. The other inquiry. The other inquiry is a spoke of having beeleft bank hunting asked him if he was at this point, and is ible for a comman Witness said he left side of the rebattle-field to bury beaten road, looked observed that it was cipitous. He knev Indians would have had been used as a think it possible, gone over from the control of the point in the lectively stretched minutes.

The next witness.

of the Seventh Cave coln, D. T. On the testified, he was seventh Cavalry, in Indian scouts, wit Custer, in the vict The command em the Seventh Caval dian scouts. Majmand, and the ope tile Sioux. Witner mand exactiv 25th, but was from what the sco down the valley, he the indian village, the division of the not know the part peared afterwards of a separate batts command it was

peared afterwards of a separate batts command it was b command it was ever, three compa men cach. He has or his Adjutant, to son that he passed with the Indians. Custer's when wit about a mile from battalion started of tas it went on, formed on the oth Lieur. Lee asked

THE MOVEMENTS under Maj. Reno, from the main be came within sight hostile Indians, at were given by Ma. The witness r whether the India command at the t seen Indians on the tigh bluffs. The columns of fours, joined them, and came up. He did after he left Ct it, he supposed, blook for it. Frountry since, h turned off somewon the way Custe traveling apart, o to the timber, it vithe village in com lowed, and he had on which the villathink he ever un dians' strength ut over, but, judgit seen, there were ever seen togethe Lieut. Lee as scribe the move crossed the for conduct, etc., on Witness replied Indians and scoul the Second Cavalim in scouting.' yards ahead of the

ed the authenticity, no one who was not a think of dancing e who was not a c of dancing in of the original ther, as a purveyor of whatever magic power ave had of surviving a hat they could have et, and must have re-serious corns.

LE DOCTORS.

eld During the Late e, was the first to offinal service in the Russian war—the first Russian doctors were ans cheerfully pert. Petersburg medical only institution of the e during the war, and (fith) course were put e they had passed the o go to the scene of y were distribit junior assistant sur-students of the gradwounded men: "We village, living in the with corn, oats, or he comforts of civilized d alept on the matting r. There was no splass e were exposed to the d the most friendly fans, whose language and. In the night of ere awakened by the terinning of the battle ed till the roar was agons fall of wounded ill the roar was agons full of wounded appearance. I am un-ssion made on me by sand maimed victims; in forever in my mem-of the poor fellows, you: and at last, in our hours out of the at 630 beds, and there used. Our staff of divided into three operated, the other the third applied the and this last work was I amplied over 900 ct. I applied over 200 of the Czar visited our sses, and tried to cheer inked the lady doctors

ospital we performed masculine colleagues; classified the patients, issued the hospital ortals similar auties were tes." The successful emale doctors auring piposition of the most opponents to female Czar himself was witnesself was to perform the successful emale doctors are successful emale to perform the successful emale the successful emale to perform the successful emale the su women to perform the most trying circum-arg Medical College for nost trying ereum-urg Medical College for n 1872. Its programme e male medical colleges. les of some literary col-ingry examination, and amary examination, and the college) during five the final examination, we the dipioma. Even entitle them to the de-which they must subse-thesis on some redical thesis on some medical cial, an enlarged, and a 1. Last year there were St. Petersburg Female over fifty had passed

Washington Machine ad acquired a large for to The Tribune.
11.—The death of Mrs. vife of one of our promhere yesterday. She take place to-morrow, officiating. orge Stillman Hilliard, at to-day, aged 70.

to The Tribune.
21.—John S. Davis, for

after six weeks' ill-

at of Davenport, and

GRANGE. Jan. 21.—The State tonian Hall to-day ate were represented by s morning the Hon. A. d this afternoon, after B. Weaver welcomed behalf of the Grange of Davis, of Pike County, n fitting words to-night. Champaign, lectured be-necting which is to be

NGERS.
to the Tribune.
Jan. 21.—The State
ted in the capal quesommittee of five to a committee of live ind report. The Com8. Armstrong, of LaThompson, of Joliet;
ille; J. A. Hendrix, of
Dunlao, of Peoria. A
fill remain here to atien on the 18th.

T ENOUGH.

The Tribune.

An election was held is city would organize of incorporation for the and resulted in its 390 for to 790 against, that it did four years MSHIP NEWS.

Steamships Germanic, Suevia, from New York, 21.—Sailed, steamer

via Yokahama. Is at 9 p. m. for Sydney, ving the British mails. TANFORD.

Jan. 21.—The report of Leland Stanford is unering a slight attack of

he Late Emperor Nadefore I was President of and Mole invited me to be house of the former. It was a said Thiers; we will go up stairs to my who will be there, and we important matters." I due course to M. Thiers in know, was at the top loft it sat between them, ommunications that two manufactions that two must have to make

left: I sat between them, ommunications that two onence must have to make econversafion. He drew aty, in which he strove to ment predominated and terized it. Passing from to that which leaders bound to adopt to be in the expressed himself as ta ruler should repudiste er all military appeare continued, "be most the Presidency of the Reto put yourself in keepte and tendency of so you should cut off your were elected we would them." The Emperor and they never forgave

Conclusion of the Testimony of the Interpreter, Girard. Some Questions He Did Not Care

MAJ. RENO.

About Answering. Lieut. Varnum Next Goes upon the Stand,

And Tells His Remembrances of Reno and the Pight.

The Reno investigation was "on" again yesterday morning in Room 229, Palmer House, the attendance being quite up to the average. Girard had one correction to make in his testi-mony as recorded by the official stenographer. the effect of which correction was to make it understood that he had never been married to an Indian wife, although he felt no hesitation in aving that he had had an Indian woman. Having clearly drawn the distinction, the interpreter entiv felt easier in mind.

FEW MORE CROSS-QUESTIONS to put to the witness, and in response to them Girard told just where Charley Reynolds was killed. It was at a point a little to the right of and below "C," the right end of the skirmish-line, and Reynolds was killed in trying to join Reno's command on the retreat. The mountain top to which Custer ascended on the morning of the 25th was about twelve or thirteen miles from the ford "A." The command moved up, while Custer was on the mountain top, but at whose order witness did not know. He thought, when he went back to give information about the Indians coming up the valley, that his communication would have the effect of hurrying Custer up and change his plans, if he had any. Witness admitted having said that he expected Custer to come down and support Reno's command. He might have said so, but he did not think he had done so very often; might have said so to Col. E. W. Smith, of Gen. Terry's

Mr. Gilbert asked the witness if he had any Indian children.

The Recorder objected to the question as being intended to degrade the witness in public

estimation, and as wholly irrelevant. Mr. Gilbert gracefully withdrew the question adding that he simply wished to ascertain just how intimate the witness was with the Indians in whose country, according to his testimony, he had lived thirty-one years. [Smiles.]

The witness stated, in response further to questions from Mr. Gilbert, the distance marched by the Seventh Cavalry on the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and night of the 25th of June. Altogether, from the point where they started on the 23d to the ford "A," the distance was 107 miles. Witness admitted that his horse, which he had testified was fresh when the retreat was made from the timber, was rather better than the rest, and had enjoyed better grazing. LIEUT. LEE

entered upon the redirect, asking Girard in refcrence to the command moving out that mornquestion to which Mr. Gilbert had objected, and stated that when Custer was coming down the mountain, and saw the command moving out, he said: "Who the mischief moved out that command?" Meeting Tom Custer, the General asked him who had moved it out, and the reply was, "I don't know. Orders were to march, and we marched." When he (witness) thought that Custer might recall Reno, on receipt of information as to the Indians coming up the valley, that was merely his supposition. The firing on the right bank, before Reno retreated, was scattering for fifteen, twenty, or twenty-five minutes, when it became general, and continued so for about two hours. The sound of this firing came from down the river, in a northeasteriy direction. The firing ceased about dark, and before the general firing around Reno's position began. The wind blew from the battle-field towards him and he remembered the circumstance from him, and he remembered the circumstance from the fact that the Indians had kindled a fire in

in his direction.
tness was asked to state if he kney why he had been discharged from the position of interpreter at Fort A. Lincoln by Maj. Reno.

Mr. Gilbert objected to the question on the nd that the merits of the difference between

ground that the merits of the difference between Maj. Reno and Girard were not proper subjects for inquiry. The objection was sustained.

The re-cross brought out nothing new. At its close Cot. Merritt, one of the members of the Court. directed Girard's attention to the ford "Br, from which point it is supposed Custer was repulsed by the Indians. Witness had spoke of having been over the ground on the left bank hunting lodge-poles. Col. Merritt asked him if he was sure there was no crossing at this point, and if it wouldn't have been pos-

asked him if he was sure there was no crossing at this point, and if it wouldn't have been possible for a command to cross there.

Witness said he did not examine from the left side of the river. When they got to the battle-field to bury the dead, he noticed a little beaten road, looked to the opposite side, and observed that it was miry and the bank precipitous. He knew it must be mired or the Indians would have used it. The right bank had been used as a watering-place. He did not think it possible, with the animals, to have gone over from the right to the left bank, and so on, towards the Indian village.

At this point the Court individually and collectively stretched its legs for the space of ten minutes. The next witness was First Lieut. and Quar-

of the Seventh Cavairy, serving at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. On the 25th and 26th of June, 1876, he testified, he was Second Lieutenaut of the Seventh Cavairy, in command of a detachment of Indian scouts, with the Seventh under Gen. Custer, in the vicinity of the Little Big Horn. The command embraced twelve companies of the Seventh Cavairy and the detachment of Indian scouts. Maj. Reno was second in command, and the operations were against the hostile Sioux. Witness was not with the command exactly on the morning of the 25th, but was detached, scouting, and, from what the scouts said and the dust-clouds down the valley, he saw what he supposed to be the Indian village. He was not present when CHARLES A. VARNUM, the indian village. He was not present when the division of the command was made, and did not know the particulars except from what appeared afterwards. Maj. Reno had command of a separate battalion on the 25th. Just what command it was he didn't know. He had, however three companies averaging about forty. command it was he didn't know. He had, how-ever, three companies, averaging about forty men each. He heard no orders given by Custer, or his Adjutant, to Reno that day, for the rea-son that he passed nearly all the time scouting with the Indians. Reno's battalion was passing Custer's when witness reported to Custer, at

Custer's when witness reported to Custer, at about a mile from the ford "A." The Reno battallon started on ahead, and he fell in with it as it went on, and joined the head as it formed on the other side of the river.

Lieut. Lee asked the witness to describe

Lieut. Lee asked the witness to describe
THE MOVEMENTS OF THE THREE COMPANIES
under Maj. Reno from the time of separating
from the main body up to the time when they
came within sight of the hostile village or the
hostile indians, and to state what orders, if any,
were given by Maj. Reno during that time.

The witness replied that he did not know
whether the Indians could be seen from Reno's
command at the time of the separation. He had
seen Indians on the bottom when he was on the
high bluffs. The three companies moved out in
columns of fours, at a rapid trot, at the time he
joined them, and crossed at the ford just as he
came up. He did not see Custer's column again
after he left Custer. He might have seen
it, he supposed, but he didn't turn his back to
look for it. From what he had seen of the
country since, he thought Custer must have
turned off somewhere, although that depended
on the way Custer went; they might have been
traveling apart, or in the same direction. Owing
to the timber, it was impossible to see much of
the village in coming upin the direction they followed, and he had never been over the ground
on which the village stood. In fact, he didn't,
think he ever made many figures of the Indians' strength until the fight was pretty well
over, but, judging from the Indians he had
seen, there were certainly more than he had
seen seen together before.

Lieut. Lee asked witness to detail and decribe the movements from the time they
crossed the ford, the orders received, Reno's
conduct, etc., on the 25th and 26th of June.

Witness rephed that there were eight or ten
Indians and scouts with him. Lieut. Hair, of
the Second Cavalry, had been detailed to assist
him in scouting. They started fifty or seventy-five
yards ahead of the command. There was an open
bottom as they went down the stream. He and
the scouts rode ahead. The hostiles were some
little distance off, runnin

up all the dust they could. In fact, they were so covered that it was hard to tell their numbers. All of a sudden they turned back towards the witness and his companions, and he turned his head and saw a column deploying into line. The command moved forward in line and witness and the scouts rode ob, fifty yards or so, in front of the troops. Going towards the bottom, they worked towards the left and keno's line towards the bluffs, the Indians coming closer and closer, and evidently circling around the command. When they got opposite the village they did not pass there,—didn't uncover the village very much. The command went on, possibly two miles, where the line halted and dismounted. Witness heard no orders given. When they halted, witness and Hair rode back towards the line, the scouts having gone he knew not where. He reported to Capt. Wallace, who told him he might stop with his company during the fight. The line was deployed perpendicular to the general to Capt. Wallace, who told him he might stop with his company during the fight. The line was deployed perpendicular to the general direction of the river, and the skirmish fire immediately commenced between the Indians and the troops. He was on the line perhaps ten or fifteen minutes when he heard somebody say that G Company was going to charge a portion of the village down through the woods. He hadn't dismounted, and so rode right down into the timber to go with the company which was about to charge the timber. There was an opening—quite a little glade—in company which was about to charge the timber. There was an opening—quite a little glade—in the timber, and in riding in be could see a detached portion of the village on the other bank of the stream, and thought there was where the company was going. He had heard no orders, but it was a rumor that he was following. Reno was there with Company G, deploying it so as to get through the woods. He rode up to Reno, and Reno asked him if he had just come from the front. He replied that he had, and Reno asked him to go back and see how things were going on, and to then come back, and report to him. Witness turned back, and was riding across the opening when he met Lieut. Hodgson, who thought his horse was shot; asked him if he had just come from the line; was told he had, and just come from the line; was told he had, and then asked him to report to Reno, while he (the then asked him to report to Reno, while he (the witness) rode on to the line, saying he would be back with a further report in a few minutes. When he got to the line it appeared to have fallen back on the edge of the timber. He saw Cart. Moylan first, and that officer called out that the Indians were circling around on to the line on his left flank, and ordered some one to go there and look after the extra ammunition. Witness told him he would bring them back, and rode down to the left and called for A Company and men to follow him, and be thought all the others did follow. He went after his own company's horses. They came up right in the rear of where Moylan was. As witness dismounted he went into line, as Moylan called out that his men were out of ammuwitness dismounted he went into line, as Moy-ian called out that his men were out of ammu-nition and ordered that alternate men should fall back from the line and get their ammuni-tion out of the saddle-bags. Witness said something to him about bringing back the horses, and then got up to the right of the line, where he met Girard and Revnolds, and stopped to talk with them a minute or two, when he heard from the woods the words

"CHARGE! CHARGE!" or "Going to charge," or a kind of confused something about a charge, down in the woods.
Everybody was mounting. Witness was crowded into the bushes, so that most of the men passed him, but soon he got out, gave his horse the head, and overtook the head of the column. passed him, but soon he got out, gave his horse the head, and overtook the head of the column. He did not see any officers at the head, and supposed there had been a charge started, that the first man out of the woods had struck some Indians, and that the rest might be following. His horse was plunging about, and he soon saw Reno and Moylan, and followed them. Then they moved on to the river and crossed. They went about one-third the way up. The horses were pretty well played out, and were all panting. The witness' orderly was shot and his horse was shot, and witness hurried to pick up another horse for him. At this point somebody said, "No use stopping here; we might as well go to the top of the hill. Arriving at the top, he found several men wounded,—two or three of his own compaby. In ten or fitteen minutes Benteen came up with his column. When Reno came up he snoke about finding Hodgson's body at the foot of the bluff. His watch was gone, but there were some trinkets on his body. At this time McDougal's company, with the packs, was not in sight, as the witness remembered it. A few minutes afterwards Reno told witness to take a detachment and to go down and bury Hodgson's body. In order to bury him, he had to wait until the packs came up with the implements for digging a grave, and he must have waited three-quarters of an hour. It came up then, and he started to bury the body. Some citizens were then coming out of the timeer. Lieut, Wallace, he to bury the body. Some citizens were then coming out of the timber. Lieut. Wallace, he thought, called him back, and he returned. The thought, called him back, and he returned. The command had started to move down the stream along the bluff, with the exception Moylan's company. Witness started with A company, and tried to get to the head and join Capt. Weir's company, which was on a far point along the range of high bluffs which ran along the right bank. Weir's company had dismounted and was firing at the ludians, who seemed to be coming out on the He did not see the troops leave the farther point, but he rode back to Moylan, then went back to help the wounded, and the troops gradually fell back to a point a little further up the stream. The firing was kept up till dark, and

the same thing continued the next day.

AS TO THE TIME when Reno separated from Custer to cross the ford, witness said that any attempt to fix that would be mere guess-work. He had thought of it a great deal, however, and it was probably somewhere in the neighborhood of 2 o'clock, although, not having looked at his watch that day since 8 o'clock in the morning, he did not pretend to speak accurately. It took Reno about fifteen minutes to cross the ford. He might have done more riding than the command did, for he had performed several long journers during the last three days, was completely exhausted, and nothing but the excitement kept him up.

up.

Lieut. Lee drew the witness' attention to his statement regarding the halting, and asked if the Indians were firing on the command.

Witness replied that there had been a few shots fired, but there was no firing on the line at the time with that exception. The front of the skirmish-line towards the village was open prairie as far as he could see, and the command commenced firing as soon as they could get in shape. It seemed to him as if a good many shot up in the air. The number of Indians was hard to estimate, but there was a large force in front and a large force coming sround to the left and rear of the command. When he came out of the timber he was on the line three or four minutes, but didn't pay very much attenout of the timber he was on the line three or four minutes, but didn't pav very much attention to time just then. There was very heavy firing on both sides, and he was along on the edge of the woods with Revnolds and Girard, was very anxious to get a drink out of Girard's flask, and was paying more attention to that than to the Indians. [Laughter.] There might have been 300 or 400 Indians then, but this was a mere guess, as they were pretty well covered by the dust. They were skirmishing around on their ponies as they were pretty well covered by the dust. They were skirmishing around on their ponies all the time, however, and "plumping their Winchester rifles into us as fast as they could." The engagement on the line and in the timber, he should say, lasted balf an hour. With the exception of his Sergeant and orderly, he did not know what casualties occurred there, as many of the men, had they been shot, would have dropped over into the woods, and he wouldn't have seen them.

Being asked to state if he thought the command was in great danger on the skirmish-line.

Wouldn't have seen them.

Being asked to state if he thought the command was in great danger on the skirmish-line, witness remarked that it wasn't exactly a safe place, to say the least. He only knew, as he had stated, that there were a great many Indians, and that they outnumbered the troops. On the retreat a great many of the command used their revolvers. There were steep banks on both skles of the river, that on the left being actually perpendicular, and the right bank being so steep that his horse nearly threw him in getting up. He only knew irom hearsay that some of the men fell back. There were Indians on the hill to which they were going, and it was by them that De Wolf and Dallas were killed. He didn't know, at first, whether the crossing of the river was a retreat or a charge. His first impression was that the command was going to charge somewhere, but that the men, on getting out of the woods, had turned and gone off on their own hook. He saw no officers then, but as soon as he did see them he understood matters. On reaching the top of the hill the command was rather demoralized. A great many men were gone, and there wasn't the same perfect organization as that which had preceded the skirmish.

The direct examination was not completed when 2 o'clock came, but the Conrodiered an

The direct examination was not completed when 2 o'clock came, but the Court ordered an

adjournment until this morning at 11. ONE WHO THINKS CUSTER WAS BETRAYED BY HIS SCOUTS AND GUIDES.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 .- The Court of Inquiry now in session at the Palmer House recalls to mind the sad massacre of the United States troops on the Big-Horn in June, 1876, the correct details of which can never be known, unless Custer's guides and interpreters, and scouts also could be prevailed upon to come forward and tell the truth. No court this 'side of Heaven's tribunal can ever get at the facts otherwise, and, as this piece of truthfulness on the part of those who are beyond all doubt the really guilty.

agencies in that massacre cannot be even noped for, is it not triffing with innocence for the Government to be pretending to seek evidence of the guilt of the living innocent from the mouths of guides, scouts, and interpreters who alone must be the guiltiest of all? I do not know, personally, a single soul engaged in, or implicated in, this affair. I never saw nor spoke to one of them, from Custer down to a horse-holder, nor do I know any of their families, friends, or connections; hence I think no one can suppose that I speak with any feeling of personal favor to any, while I am sure I feel nothing of the kind. But the very day I first read of the disaster to our troops I formed my opinion as to the causes that led to it, and everything I have heard on the subject since then has tended to confirm me in my opinion. I have spent nearly twenty years of my life, more or less, among our various Indian tribes, and nearly half of that time was among our numerous bands of Sloux Indians. It is not without some experience, therefore, that I assume to form an opinion. Every officer and-soldier knows, and have known for a century, that Indian guides, Judian scouts, and Indian interpreters are to be trusted only so far as you may be able to verify their actions and their reports. I have never entertained a doubt, and am more and more convinced of the truth of my opinion from all that is being developed, that Custer's guides, scouts, and interpreters (or such of them as he confided in) betrayed him and his command into the snare and ambush of the hostite Indians. Any other theory is absurd and ridiculous. Custer's trusted scouts and guides knew well enough, within a nile or so, of the exact position of those Indians. They also knew very weil within a few hundred of the number of warriors. They knew all about the ground, the fords, and ravines; and it is pretty clear to my mind that Custer's division of his command and orders to within a few hundred of the number of warriors. They knew all about the ground, the fords, and ravines; and it is pretty clear to my mind that Custer's division of his command and orders to Reno and Benteen were all prompted by the false and treacherous reports he received from his guides, scouts, etc. To my mind, those hostile Indians completely controlled and commanded Custer's forces (through his guides and scouts)! Custer was rash, headstrong, and venturesome, it is true, but he would never have sacrificed his command the way he did if he had not been misled by his guides and scouts! Custer's fault was in trusting to any creature who has lived a decade as ing to any creature who has lived a decade as an Indian with Indians, or being an Indian. This trust is what destroyed him and his command. All of such guides and scouts may not be equally guilty,—in fact, not all would be allowed by the leading one to know all about the description, but come one or more undoubtedly deception; but some one or more undoubtedly did, and managed the betraval; and it is equally clear to my mind that the object was to destroy all three of the detachments in detail,—that is, Custer's, Reno's, and Benteen's, including the company with the packs,—and, as I believe it, both Custer and Reno were to have been attack both Custer and Reno were to have been attacked, at the same time. It is evident, I think, that Custer's men's hard struggle saved Reno at the moment from a like fate, and after Reno would have come a like fate to Benteen and the pack guard. Respectfully,

OLD SOLDIER.

RELIGIOUS.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL The Council of the Chicago Synod of the Re formed Episcopal Church convened yesterday morning at St. John's Church, on Ellis avenue, pear Thir:y-seventh street. The Rev. C. E. Cheney, Presiding Bishop, was in the chair.

The Council was begun with devotional exercises. The routine business, among which may be mentioned the reading of minutes of a pre vious meeting, the announcing of the dissolu-tion of the Immanuel Church, and the organization of St. Matthew's Church, was then trans-

Upon motion, the last-named society was admitted to the Synod.

Bishop Cheney announced that he had recently ordained Mr. John A. Fisher, who was consc-

cted.

quently a member of the Synod. The Key. M. D. Church, pastor of St. John's, resented a letter from the Trinity Church of Indianapolis, asking for membership. The church was immediately voted into membership. The following-named clergy were also admitted ov vote at their own solicitation: The Rev. John Johnstone of Neosho, Dodge County, Wis., and the Rev. I. J. Babcock of Kalamazoo, Micn.

The Rev. J. D. Wilson, of Peoria, reported for a committee appointed at the last meeting that othing had been done as to the verbal changes in the constitution of the Synod. He also reported concerning a plan of mission work which had been suggested and tried very successfully in his parish. It consisted of a society com-posed of church members, and in its workings was entirely separated from the church govern-ment. He was not ready, however, to suggest its adoption nor any other particular plan of The Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Church spoke

of the mission work in Christ Church and St.
John's Church respectively.
The Chair, in the absence of other business, called attention to the resolution adopted by the Chicago Synod some time ago and presented to the General Council of the Church in re lation to a proposed and desired change in the manner of representation in that Council. The Council, he said, had never acted on the reso-lution. He deemed public action necessary, and

therefore suggested it.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson asked the privilege of giving what he called "a rambling talk" on the subject, but which proved to be a most earnest and foreible protest against the present plan of allowing each parish a representation in the General Council. The representations were too large and numerous and the tion in the General Council. The representations were too large and numerous, and the
Council was made unwieldy thereby. He
strongly favored the organization of Synods
and the sending of delegates from those Synode.
The Council would thus be made smaller, the
representation would be more general and satisfactory, and the expenses of delegations lighter. Whereas, now the
delegates bore their own expenses if they went
to the Council, by the Synodical-organization
plan the expenses would be borne by the various
Synods, and the delegates could go to the Council not filled with individual schemes and pet
theories, but charged with the wants and wishes cil not filled with individual schemes and pet theories, but charged with the waots and wishes of the Synod which sent them. Mr. Wilson also spoke of the possibility that at the next Coun-cil the power of electing their own Bishops would be taken from the Synods and vested in would be taken from the Synous and vested in the General Council,—a state of things which the speaker thought would give rise to contin-uous trouble, and result in the disruption of the Reformed Episcopal Church as at present organ-

Several others present spoke in a spirit of Several others present spoke in a spirit of harmony with the views expressed by Mr. Wilson. Mr. Church said that he was greatly in favor of the plan of Synodical representation, and said that at the last Council he had noticed the very pressing need for a smaller representation, such as the new plan would give.

The Synod at this point adjourned to partake of a lunch prepared in the church parlors by the ladies of the Bible-class of St. John's Church. Church.

Upon reassembling the following resolution was presented by Mr. Moorehouse: was presented by Mr. Moorehouse:

Resolved, That the Synod hereby again declares its desire for a change in the method of representation in the General Council as expressed in the resolution adopted at its last meeting.

Col. Bennett said that he wished to offer a substitute. Mr. Moorehouse's resolution was thereupon temporarily tabled.

The Rev. Mr. Church offered a resolution calling for certain changes in the wording of the constitution of the Synod. The principal change suggested was in allowing none but communicant members a vote in church matters,—in elec-

cant members a vote in church matters, -in elec-

cant members a vote in church matters,—in elections, etc.

The Rev. H. M. Collisson spoke in support of the resolution. He believed that none but communicants should vote for delegations chosen to seats in the General Council.

The Rev. Mr. Wilson said that none but members of the church, in the full meaning of the term, should be legislators for the church.

A vote was taken upon the communicant question, resulting in its approval, and the entire subject of changes was then referred to a Committee consisting of the Rev. J. D. Wilson, Committee consisting of the Rev. J. D. Wilson,
Col. Bennett, and Charles James, with instructions to act in accordance with the expressed wish of the Synod.

Col. Bennett then offered the following, which
were unanimously adopted:

were unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That the Bishop, our Chairman, appoint a Committee, composed of five memoers, to whom the question of the requisite changes in the basis of representation in the General Council of the Church or referred, with the request that said Committee report at the next meeting of this Synod such changes in the constitution and canons of the general Church as they may deem necessary; and that the said Committee also report a memorial to the General Council for the adoption of this Synod embodying the request for the adoption of the said changes.

embodying the request for the adoption of the said changes.

Resolved, That the said Committee also report at the same time such changes, if any, in the constitution and canons of the General Church as they deem requisite to place the Synod in this Church upon the proper basis, and at the same time give each Synod the proper authority and control in the selecting of the Bishop who shall be placed in charge thereof; and that said Committee also prepare a memorial upon this subject to the General Council, to be submitted at the same time.

Bishop Cheney requested the privilege of reserving the announcement of the names of the members of the Committee until he should have had time to ponder over the matter. Granted.

one of the pillars of the Church in Chicago. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising

resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

It was then decided that the next session of the Synod should be held at St. Paul's Church, at the call of the Bishop.

Before adjournment Bishop Cheney announced that at the next General Council there would probably be made an effort to secure the appointment of two additional Missionary Bishops, whose expenses were to be paid out of the general funds. He was opposed to such a plan, and showed how the presiding Bishops of the several Synods, were such Synods organized, could attend to all the missionary work in their respective Bishoprics, and that without compensation beyond that afforded by the churches of which they were the Rectors, their traveling expenses they were the Rectors, their traveling expenses only to be paid by the General Church. He closed with a few congratulator remarks over the success and pleasure of the meeting.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING The Rev. T. J. Pentecost conducted the services at yesterday's noonday prayer-meeting.

The exercises were opened with the hymn " I gave my life for thee," followed by prayer by the Rev. Dr. McChesney, of Park Avenue M. E. Church. By request, the Rev. M. Stebbins sang When the storms of life are raging," after which the following requests for prayer were read: From a mother in Massachussetts for her son; for a young man to be restored to health; for a young lady who ridicules religion, that she may be converted; for the young men of Racine; for two skeptical business men of this city; for drayer-meetings being held at Decatur, Rayens wood, and Woodstock; and for a young lawyer for power to overcome the taste for strong drink.

At the conclusion of singing by the Rev. Mr. At the conclusion of singing by the Rev. Mr. Stebbins, the Rev. Dr. Pentecost read and commented upon the lesson for the day, it being taken from the fourth chapter of Judges. In those days, as now, riches and peace had caused the children of Israel to forget Ged. They again did evil in the sight of the Lord, and God raised up a Judge against them. It was always the case. Peace and property in temporal officients. up a Judge against them. It was always the case. Peace and prosperty in temporal affairs begot a forgetfulness of man's duties to his God. This was true of the children of Israel in those days. They had turned again to idolatrous worship, and become unmindful of their duties. The speaker then referred to the ten dency of all people to idolatry. The whole Bible revealed this tendency of the human heart to idolatry. The history in the Old Testament of the disposition of God's people to go after strange gods was clear and explicit. Then was a time of drought and materialism in the church; in place of turning to God the congregations turned to idols. There were many things that captivated the heart of man and led him away from God, chief of which was Mammon. It was a lamentable sight to see an eager competition between the world and the church as to who should get the mastery, and it was a sight one saw every day. world and the church as to who south get the mastery, and it was a sight one saw every day. Then there were those who worshiped Baal; who sought after pleasure. The speaker didn't object to an ungodly man visiting the theatre and opera. It was his place, but not the place for Christian men and women. The people of for Christian men and women. The people of God had in some instances in Chicago turned away from religious simplicity. During his brief stay in this city he had heard of the resignation of two ministers. Their churches were in debt, were

covered over with mortgages, and had no congregations. Deborah, in her song of thanks giving, made mention of this: "Praise ye the Lord for His mercy to Israel." O that God Lord for His mercy to Israel." O that God would let us see the people coming together with one accord and praising the Lord! If that were done, there was nothing we might not ask. Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo not because Blucher came up, but because he did nothing. And should it be said of Christians that they were not saved because they did nothing! Might God inspire them all to do somethers, and to thus attained. thing, to be something, and to thus attain sal

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin spoke to the same idea. The people forget that God was the same to-day that He was in the days of the children of Israel. The time would never come when man Israel. The time would never come when man would be carried to salvation on flowery beds of ease. He would not be; he would have trouble and affliction without end. He was not discouraged. He hoped the lash would keep coming down, until God's temples had been cleansed and devoted to their proper objects. He recommended that the spirit of God be sought in the closet. He waited for men to call; asked them to venture out upon his promise and believe it. The blessing would not tarry when men so came, and he prayed to God that when men so came, and he prayed to God that such blessing might not long be delayed.

At the conclusion of remarks on the lesson, the Rev. Mr. Stebbins sang "Have you any room for Jesus," after which the meeting closed with the usual benediction and an appeal to all present to invite and urge their friends to attend the revival in progress. tend the revival in progress

A GLUT OF GOLD.

Omaha Burdened with a Gold Gorge-Reasons of the Overflow-Immediate Prospect of Its Advent in Chicago. Special Dispatch to The Tribune

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21.-Your correspondence this evening interviewed leading bankers of this city on the subject of the oversupply of gold. as follows: The Hon. J. H. Millard, Cashier of the Omaha National Bank, says that his bank is rapidly being flooded with gold. When in Chicago the other day he asked their correspondent there to pay expressage on \$50,000 gold delivered in Chicago, and they declined to do it. One reason of the oversupply is that gold comes in rapidly from the West, mainly from San Francisco. Points from which currency was formerly received in large shipments now send gold. The Union Pacific paid off its employes from Omaha to Ogden last month in gold, which usually takes \$250,000, and they also disbursed among their help in this city last month over \$100,000 in gold. The Omaha National Bank, being the depository of the Union Pacific, receives daily from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in gold from the West. It is a fact that the Omaba banks, of which there are four, are now paying their exchange as between themselves in gold, a thing never even dreamed of before. Gold has actually become so plenty here that the banks find it inconvenient, owing to the fact that cu stomers decline to receive it when they can get currency. Omaha being a good banking centre, owing to the railroads, military headquarters, etc., naturally is made the depository of the surplus gold between the Missouri River and the Pacific Coast.

H. W. Yates, Cashier of the First National Bank, says that his bank has more gold than they can dispose of, and they are continually offering it to their country correspondents, wno refuse to take it. The chief cause of the overflooding of this market is attributed to the Unfon Pacific Railroad Company. Greenbacks and gold now being of the same value on the Pacific Coast, the currency is preferred there to gold. The payments to the railroads are doubtless made in gold for the purpose of getting rid of it. It has naturally followed the Union Pacific Railroad to this point, and will probably continue. Gold as a medium of currency is almost as undestrable as silver, the express charges on gold being only a trifle less than on silver. For purposes of money, gold is almost aseless. Specie resump-tion has made a large addition to the circulation of the country, having brought out large amount of gold not in circulation for years before. The Union Pacific is loaded down with gold, because currency is is preferred on the Pacific Coast, and the Union is preferred on the Pacific Coast, and the Union Pacific cannot refuse to receive gold. The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, in Nebraska, also paid off its employes in gold, actually taking the gold from the First National Bank as a layor to that institution. There must be some relief to this overflow, which will continue from the West, and the next point to which the oversupply of gold will seek its outlet will be Chicago, and that, too, at an early day.

Frank Murphy, of the State Bank of Nebraska, says the people don't want gold. The bank pays it out, and it comes right back; is regarded the same as silver—a bulky nuisance. Paper is preferred every time. Gold is accumulating rapidly at this bank. The same may be said in regard to Caldwell, Hamilton & Co.'s bank.

ANOTHER FAT PERSON REDUCED TWENTY

POUNDS.

ROYALSTON, Mass., July 10, 1878.—BOTANIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y.: What will you send Allan's Anti-Fat per doz for? There is no place within eight miles where we can buy it. My mother has taken five bottles, and it reduced her weight twenty pounds. and it reduced her weight twenty pounds.

J. M. PARTRIDGE.

The Benner Cotton-Bale.

The Benner Cotton-Hale.

St. Louis Republican.

A bale of cotton, designated the "Benner Bale," is making the rounds of the Cotton Exchanges of the country upon a most worthy mission, and arrived yesterday from Houston, Texas, at the St. Louis Cotton Exchange. The

object of this circuit of the bale is to raise money for the fund designed for the benefit of the wife and children of the late Lieut. Benner, and by its success so far it promises to be a most effective agent. Explanatory letters from the Secretaries of the New Orleans and Houston Cotton Exphanaca have been received by Secreeffective agent. Expianatory letters from the Secretaries of the New Orleans and Houston Cotton Exchanges have been received by Secretary Simmons of the Exchange here, which state that the plan is for the merchants to subscribe for the purchase of the bale, and then to direct its course to some other Cotton Exchange for the same purpose. The bale was purchased in Memphis by subscriptions raised by a lady of that city; was thence shipped to New Orleans, where it realized \$1,310; from New Orleans it went to Galveston, where it was similarly disposed of, but for what amount is not stated; thence to Houston, where \$520 was the sum obtained for it, and from that city it has sped to ours, brought free of charge by the Texas Express Company. The subscriptions will begin at the Cotton Exchange, and, as it is intended for all merchants favorably disposed to subscribe, the bale, when it has accomplished its object at the Cotton Exchange, will be sent to the Merchants' Exchange for the same purpose. The bale is devoted to a noble object, and there is no doubt it will realize a large amount of money no doubt it will realize a large amount of m

CONTEMPT.

A Young Man Lying in a St. Louis Dungeo When It Would Look Equally Well to See His Employers There with Him, Special Dispetch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—Morrison Renshaw.

local reporter of the Globe-Democrat, was committed to jail this morning for contempt of court in refusing to answer a question put to him by the foreman of the city Grand Jury respecting the source of certain information in regard to the deliberations of that body. The Grand Jury, on instruction from the Court, be gan an inquest respecting the origin of the disastrous fire at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets several weeks ago, and the reporter got possession of and published the facts. Be ing summoned before that body yesterday, he resolutely declined to give the name of his informant. He was then taken into the Criminal Court, where the question was again propounded by the Judge, with the same result as above. Judge Laughton, the occupant of the Bench, then gave him until 10 o'clock this a. m. to make up his mind about the matter, allowing him full freedom until the time specified. This morning, however, he declined to answer the question, and the Court thereupon committed him to jail indefinitely, until he should make up his mind to tell who his informant was. As the matter now stands, the young man is in an exceedingly awkward position. On the one hand he is told that if he does not divulge the matter he will be kept in jail probably until the adjournment of the Grand Jury,—possibly a month,—and, on the other, his employers, who are pleased with the residing he has taken easy that if he will be resident. the position he has taken, say that, if he vio-lates the confidence of the person giving him the information, they will discharge him forth-MISCELLANEOUS.

In this column, three times or tiess, 25 cents per in ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

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cultirs at a sacrifice. Elegant for trimmings, 30 and 50 cents a yard.

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onthited bindery, very liberally patronized, in a city of 17,000 linkbitants, for sale for \$1,100. Inquire at 440 North Wells-st. FOR SALE-THE RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE and sell the celebrated Girayland curtain stretcher. E. B. GRISWOLD, corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage

Grove-av.

POR SALE-A FINE DRUG STORE DOING A good outsiness on corner of best street; no humbur. Owner going to old country. 106 Fifth-av., Room 9.

HAVE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN OF means in a safe an producible manufacturing business (chablished), with extra prospects for extra receipts. A. J. BELL, 93 East Washington-st., Room 20. replies. A. J. Bella, we have washingtones, comments of the person of th

WANTED-A MAN WITH \$5,000 TO TAKE HALF interest in a very destrable patent. Address 2 77. Trioune office. . MUSICAL.

FOR SALE-\$50 WILL BUY A GOOD SIX-OCTAY plane of good condition; also stool. Address Z stribune office. M AGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD PIANO ONLY \$1.75.
M Splendid Parlot Organs only \$50. Warranted, R.
T. MARTIN, 295 and 207 State-st. NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW SQUARE PIANOS.
NEW ORGANS,

For sale on installments, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-st

A COMPLETE STOREHOUSE SPECIALLY FOR furniture, household goods, and merchandise, 200 and 20 mandoph-st. Lowest rates: perfect safety.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 kast Van Buren; st. established 18:5; permanent and reliable. Advances made at current rates. Safety vanits.

Fig. NTTURE, CARGIAGES, MERCHANDISE STOREd, advances made, 10 we year; money founcd lowest rates on good security without removal, 160 w. Monroe.

INSTRUCTION.

A TTEND THE RVENING CLASSES IN PENMAN-hip and bookkeeping at the Lakeside Business College, Room 15, 77 Clark-85. Cheapest and best.

TELEGRAPHY-LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically, atting them for employment. Aduly at 250 Agad Oblic-81.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established ranch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. m. Saturdays. J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123

J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1008
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue laland-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Joveler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents pe

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST elegantly finished dwellings on the North Side, having dining-room, library, parior, etc., on the main floor; price low; terms easy. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., POR SALE—A GOOD 10-ROOM COTTAGE ON paved street on South Side; only \$1,500, \$500 cash. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st. FOR SALE-HANDSOME BUILDING LOT NEAR Union Park; on one of the best streets. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. PORSALE-MICHIGAN-AV.-BEST HOUSE OF ITS

Size in the city; elegant hardwood finish; superior plumbing: dising-room on the parior floor; \$12,000.

MATSON HILL, 17 Washington-st.

POR sSALE-300 FRET NRAR MCCORMICK'S reaper factory, adjoining railroad tracks; suitable for manufacturing purposes. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st. FOR SALE—As BARGAIN—ON ADAMS-ST., EAST of Halsted, house and barn, and lot 27x200; only \$2,500. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE-ON INDIANA-AV., NEAR THIRTY second-st., lot 25x160, east front. J. H. KKELER 163 Clark-st.

POE SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT ON MADISON st., next to corner of Jefferson. Also, splendid le on Indiana-st., north twenty-ninth-st will take the best offer to-day:

Four the best offer to-day:

AND THE STREET AND ASSON.

GARNETT & THOMASSON.

176 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATES FOR SALE—FARMS AND LANDS AT HALF PRICE for ninety days, three among the best farms in lowa and 3, 000 acres of the best land, which I selected twenty years ago. Will be sold at a bargain. Address C. B. RICHARDS, Fort Dogge, IA.

FOR SALE-APPROVED SOLDIER'S ADDITION T al homestead rights locatable on any Governmen land. Inquire at CHAPIN'S Bookstore, corner Madi son and Dearborn-sis REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-I HAVE A CUSTOMER DESIROUS OF investing about \$20,000 in good paying real estat in value of \$5,000 to \$20,000. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reape Block.

WANTED-TO INVEST-\$50,000 CASH IN PAY-ing business property on good street, near Centre-st.: would prefer two pieces. Address R 58, Tribune.

TO RENT_ROOMS. North Side.

North Side.

To RENT-BASEMENT OF A BRICK DWELLING.

6 rooms, bath, water-closet, but water; 3 lines of
cars; \$10; near Lincoin Park. CHAS. N. HALE, 133
Randoiph-st.

TO RENT-TO SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FUR-nished room in private family. For particulars address Z 70, Tribune office. South Side.

I'O RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS—A FRONT SUITE suitable for three gents; also several smaller rooms. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores. TO RENT-A DESIRABLY LOCATED STORE, IN Miscellaneous

TO RENT-POWER, WITH ROOM, 24x60, AT 116 East Quincy-st., between LaSaile-st. and Fifth-av. WANTED TO BENT.

W ANTED—TO RENT—YOU ARE LOSING MONEY every day that your rooms are vacant. We cannot begin to supply the demand for rooms for lighthousekeeping; bring us descriptions, or we will call when requested. ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Koom 3 Tribune Building. WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE-SIZED STABLE for boarding-stable; good location. Z 85, Tribune office. une office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE SUITABLE FOR two families, South or West Side, rent not to exceed \$25. Address Z 76. Tribune office.

W ANTED-TO RENT-COTTAGE OF FOUR OR inve rooms, South or West Side, rent not to exceed \$12. Address Z 75. Tribune office. WANTED - TO RENT - A WELL-FURNISHED house of seven or eight rooms, with bath-room, water-closet, etc., in-doors, in fashionable neighborhood, for one or two years; possession required about April 1; must be cheap. Address, giving description, terms, etc., Mrs. ISAAC J. ALLEN, Avondaic, Cincinnati, O.

BOARDING AND LODGING. South Side. 72 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE-Pleasant rooms, with board by the day or weel if desired: reduction to permanent parties; house quie and respectable. 146 STATE-ST.-VERY PLEASANT AND WELL

1079 WABASH-AV.-TO RENT-A LARGE, North Side. 5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.-FIRST-CLASS board, with room, \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of piano and bath; day board, \$3.50. 217 ILLINOIS-ST. — FIRST - CLASS BOARD, with rooms, \$4 to \$5 per week; five minutes' walk from State and Madison-sts.

West Side. 12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICELY FUR-nished room, with board, for two gentiemen or gentleman and wife. Terms moderate.

CLARENCE HOUSE—100 WELL FURNISHED rooms—Nos. 351, 354, 355, and 357 State-st., four blocks south of the Paimer House. Board and room, per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 FAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Single, warm rooms, \$4.50 to \$6 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$3.50. Transients, \$1 per day. HASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND IS EAST ADAMS-ST.—
Comfortable warm rooms, with board, from \$5 to
\$10 per week; day-board, \$4 per week.

IRVING HOUSE—218 WASHINGTON-ST.—\$1.25
to \$1.50 per day: reduced rates by the week. Table
and rooms unsurpassed. Table board, \$5.50. Call.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.
near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1.\$1.23,
\$1.50 per day; a liberal reduction to weekly boarders. SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st. Permanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see. BOARD WANTED.

DOARD-SUITE OF ROOMS FOR LADY AND TWO benildren (girls), with board, in a respectable private family: North or West Sides. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

OST-SUNDAY, JAN. 19, FUR GLOVE, IN GO-ling from Randolph to Madison, on May-st. A lib-eral reward will be paid for the return to W. N. STAN-LEY, 344 West Magison-st. LEY, 344 West Magison-84.

LOST-MONDAY EVENING, AN EAR-RING: A carbuncle stone with small pearls set around it. Liberal reward for return to 775 West Monroe-st.

LOST-A BLACK ONYX EAR-RING, SET WITH pearls, detached from hook. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it as 756 Michigan-20. REWARD-LOST A PACKAGE OF BOOKS and bill-heads Monday evening, Jan. 20. Reurs to 91 Franklin-st.; no questions asked. L. HAAS.

DO REWARD FOR RETURN OF ROBES AND on State, Jan. 4. No questions asked at Statement-st. on State, Jan. 4. No questions asked. Send to 5 Board of Trade-court.

office. J. H. SLEEPER.

250 WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUESTIONS ASK670 Monroe at on the 18th Inst. Address S, 116 LaSalle-st.

21NANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, 184 Dearbort.-st., Room 9, 194 Dearbort.-st., Room 9, 194 Dearbort.-st., Room 9, 194 Dearbort.-st., Room 9, 194 Dearbort.-st., Room 9, 195 Dearbort.-st., Room 19, 195 Dearbort.-st., Room 19, 195 Dearbort.-st., Room 9, 195 Dearbort.-st., Room 19, 195 Dearbort.-st., Room 9, 195 Dea

OANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT RE-moval, pianos, also on good collaterals, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18. MONEY TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT A low rate of interest, on Chicago real estate. ADOLPH LOEB & BEO., 120 and 131 LaSalle-st. PETERSON & BAY, MORTGAGE AND EXCHANGE bankers, 198 Randough st., loan money on city real estate and farms in Illinois at lowest rates. TO LOAN-MONKY ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, and other collaterals. J. McDOW-ELL, 164 LaSaile-st., Room 41.

TO EXCHANGE. PO EXCHANGE—A LOT 66X165, IN ROCKFORD III., for building material, rick, or lumber; titherfeet. Address S J B, 88 White-st., Chicago. perfect. Address S J B, 88 White-st. Chicago.

WANTED-LOT. OR HOUSE AND LOT. BEtween Lake and Adams-sts., in exchange for
house and jot on Fulton-st. Address Z 88, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE TICKET WEDNESDAY EVENing opera, best seat in house, \$4. JOHN C. LONG,
72 Washington-st.

POR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICago Daily and Sunday Iribune for the year 1878,
Price, \$10. Address a B, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—

PERSONAL—

PERSONAL—NO. 19 HAS RECEIVED NO ANSWER
to Sunday's personal. Answer by letter.

PERSONAL—JUNE—TIME: SATURDAY, 7:80 P.
m., and Sunday. Larranta P. O. Time.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
WANTED-SINGLE MAN FOR COUNTRY STORE;
highest references required: state age. Address
R 60, Tribune office. WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN AC-quainted with the retain grocery trade in the city: no others need apply. Address Z 84, Tribune.

WANTED-ENTRY CLERK. ADDRESS, WITH references, W.C. care Carrier 15. WANTED-BOOKKEEPER IN CITY HARDWARE and manufacturing house; must be competent to take charge or books and do general office work; state age, experience, and salary expected; A I reference required. Address Z 74, Tribune office. WANTED-25 SHOEMARRES: THOSE UNDER-standing string work preferred. PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash-av.

WANTED-TWO OR THREE GOOD LANDSCAPE wood engravers. Room 48 Exchange Building. WANTED-WOOD ENGRAVERS, AT CHARLES SEARS & CO.'S, Room 48 Exchange Building.corner of Clark and Washington-sts. W ANTED-A JOB PRINTER ON BLANK-BOOK headings and fine job work, one who has been accustoined to running job pressos; must be a fair workman and fast; state wages wanted. Address Box 1415, Bay City, Mich.

Employment Agencies

WANTED-100 WOOD-CHOPPERS AT \$1 PER
cord; 1 farm-hand. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268

Miscellaneous. WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE BIOGRAPHY OF Bayard Taylor, by Col. Conwell. Everybody-tson tiptoe for this book. Secure territory at once of B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass. WANTED-SALESMEN TRAVELING ON COM-mission and catering to the dry-goods trade, and wishing to add some light samples, to address V 33 Tribune office. Tribune office.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING man, perfectly familiar with all the wholesale grocer trade of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to sell to-bacco. Address, scaling terms and giving reference, P. O. Lock Box 1397, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-CITY AND COUNTRY SALESMAN for the best goods manufactured. Apply to GEO. E. McHIE, Room 19, 162 Washington-st. WANTED-TWO ENERGETIC CANVASSERS:
will pay a weekly salary of \$10 to the right party.
126 Washington-st., Hoom 50. Washington-st., Room 5.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED SOLICITOR FOR two first-class publications. Apply to A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers, 36 Madison-st.

WANTED-25 YOUNG MEN FOR KIRALFY'S grand spectacular. Apply st the stage door, 11 a. m., Haverly's Theatre. STEVE RICHARDSON. WANTED—A PRACTICAL CANVASSER TO COX-duct the agency of an Eastern magazine in Chi-cago and vicinity: exclusive sale. State particulars, and address Lock-Box 319, Boscon, Mass. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT photographer: must understand retouching; reference required. Address S. ALSCHULER, Mattoon, III.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. Domesticse
WANTED-IN SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY,
giri for general housework. Apply at 1087 West WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK
and take care of children; reference required.
Call at 1180 Wabash-av. Vand take care of calidren; reference required.

Call at 1180 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, COMPRIENT
girl to do general housework. Mrs. BARHER,
Haisted-st., Lake View, first house north of Wrightwood-av.; take Lincoln-av. car.

WANTED—A NO. 1 GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND
iron; no Irish: bring references and come to
stay. 4.6 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO
general bousework; only two in family. Apply
at 142 South Dearborn-st., Room 10. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL GENERAL HOUSE-work. References required. 156 Forest-av. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE WORK; must be a first-ciass cook, and come well recom-mended. 1596 Indiana-av. WANTED-A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK W ANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR SECOND WORK AND
care of children; must be a nest, intelligent girl,
and furnish good references; Protestant preferred.
Address 2 68, Trionne office.

Address Z 63, Trioune office.

WANTED-A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for table and chamber work at 146 State-st.

WANTED-A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN: MUST be a competent cook and laundress. Apply, with reference, at 515 West Adams-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT COOK AT 102 SOUTH Park-av., southwest corner of Twenty-fourth-st. Nurses.

WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby during the day. 128 Goethe-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-50 YOUNG LADIES FOR KIRALPY'S grand spectacular "Around the World in Eighty Days." Apply at stage door this 10 a. m. THOMAS J. WOOD, Haverly's Theatre. WANTED-A GIRL WHO HAS WORKED IN A bindery on biank and printed books and who can page. Address, with references, Box 1415, Bay City. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN (21)

In wholesale or retail jeweiry business; reccommendations from former employer. Address Z 100, Prioune office. CITUATION WANTED-A GENTLEMAN, QUALI-field by experience, is open to an engagement as general or trade correspondent from Pailadelphia, Address J. T. S., 530 North Nineteenth-st., Philadel-phia, Pa. phia, Pa.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOY 16 YEARS OLD, IN
Store or office, living with his parents. Address
835 Wabash-av. JAMES,
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21
City and tolegraph operator; work cheap: parents in
city; references. Address Z 67, Tribune office. City: references. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

ZiTUA: TON WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN 18

Syears of age, with good education, in the office of some wholesale house. Can turnish good reference.

Z 78, Tribune office.

Z 78, Tribune office.

Z 78, Tribune office.

Z 78, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN AS salesman or stock-keeper in a wholesale or retail clothing house. Long experience. Z 80, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD FIGURER
SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD FIGURER
Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED MAN AS house and table servant. Best references given.
Z 85, Tribune office. Z 88, Tribune office,
SITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE
young man of 20 in a private family; salary no object. Address Z 90, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A COLORED MAN
and wife, she to do cooking, the man to do diningroom work or coachman. Z 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE.

BOIDESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED-FEMALE.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A NICE SCOTCHCanadian girl to do any work, being qualified, with
good references. 145 Twontleth-st.

Cli UATION WANTED-BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTworthy girl, not afraid of work; thorough knowledge of good cooking, the laundress; unexceptionable
references. 226 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL
to do keneral housework in private family; thorough laundress, tidy, and capable; references. 236
Columet-av.

SITUATION WANTED-FOR CHAMBERWORK OR
general housework in a first-class family. Address
for two days Z73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WELSH GIRL TO
do general housework in a private family; is compotent in all kinds of cooking; can give satisfactory
references. Please call at 12 South Green-st., for three
days.

days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO
do second-work and take care of children. Address 100 Low-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRD OR TO
general housework in a small family. Call in the
basement, 626 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN
SITI for all kinds of housework; best references;
would prefer American family. Call at 171 North Jefferson-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL FOR up-stalrs. SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EASTERN GIRLF Sis an excellent cook, washer, and froner, or general girl, in private family. 197 Michigan-st. SITUATION WANTED-BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 1377 State-st.

Situations wanted-By Two Young Girls in a private family, one to do general housework, the other to take care of a child. Inquire at 61 East Poik-st., in the store.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE Of young lady to do second work or take care of children; best references. Call for two days at 985 South State-85. State-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or to do general housework in a private family. Ses state-st.

CITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work in rood American family by a capable, trusty, and agreeable German girl; good city reference. 143 Twentieth-st.

CITUATION WANTED-ANY LADY ON SOUTH Side wishing first class Danish kitchen girl; beat references. Call at 708 Cottage Grove-av. No postals.

HOUSEKECPETS.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AMERSican woman as working housekeeper in a small private family where a neat and careful person is desired.
Call at 74 Sonta Morgan-st. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MARTIN'S BARGAINS IN FURNITURE DE-MARTIN'S ELEGANT PARLOW SETS, \$30 AND UPWARD. MARTIN'S RICH CHAMBER SETS, \$30 AND MARTIN'S EASY CHAIRS AND FANCY CHAIRS, MARTIN'S CHAIRS AND FANCY CHAIRS, MARTIN'S CHAIRS AND CAMP-MARTIN'S BOOK-CASES AND DRESSING-MARTIN'S FOOT-RESTS AND BLACKING-MARTIN'S LOUNGES AND ODD CHAIRS.

MARTIN'S R. T. MAIRTIN. S.

285 AND 207 STATE-ST.

MARTIN'S MAMMOTH BARGAIN ESTABLISHMARTIN'S MAMMOTH BARGAIN ESTABLISHMACHIN'S MAMMOTH BARGAIN ESTABLISHMACHINO FURNITURE COMPANY, 302 W.ST
Machison-st., sell all kines of household goods on
easy payments for low prices.

WANTED-WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTION-ary, low for cash. Address Z 50, Tribune.

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HENRY F. GILLIO, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO. Cal.—Palace Hotel. WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1319 F street AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre Madison street, between Dearborn sushes." Afternoon and evening. Haverly's Theatre.

arborn street, corner of Monroe. Engage Majorty's Opera. "Il Flauto Magico." Hooley's Theatre.
oh street, between Clark and LaSalle.
of Joseph Murphy. Afternoon, "The K
wening, "Shaun Rue."

Academy of Music. sted street, between Madison and Monroe

Hamlin's Theatre. Clark street, opposite the Court-Ho

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, No. 127. R. A. M., 144 Twen ty-second-st.—special Convocation this (Wednesday evening at 7% o'clock, for the purpose of conferring the Council Degrees. Visiting companions cordially in vited. By order of the M. E. H. F.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1879.

For an hour and twenty minutes Pennsylvania was yesterday without a Governor that being the interval which elapsed between the expiration of Gov. HARTRANFT's term and the inauguration of Gov. Hoyr.

· The mystery attending the death of Col Gola, the Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, is at last cleared up. He was robbed and murdered by Turkish brigands near Plevna.

Republican leaders in the French Chamber and Senate are preparing for a movement designed to secure complete amnesty for all the Communists now imprisoned in New Caledonia. Resolutions urging this course are being rapidly signed, and will shortly be presented and passed.

THE TRIBUNE, of course, bows to the re sult of infallible legislative wisdom on the Senatorship; but, as it never subscribed without mental reservations to the infallibitity dogma, it will probably continue to believe that an inexcusable outrage has been perpetrated upon a purer, abler, and honeste man than the one to whom his seat has been given:

ecretary Sherman estimates that the carrying out of the provisions of the Pension sed will require the en of about \$150,000,000. This is three times the sum estimated by the Commissioner of Pensions. The bill was yesterday discussed in Cabinet session, and its gravity from a financial point of view duly considered. There is little doubt that it will receive the signature of the President and become a

CLARKSON N. POTTER, of New York, vester day had the manhood to set himself squarely in opposition as a Democrat to each and all o the schemes for the recognition and payment of Southern War claims. He gave notice that he should resist the passage of every bill which provided for the paymen a claim for damages sustained at the hands of the Union troops, declaring that the Government was not responsible for such damages. He was seconded in this eminently sound position by Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, and these were the only Democrats who have thus far dared to squarely fight the claim-agency delegations of the Solid South.

SIMON B. CONOVER, who has in a measure represented the State of Florida in the United States Senate the past six years, is to be succeeded by WILKINSON CALL, Democrat, the latter person having been elected by the Legislature of that State yesterday. Mr. CONOVER'S presence in the Senate was comparatively unknown except to the yea-andnay lists until the Louisiana and South Carolina election cases came up in the Senate last year, when the Florida Senator, either from personal interest or political preference, voted against the Republican ndidate in both instances. Conover may have been a statesman in disguise, but h has left few speeches to bear out such ar inference, and most of his votes have, more especially during the latter days of his Senatorial career, been cast regardless of his Republican constituency.

They have a way of running a political campaign down in Kentucky which, to say the least, partakes largely of a social and festive character. For instance, one UNDERwood, now Lieutenant-Governor of the State, who aspires to the first place in the gift of Kentuckians, and has been chosen (by himself) as the standard-bearer of one of the factions of the Democratic party, is always accompanied by his fiddle in his electioneering tours, and sandwiches his speeche with bewitching strains from favorite catgut, or, seeking a substitute to preside at the violin, disports himself in orean diversions to the lascivious notes of the instrument aforesaid. It is said that this style of argument is exceedingly popular with the average Kentucky barba rian, and is making many converts where the cut-and-dried and stereotyped speeches setting forth the sacrifices made for the Confederacy fail to command even the attention

Yesterday was a great day for United ous States, as follows: Illinois-John A. LOGAN, in place of RICHARD J. OGLESBY, both iblican : Indiana-D. W. VOORHEES, as his own successor for both the long and short terms; Missouri-James Shields, in place of DAVID H. ARMSTRONG, appointed Jackson had served three terms instead of

the vacancy occasioned by the death of Louis V. Boor; and Gronge G. VEST, for the full term commencing March 4, 1879-all Democrats; Pennsylva nia-J. DONALD CAMERON, Republican, as his own successor; New York—Roscoe Conkling, Republican, as his own successor; Connecticut—Obville H. Platt, Republican, in place of WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Democrat; North Carolina— ZEBULON B. VANCE, in place of A. S. MEB-RIMON, both Democrats; Florida-WILKIN-SON CALL, Democrat, in place of S. B. Con-over, Republican. The balloting in Wisconsin still continues, with an apparent certainty that CARPENTER will be elected to-day.

It is to be regretted that the success he season of superior operatic performance at Haverly's Theatre by the Mapleson Company should have been marred by an act of bad faith and trickery on the part of the management, such as is charged in connection with the sale of tickets for the benefit of a New York speculator It is alleged that Col. Mapleson and Mr. HAVERLY are both cognizant of, if not directly interested in, this piece of sharp practice, which is in marked contrast with the liberality and Chicago thusiasm with which the people have patronized the performances. It is difficult to believe that the game to fleece the opera patrons has been carried on without the knowledge of Managers Mapleson and Haverly, and the public will be certain to resent it in a manner that will be felt hereafter.

The Legislature of Illinois yesterday, by he concurrent votes of the two Houses, elected John A. Logan Senator of the United States for six years, beginning March 4, 1879. So long as there was a possibility of a different result THE TRIBUNE has not failed to protest against the sacrifice of Gen. OGLESBY. and to warn those who manipulated the Legislature that it was bad policy and an indefensible act. We have presented to the public the official record of both men so that no one could plead ignorance of what was due to justice and right as well as to party considerations. Now that the election is over, we have no purpose to continue the discussion, or to argue a case which has been finally decided.

Now that Gen. Logan has been elected he is entitled to all the official support which, as a representative of the State, he can claim. In the high office to which he has been appointed we hope that he will prove to be all that his fondest friends have romised, and that, at the close of the term of his Senatorship, he will stand before the country free of all suspicion of attorneyship or agency for any schemes of plunder.

There is one suggestion, however, which party we beg leave to suggest to him and his 4th of March he deposit with the Treasurer of the United States the \$5,000 of extra back pay taken by him in 1873. If he be so situated pecuniarily that this may not be convenient to do, then his friends should so ar range it that he may enter the Senate fre from the odium which must attach to that part of his past record. If, as is possibly the case, he has been restrained heretofore in returning the money lest it might have the appearance of being done under compulsion, no such apprehension can exist now and in the fullness of his victory he can silence all criticism by replacing the money, as has been done by all of those now in Cor gress (with possibly one or two exceptions)

who voted for the bill in 1873. It must be remembered that the Republican party stands before the country in the attitude of having discarded every Senator who accepted and retained that money. Gen. Logan goes back to the Senate the sole exception. The next Senate will be Democratic, and his friends promise for him sharp work in repelling Confederate attacks in defending his party. The refunding of this money will disarm them from making personal retorts which otherwise may prove embarrassing to himself and mortifying to the people of Illinois. His position will be greatly strengthened, both in and out of Congresr, if this hint is acted upon in time.

GRANT, THIRD TERM, AND THE DEM. OCRATIC ALARM.

The Democratic caucus at Springfield went through the form of nominating a Senatorial candidate, but devoted itself chiefly to a consideration of Gen. GRANT's possible candidature for the Presidency in 1880. It cannot be denied that this grave Democratic apprehension, not merely of GRANT's candidature, but of his success in case he runs, is contributing to GRANT's prospects. Messrs. John M. PALMER and JOSEPH C. ROBINSON were the chief spokesmen of the occasion, and GRANT was the burden of their lament and fears. Robinson went so far as to say that his (GRANT'S) election "would be the end of our form of government," and PALMER, though he did not commit himself to that direful opinion in express terms, rather confirmed this alarming view of the situation. Robinson, in the spirit of the chap who whistles to keep his courage up while passing a graveyard at night, ventured the opinion that GRANT could not be elected if nominated. but the shrewder PALMER, who has had large experience in all political parties except the Fiatists, was evidently of a different mind as to the certainty of GRANT's defeat,

So far as GRANT's candidature or his election is concerned, it is an inexcusable and ludicrous exaggeration to speak of such an event as threatening our form of government or the liberties of the American people. The Constitution provides that a President shall be chosen once every four years by Electors appointed by the States. There is nothing in that instrument which exclude Gen. Grant or any other eligible citizen be cause he may have previously occupied the position from holding it again. This subject was canvassed in convention. It was discussed whether the Presidential term should be four, six, or eight years; whether there should be a limitation to one term or two terms, or no limitation at all. Finally an agreement was reached on the existing provision. The feeling against a third term comes chiefly from Washington's declination of a re-election at the close of his second erm, and deference was paid to this prece lent when the Republicans did not presen Gen. GEANT as a candidate in 1876. No one amiliar with American history or Washingron's character, however, will admit that our form of government would have been de stroyed or put in jeopardy if the "Father of his Country" had accepted a third term and served as President twelve years nstead of eight. What Democrat naintain that a third term for JEFFERSON would have been subservient of epublican principles of government, or who mong them will not freely admit that it would have been better for the country if

turning the Government over to a man like VAN BUREN? Had LINCOLN's life been spared, grateful and admiring people would have scarcely raised a hue-and-cry against his lection to a third term as a menace to popular government. Had the original preceden been three terms instead of two, this ground of opposition would not have been heard as against Grant. We are not pleading for a third term for GRANT; we are merely protesting against the unreasoning and croaking character of this Democratic opposition as oreshadowed by Messrs PALMER and ROBIN-

The nomination of GRANT as the next Re publican candidate rests largely with the emocrats themselves. If they force a State Sovereignty debate in Congress on the basis of their recent caucus resolutions, and s ex Gov. PALMER would evidently them to do; if, by implication even, they indorse the nullification of the constitutional amendments by the Cotton States: if the ex-Confederates, thus encouraged by their Northern allies, continue to lisfranchise and persecute the blacks; if, as result of this, there be a prospect of con stant disturbances under a timid or vacillating Administration, there will be a demand for a third term of GRANT as I resident which the Republican party will not be able to esist. In the meanwhile, Democrats like PALMER and ROBINSON are doing their utmost advance Gen. Grant's political interests by their open confession of his immens strength and their undisguised fears of his certain election. They are impressing upon the Republicans their own conviction that GRANT would be the hardest man for the Democrats to beat.

There is a certain sentiment among Re onblicans which is counteracting to some extent the efficient work which the Demo crats are doing for GRANT. It is an appre pension that GRANT might again call about him a certain gang of rapacious and corrupt ingsters who were responsible for the scandels that attached to his former administra tion of the Government.. It is true that there are some good reasons for believing he would be able to protect himself from those narasites in a future Presidential career. In is valedictory message to Congress he frankly admitted that he had done many things which he would not do again, and left undone many things which he would not again omit. His conduct during the latter half of his second term revealed more indendence of the desperate ringsters who had been dragging him down and a better insight into the political decencies and necessities of the time. It is certain that his experience would serve as a strong staff to lean upon in another period of active political life, and he is not the sort of man to repeat errors when he has come to recognize them as such. If the Republicans generally were confident that GRANT would break away from certain fellows of the baser sort and certain associations in the past that were damaging to him as well as the country, they would the more readily yield to his availability as a candidate which the Democrats eem determined to force upon the country. Ex-Gov. PALMER appears to be fully con-

scious that GRANT, if nominated, will be elected. A practiced observer of political events will scarcely deny this military heroworship is as common among the American people as it is among all chivalrous nations. Gen. GRANT's foreign tour and the high honors showered upon him abroad by all classes have not diminished but only strengthened the admiration which the American people feel for him, because their judgment has been indorsed and their pride in him flattered. He will also appeal to the very elements that elected him by an overof Republicans who were dissatisfied with his surroundings left him and voted GREELEY as a Reform Republican, but GRANT received Democratic recruits by hundreds of thousands. So it will probably be again if he shall be a candidate. The conservaive business classes have always supported him, for conservative business reasons. He will have a following among the ex-Confedcrates of the South which no other Repub lican candidate can possibly command. And who among the available Democratic candidates will be a match for him? Hardly the vacillating, timorous, Cipher TILDEN. Hardly the uncertain Thurman, who has been so recently converted to the fist lunacy. Hardly the straddle-bug HENDRICKS, of Indiana whose Presidential candidature has become tedious even to Democrats. Hardly a candifrom a picayune whipping-post State like Delaware. If the Democrats shall seek to offset hero-worship with hero-worship and take up HANCOCK or McCLELLAN, the American people will probably prefer the bigger hero that may be presented to them. Grant's election, if nominated, appears sure enough. It is only his calling which is in doubt, and this the Democrats seem determined to settle in his favor by confessing

their fears and predicting his nomination. THE BAILWAY TELEGRAPHS Senator Jones, of Nevada, has introduced bill in the Secate which of itself marks the progressive spirit of the day in breaking down everything like a special privilege to tax the public, and making the reduction of cost general, applying as well to all the agencies of business as to the prices of productions. Thus the prices at which the products of the soil and of the mines, embracing breadstuffs, cotton, lumber, coal, and iron, have reached a lower point than perhaps ever known before. The cost of transportation must of necessity be reduced in proportion to the decline in the value of the things transported. Railroads can now be built at an average cost of \$10,000 per mile. But the great lines of railway in this country represent a cost in existing debts and stock of \$75,000 per mile. The fact, therefore, is fast pressing to a practical necessity, that railroad transportation must be performed on the basis of supporting railways capitalized at \$10,000 per mile; the country peremptorily refusing to have their orn and products confiscated to pay interest and dividends on a cost of \$75,000 per mile. That question is one which we say is rapidly assuming practical shape and demanding an early solution. The fact that many millions of dollars are invested in the 80,000 miles of railway representing an average cost of \$75,-000 per mile will in no wise control the inevitable result that the country cannot afford and will not pay the rates of transportation necessary to pay profits on a cost of \$75,000 per mile, when railways can now be constructed at \$10,000 per mile. There may be wreck in that line of investments, but no greater than is involved in the fall of wheat from \$1 to 60 cents per bushel, or corn from 30 to 15 cents per bushel.

The bill proposed by Senator Jones relate to telegraphs. At present all the railroads in the United States has a telegraph service which they hold under a variety of circumstances and conditions, but which substan-

tially prohibit the use of railway telegraphs except for railway business. This bill provides that any railway company shall have the right to construct, own, and operate lines of telegraph along its own road, and to use the wires in connection with those of any other road so as to form continuous lines for the transmission of telegraph messages. The bill prohibits any telegraph company from constructing, maintaining, or operating telegraph line along any railroad except by the consent of the reilroad company.

The object of the bill is a plain one. present all the telegraph property owned and maintained by the railways, and operated by them at great cost, is wholly useless to the general public. This bill enables every telegraph line owned by a railroad company to be utilized in the interest of the country. thus nearly duplicating the service withou any material increase in the cost of the lines or maintaining and operating them. The railway lines are not in use but a small proportion of the time, and are capable of performing a vast amount of business for the public. An effect of passing this bill will e to reduce the cost of telegraphy, which next to the postal service is now of the utmost importance in the commercial, social, and governmental affairs of men.

A DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTION. Some days ago Mr. EDMUNDS introduced esolution into the United States Senate, which has ever since been exercising the Democrats both in and out of caucus, be cause they have been in doubt how to treat it. The resolution declares that the last three constitutional amendments (viz.: abolishing slavery, securing civil rights to blacks and whites alike and conferring the right of auffrage upon the negroes) have been duly ratified: that the laws already enacted should be faithfully executed; and that Congress should further provide for their enforcement by additional legislation. The purpose of introducing this resolution is manifest and proper. There is good reason to believe that the constitutional amend ments referred to have been overridden in several of the Southern States, and that the laws passed to carry them into effect have been defied and violated. The Democratic party should be made to put itself on record as to whether it approves or disapproves of the systematic violation of these amendments. But this is precisely what the Demo cratic party desires not to do. It sanctions the Confederate methods as a means to the end of a "Solid South," but is not willing to confess as much. Hence the perturbation in the Democratic caucus. Senator Earon, however (who is near the close of his Senatorial career and thinks he can afford to be defiant), proposed to take the bull by the horns, and recommended to the Democratic caucus to present the following as a substitute for the EDMUNDS resolu-

Resolved, That, in the judgment of the Senate, the Constitution of the United States, includ-ing all the amendments thereto, is of paramount hority in each State of the Union, and all powers not surrendered or delegated therein remain in the States or people thereof. Legislation rights of any class of citizens of any State or vide by law for the equalization of all citizens in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights, or antagonizes any of the delegated powers enumer ated by and contained in the Constitution, -the Constitution to be interpreted in its entirety, irrespective of the time or circumstances at or under ich any part or parts of it may have been rati fied by the States."

The above seems to have formed the basis for the resolutions actually introduced by Mr. Morgan under the direction of the Democratic caucus, and offered as a substitute for the EDMUNDS resolution. These canens resbe construed as an entirety; (2) that the Government of the United States is one of delegated powers simply; (3) that, under the terms of the amendments, the power of the United States Government is confined to prohibiting denial or abridgment of the right to vote on the part of any State Gov. ernment by reason of race, color, or previous condition; and (4) that when there is such denial or abridgment by the conduct of any person not acting under authority of the State, then the jurisdiction to punish such conduct rests with the State and not with the United States Government. The only material change from the Earon resolution is contained in the last section, which is equivalent to an announcement once common in connection with the Maine Liquorlaw, viz. : That the Democrats are in favor of the amendments, but opposed to the exe cution thereof

will be equally solid in demanding any legis-

lation that may be necessary to their enforce-

ment and in resisting any deliberate attempt

to nullify them. When the Constitution is

in question nowadays it is not the ante-War

This specious statement of the Democratic position will scarcely relieve that party from Government. its embarrassment in resisting the EDMUNDS resolution. Stripped of its pretense, it amounts to a declaration that the Democratic party is now, as in the past, devoted to the original Constitution, which was prostituted to the interest of the slaveholders so far as it related to the institution of slavery and the condition of the blacks; and that the Democrats still adhere to the State-Sovereignty construction which they have always put upon the Constitution and which they arged as the justification of secession. Thus interpreted, the Democrats will find no difficulty in securing the debate on their proposed substitute which they seem to chalenge. The three amendments in question did radically change the character of the Constitution and interfered materially with the States'-Rights doctrine of the Democrats, The first abolished slavery except as a punishment for crime, without regard to the local practices of the States. The second forbade any State to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens whether black or white. The third declared that no State shall deny the right of citizens to vote "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." All of them clothed Congress with authority to enforce the provisions therein contained by proper legislation. But the conduct of late elections in the South demands either an admission of esponsibility or a denial of approval for the nfraction of the spirit, if not the letter, of these amendments and the laws that grew out of them. In such case it is not the Constitution as a whole, but these particular parts of the Constitution, that require consideration and discussion. If the Democrats prefer to broaden the discussion in such anner as to range themselves on the side of the old Constitution, and the Republicans on the side of the new Constitution as modified by the amendments, so much the better. blow to Socialism in Europe. In any such issue as this the Republican party can count upon a "Solid North" as surely as the Democratic party can count upon a "Solid South." The North was practically solid in demanding these amendments, and

consideration of the Constitution as a whole can fail to give special significance to the mendments, because they changed the entire character of that instrument. This is especially true when a discussion centres upon an alleged nullification of the amendments, or when the States'-Rights doctrine is in issue; otherwise the War would have been fought in vain and the victory would be an empty one. It will not be possible for the Democrats to smother the merits of the controversy whether the debate be upon the EDMUNDS resolution or their proposed substitute; and in either case the Democratic party will be confronted with the necessity of acquiescing in legislation necessary to enforce the amendments or arraying the North against it for its confessed disloyalty to the Constitution,-not as it was, but as it is. The deliberate and systematic toleration by any State Government of a denial or abridgment of the ne groes' political rights, whether by violence or fraud, is equivalent to such denial abridgment by the State itself, and any other construction of the constitution amendments will be a notice to the Southern States that they may carry out the work of nullification with impunity. If the Demo cratic party shall go on record as approving this nullification by indirection, they may more surely count upon the condemnation of a united North than they can count upon the support of a "Solid South."

THE POPE AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Pope LEO XIII. has written a letter to th rchbishop of Cologne, one of the prelates who was exiled from his See for refusing to omply with the FALCE laws, which is very portant as containing an indirect overture the Emperor of Germany. In his letter, the Pope expresses his conviction that where the Church has full liberty of action the mmonwealth flourishes best, and declares he has acted upon this conviction from the beginning of his Pontificate by endeavoring to bring Princes and peoples into friendly elations with the Church. To this end h has been specially anxious "that the noble German nation, discords being allayed and the laws of the Church being safeguarded should enjoy the good fruits of a durable peace." Against his efforts obstacles have een raised on all sides." The pastors of the Church have been condemned or exiled, the priestly ministry trammeled by every kind of restraint, the religious bodies and plous congregations dispersed, and, the education of the young, not even excepting the seminaries, withdrawn from episcopal vigilance and authority." After stating these results without stating the causes, the Pope declares that they will not deter him from still striving to bring about friendly relations, and on this point says: "Seeing that, in consequence of the perversion of doctrines, and of the andscious schemes of certain perfidious men who scoff at all laws, a very seriou disaster imperils the religious, political, and social order, we should not be fulfilling the duty of our Apostolical ministry if we did not render the very efficient remedies the Church possesses for human society, which is in danger. In the above declaration, which is the very

essence of the Papal letter, the Pope throws out a feeler. It contains no basis of settle ment, makes no mention of any concessions and does not even indicate that the Church will veld any points for the sake of a more liberal policy. It simply expresses a willingness to meet the Emperor half way, and as an inducement proffers an alliance against Socialism and tenders the "very efficient remedies" which the Church possesses. This is the first time that an official offer of this kind has been made. Indeed, during certain what position the Church would occupy were it brought face to face with Socialism. The Socialistic move. ment in its very incipiency was greatly helped by Bishop KETTELER, of Mayence, the most prominent prelate of Germany, who encouraged Lasalle, the Socialist leader, and wrote many articles in favor of his fallacies. Many other Catholic authorities have encouraged the movement without rebuke, though it is unquestionable that the spirit of the Church is wholly hos tile to it. In Germany Socialism spreads its roots far and wide, and it has its followers in the Church as well as in politics and labor. There is little doubt, therefore, that BISMARCK will demand to have all uncertainties cleared up in case he enters upon the work of compromise, and will suggest that the Pope shall rebuke those prelates who, in encouraging Socialism, have discouraged German unity and indirectly assailed the

Although any wide or sudden departure from the policy of Pius IX. might produce a dangerous agitation inside of the Church, the new Pope undoubtedly feels that no good can come out of the clerical hostility to the unity of Germany or the defiance of its laws, and that Catholicism can much more readily obtain its rights by Parliamentary contests and the agency of the ballot-box than by edicts and anathemas that no more disturb the current of modern thought and action than the wind that blows. It is his policy to establish a friendly understanding both with the Italian and German Governments, and there are not wanting indications that it may be secured with the former, especially as be has invited to the Vatican Father Curci, who had previously been under the ban for urging the loyalty of Catholic subjects to their King. If he is to adopt a liberal policy towards the civil Governments it will tend to smooth over nany of the existing difficulties with Germany, but it will not escape the observation of the reader that the Pope makes no mention in his letter of the principal obstacle that lies in the wayof reconciliation, namely, the determination of the German Govern ment that the Roman Catholic Church shall not interfere with affairs of State, and that the two institutions shall remain separate and distinct, the State to be as absolute over the Church as over any and all other bodies of the people. If the German Emperor shall consent to a half-way meeting with the Pope, undoubtedly this will be the first condition demanded by BISMARCE, and if they fail to come to an agreement, this will be the rock upon which they will split. None the less, in view of the pacific declara tions of the Pope, it is to be hoped that an effort will be made to bring the German Gov ernment and the Vatican to an understand ing. Such an alliance would be the death

We print this morning a communication from an eminent member of the Bar of this city, called forth by reading Judge BEAD WELL's volume of the reports of the decisions of the First Appellate Court. This volume presents the extraordinary fact that of the fifty-four cases appealed to that Court no less than fifty-three were reversed. We question whether such a record has ever been made and pro-slavery Constitution, but the post- in any other volume of reported cases. As

bellum and anti-slavery Constitution. No the writer well remarks, the Judges of this county are all men of ability, learning, and experience, -equally so with the Judges who compose the Appellate Court, and the only explanation which the writer finds is, that the Appellate Court has examined all these cases hypercritically, and in a microscopical search for technicalities has reached the extraordinary result of reversing the judgments and ver dicts in every case appealed to it except one. It is to be regretted that the writer did not furnish the figures of how many of these cases have been appealed from the Appellate Court to the Supreme Court, in order that the public might form an estimate of how much of the cost of litigation has been saved by the interposition of an intermediate Court of Appeals whose decisions, of necessity, bind no one, and are not final if either litigant think proper to carry the case up. The first half of the Aldine for 1878-'9 is out, and can be obtained of SMART & BOLLES, No.

05 Fifth avenue, Chicago. The Aldine has ome right to the title which it has rather selfishly taken to itself of "The Art Journal of America." Its letter-press is a model in this way, and typographically it is, what it claims to be, a marvel of art. But these are not the only nor even the chief claims of the Aldine to attention. It prints annually a large number of excellent engravings. It represents the drift of thought in all the modern art-schools by representing pictorially some of the best and newest specimens of work in each department. It orings up also, to a certain extent, the spirits of the old masters, giving them, whenever op-portunity sffords, such illustration as can e conveyed in print. The present volume ha for a frontispiece an engraving of WASHINGTON The title-page contains "The New-Born,' after BOUGUEREAU. "Morning in the Adricon dacks," by John S. Davis; after KAULBACK; "Going to School," after Mile. JEANNE BOLE; "A Brittany Sorceress." after ROBERT WYLIE; "Othello and Descer na," atter W. S. HERRICK; "The Wreck of the Huron," by J. O. DAVIDSON; "A Normandy Girl," after G. H. BOUGHTON, R. A.; Meeting of MARY STUART and RIZZIO," after DAVID NEAL; "King LEAR and the Fool," after GUSTAVE SCHAUER, are some of the titles of engravings in this number of the Aldine. more worthy of the patronage of the public.

Certainly there is no art journal in America the New York "L" Railroad forgot their shrewdness when, a few days since, they published a statement of their profits. The effect of the publication was to raise a hue-and ery for a reduction of fares. According to Mr. FIBLDS' report, the net income of the Company is from \$500,000 to \$600,000 a year, which a sures an annual dividend of 10 to 12 per cent on the capital stock of \$5,000,000, which is owner mainly by fifteen lucky persons. It is evident moreover, that the profits are not so large now as they will be when the construction-accoun is reduced to a repair-account, and the expense caused by starting new lines are stopped. These being the facts, there is no good reason why the rate of single fares should be kept up at 10 cents. The New York Heraid has begun the war, and it is likely to have strong backing. It demands a five-cent fare, and says, with a cer tain calm frony, that of course, as the stockholders in the road are all rich men, they will b more "disposed to treat the people generously."

Gov. Crossell, of Michigan, in his recent nessage stated that last year \$2,986,198.20 were spent on the public schools in the State, the percentage of attendance being only 61 per cent of the whole number enrolled. The Gov

With our great munificence we fall to bring all With our great munificence we fall to bring all our children under the advantage of instruction, even in the lower branches of learning. A large number attended school for only a brief period, while not a few are growing up without any schooling at ali. The end sought to be attained is the instruction of every child of the State in the elementary studies, and success will not be complete until this is an accomplished result. While our system of teaching is in the main excellent, thoughful observers declare that it is wanting in thoroughness. Children are bushed to rapidly, and, as a consequence, acquirements are often superficial. More of our National and State history, it seems, might be taught so advantage. The public-school system of the a thorough overhauling.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS, the Federal Marshal of North Carolina, and a son of STEPHEN A Douglas, has been talking in an interesting way about Southern politics to a Washington correspondent. He says it is a great mistake to suppose that the Old-Line Whigs are prejudiced in favor of Republicanism. The Old-Line Whigs are now, Marshal DougLAS says, the bitterest Democrats in the South. The white Republicans are recruited, he says, further, from the old DougLas Democrats. ROBERT is natur ally prejudiced in favor of DougLAS Democrats. If some of the Old-Line Whig leaders are not prejudiced in favor of Republicanism, they have ied "consumedly." Some of them have even got offices on the strength of their pretended prejudices.

Any man who has a few minutes' spare time on his hand and wishes to make \$50 should sir lown at once and write out in a neat, legible hand answers to the World's prize questions They seem to be as easy as can be. Take the uestion, "Why should a door-nail be so very dead?" for instance, or that other question, When did the willow pattern in pottery substantially that it doesn't know, and so can any other fellow who wants the prize answer in very short time.

It is still a secret, but nobody will be barmed by telling it, that the author of "Certain Dan gerous Tendencies in American Life" and other political articles in the Atlantic is an obscure and extremely poor young man at present liv n New Jersey. He sent his first article to Mr. Howells on a venture. It was gladly accepted and printed in the first place in the magazine, but the author's name was suppressed, because it was thought the article would "go" better without any name than with an unknown one.

The object that has called BISBEE to the Legislature appears to be old claims. He was hardly in his seat until he introduced a bill to tal arge sums of money out of the Treasury for the benefit of some of his old claim clients, and thers for alleged damages caused by the breaking of a canal aqueduct many years ago. Aside from the old claims, it will be a satisfaction to the voters of the district Mr. B. is from to understand the nature of the interests he has gone to the Legislature to look after and represent. It appears by the proceedings of the Ontario

Parliament that a new plan is proposed for the construction of the Huron & Ontario Ship Canal, and a committee is asked for to examine it It is to be hoped they will find it entirely practicable, and that a vigorous effort will be made to complete this great work. The Springfield Republican bolted the nomina

ion of PLATT outright, and advised the election of HUBBARD, who, it said, "is easily the first Democrat as HAWLEY is the first Republican in the State."

INDIANAPOLIS ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 21.—The Mexican War

eterans meet in this city to-morrow. Gen. M. D. Manson is President. The address will be delivered by the Hon. A. B. Carleton, of Terre Haute, Senator Voornees' law-partner.

Gen. Manson, Auditor of State elect, has resigned as one of the Trustees of the Purdue

DRAINAGE CONVENTION.

SPRINGRIELD, Jan. 21.—A convention is in session here to-day of those who are interested and believe that no question is of such vital importance to the present and future wealth of this State as the passage at the present General Assembly of a good Drainage law. The convention propose to for a present experience of the state of tion propose to form a permanent organization, and are now taking such steps as will effect this

STATE AFFAIRS.

Legislative Proceedings in Both Houses Yesterday at Springfield.

The Day Mostly Given in Many States to Senatorial Elections.

Notes from Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohid, Etc.

ILLINOIS

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Jan. 21.—The Senate was open ed with prayer by the Rev. Father Hale. A petition was presented by Senator Hamilton from the Supervisors of McLean County asking for an amendment to the Revenue law. Resolutions were introduced.

By Senator MoSit, of Macon, directing the Committee on Fees and Salaries to ex into the fees and salaries of State officers with a view of adjusting them to the press By Senator Fuller, of Boone, a joint resolu-

tion declaring that all United States Se ple, and asking Congress to prepare the necesary amendment to the Constitution By Senstor Dement, that the Attorney-Gen-

eral select from his office those opinions of lasting importance, and that 500 copies be bone Laid over. By Senator Dearborn, of Mason, asking for

the repeal of the Congressional act relating to the transfer of cases from the State to the Federal Courts on the ground that the act in question tends to control the judicial power, and is in direct contradiction to the Judicial law of By Senator Mayborne, of Kane, that Senators

Marshall and Ware be added to the Committee on State Charities. Concurred in.

By Senator Archer, of Pike, a series of resolu tions regarding a lawsuit in Washington County, n which the Irvington Agricultural College bas n interest. Adopted.

By Senator Jones, directing the State Renna. sentatives in Congress to secure the passage of an amendment to the National-Bank act, so that the banks shall not charge more than 6 per cent interest, and that they shall redeem their girenlation on demand in coin instead of gree

Bills were introduced: By Sepator Brink, to amend the Criminal Code, o change the punishment of prisoners conricted of petty larceny.

By Senator Dearborn, to amend the law relati ing to the assessment of property, and for the levy and collection of taxes.

By Senator White, to amend Sec. 7, Art. 5.

of the law relating to the incorporation of cities nd villages. By Senator Hoener, to amend Sec. 75 of the act relating to County Courts.

By Senator Fuller, to amend Sec. 9 of the Criminal Code. It provides against the adtion of milk. By Senator Hunt, to amend Sec. 13, Art. 6.

elative to cities and villages; also, to amend Sec. 7 of the law on township organizat By Senator Munn, for the relief of George erguson, a convict who was seriously injured by a fellow-prisoner in the Penitentiar By Senator Southworth, against the sale of

By Senator Jones, for the protection of bank By Senator Marshall, to amend the law regu-

ating the sale of whisky.

By Senator Archer, to amend Sec. 9 of the law relating to injunctions.

The bills just introduced were then read for

the first time, and referred to the appropriate Senator Jones' Banking bill provides that, if any public or private bank shall receive any de-

cers thereof shall be deemed guilty of embezzle ment, and liable to a fine of twice the amount, and imprisonment for not less than one nor more than three years. The failure or suspension of any such bank within thirty days after receive ing such deposit shall be prima-facie evidence of intent to defraud. All banking establishments are prohibited from loaning any deposit or trust-fund to any of their officers, under penalty of forfeiture of charter, and a fine of twice the amount so loaned.

A recess of ten minutes was taken in order to brace up for the Senatorial "struggle." HOUSE.

The Speaker called the House to order promptly at 10 o'clock, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Hale.

The regular order of business was the reading of bills the first time, but, by leave of the House, it was interrupted by Mr. Tice, who wished to make a report from the Committee on Contingent Expenses, recommend Mr. Harlow, the Secretary of State, be author ized to employ such janitors, watchmen, and workmen as were necessary to take care of the State-House and the legislative chambers.

Mr. Day, of Champaign, a Democrat, appeared to be of the opinion that the report con ferred too much power on the Secretary of State. He said he had been informed that during the past two years there had been an army of employes in the service of the State who were employed simply for political reasons only. In the interest of economy, he wished to refer the report to the Committee on Retrenchment. Mir. Tice, the Chairman of the Commit tee on Contingent Expenses, defended his report, stating that two years ago the General Assembly had employed the janitors and employes, and, though they had labored hard to reduce the expense to a minimum, there was no reason why this report should not be adopted, for the work could not be better accomplished than in the manner proposed. After a short debate, the motion of Mr. Day

was rejected, and the report of the Committee was adopted. The question came up in regard to publishing

a legislative report by D. W. Lusk, at an expense of \$30 a day, on the report of the Com nittee on Contingent Expenses. Several members thought the report would afford members valuable information, and were therefore in fa-vor of it. The subject was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sherman, from the Special Committee

baving under consideration the Governor's message, made a report referring the various topics discussed therein to appropriate committees. PENNSYLVANIA.

Gov. Hoyt took place to-day. The procession, with its banners, music, and diversified uniforms of different corps, made a spirited and pleasing spectacle. After Gov. Hoyt delivered is address, the great crowd was dismissed with the benediction, and a salute was fired. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks, and

Mrs. Gov. Hoyt will hold a reception The inaugural message rejoices at specie re-sumption, and says that henceforth we are to produce and exchange actual things, and not gamble in fictitious values. With regard to the maintenance of the Government by bailot with equal political rights for all, the address says Pennsylvania's attitude on this question is known wherever her name is known, and she will lead to the control of the c

known wherever her name is known, and will insist upon this enforcement in every state as certainly as her mountain peaks point toward heaven and her rivers roll to the sea.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 21.—A rare incident in the history of this State occurred to-day. Owing to the hanguration being delayed until 1:30 p. m., the State was without a Governor for one hour and twenty minutes,—Hartranft's term having expired at home. hour and twenty minutes, -Hartranft's baying expired at noon.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.-In the Senate, a bill was introduced to compel persons taking a deed for a loan instead of a mortgage to have the same listed for taxation.

A resolution of respect to the memory of the late W. P. Reed, of Delaware, was adopted

a uniform system o schools; to allow Sher only a general descript sold; to allow deer-kil Nov. 15. Resolutions were off Congress to advance States such sums of m

Congress to advance States such sums of m to settle on the public the investment of the Treasury in Governme Collumbus, O., Jan. on behalf of the Statlive ed an address before the conight on "The W lent and Correctional I ed that additions to the erected for the created for in finding in a building suppleme cile Hospital; that child be cared for in Indust dinte prison should Workhouse should against the tramp nuts.

St. PAUL, Minn., Jan petitions from farme

Senator Doran prese Examiner Knox to a m ing Committee contra mental report, accept discrepancies in the Asylum Treasurer, wh with other papers on Bills were introduce experts shall only give after hearing the testi require an adulterated Botn the Senate an

order to print the Gov man, Norwegian, and In the House a bill ing Minneapolis to issu aid of the Minneapoli

project.

Special Dispute
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jar
vits transferred to the
by Hodges, of the Cha mittee, are several alle of wheat by warehou ample says the affiant 1,100 bushels, as meast machine, all of which the elevator on the S Each load sent in was the farm in the presentickets brought back s age beyond the amoun When all had been del affiant visited the keep ing his record of weig received an additions els and a half.

WISC Special Dispate Madison, Wis., Jan day bills were introd to the Fish Commis urtificial propagation A communication was received and ing the number of tence and pardons gra whole number of pris finement by pardon was From county jails, into of sentence, 11; from House of Correction, 6 total, 25. In addition the expiration of their tence, fifty-two convic citizenship restored to tor that purpose, but

In the Assembly bill tive to terms of the Cir District. Both Houses місн

Special Dispatch LANSING, Mich., Jan convened after the evening. A joint res sition of specific taxes bequeathing the Sau to the General G House. There was gard to giving ladies t copal churches. The w out, and the bill put o

LOU NEW ORLEANS, La., afternoon was occup troduced to check the disease. These aris numerous, and will re intil the North is th be hoped, though the tion for it, that some universal evil may b good effect.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan was re-elected State make four successive gress to provide for ine between Kansas to demonstrating that erly belongs in Kansi ng much interest, as l o be in favor of an

DEL DOVER, Del., Jan stalled in office to-day plores the continued affairs, but to the unv Government and the has shown us the wis

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. resolutions requesting standard dollar at the Representative Mi praying the establish migration, asking an ELGIN I

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 2 were chosen last eve of the Burns Caledo President; Thomas
John Smith, Secretar
Angus Stewart, J. Su
bell, and F. McKeeve
The annual banquet
Friday evening next.

Kenosha, Wis., Ja the Milwaukee Epise in St. Matthew's Chi ber of the clergy from zation were present, after evening praye Racine College. The formal reunion this

MILWAUKEE, Wis., o'clock last night C rived here from Chic over the Chicago, M way, proceeded to the yard, between some the left breast with after firing the shot lay exposed to the two hours. Then

TAIRS.

igs in Both day at

Given in Many atorial 7.50

> ta, Wisconhio, Etc.

to The Tribune.

The Senate was open-Father Hale. by Senator Hamil-McLean County the Revenue law.

duced:
Macon, directing the State officers with the present value

one, a joint resoluvited States Senators t vote of the peoprepare the neceshat the Attorney-Gen-e those opinions of last-t 500 copies be bound.

of Mason, asking for m the State to the Fedthat the act in que judicial power, and is to the Judicial law of

of Kane, that Senators ded to the Committee curred in. Pike, a series of resolu-

ishington County, the State Represecure the passage of 1-Bank act, so that re than 6 per cent edeem their tiren-

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property, and for the end Sec. 7, Art. 5,

mend Sec. 75 of the o amend Sec. 9 of the

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amend Sec. 13, Art. ft. lages; also, to amend or the relief of Georg was seriously injured he Penitentiary.

against the sale of the protection of bank

o amend the law reguamend Sec. 9 of the law

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.—The inauguration of p-day. The procession, c, and diversified unit, made a spirited and ter Gov. Hoyt delivered owd was dismissed with alute was fired. In the display of fireworks, and the recention.

-In the Senate, a bill l persons taking a deed ortgage to have the

ware, was adopted. re introduced to adopt

uniform system of text-books in public schools; to allow sperins in advertising to give only a general description of the lands to be sold; to allow deer-killing between Oct. 15 and

sold; to allow deer-killing between Oct. 15 and Nov. 15.

Resolutions were offered and referred asking Congress to advance citizens of the United States such sums of money as will enable them to settle on the public domain; also looking to the investment of the surplus fund in the State Treasury in Government bonds.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21.—Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, on behalf of the State Board of Charities, delivered an address before the General Assembly to-night on "The Wants of the Ohio Benevolent and Correctional Institutions," He surgested that additions to the present asylums should

lent and Correctional Institutions." He suggested that additions to the present asylums should be erected for the care of the chronic insane, that enleptics should be cared for in a colony by themselves in cheap one-story buildings, and claimed that with the epileptic thus cared for, two supplemental buildings, each holding 250 patients, would amply provide for the chronic insane now in regular asylums and infirmances. He urged also that idiots and imbeciles in infirmaries should be cared for in a building supplemental to the State Imbecile Hospital; that children in infirmaries should be cared for in Industrial Homes. An intermediate prison should be built, and a District Workhouse should be erected as a remedy against the tramp nuisance.

MINNESOTA

Sr. Paul, Minn., Jan. 21.—In the Senate, two petitions from farmers, numerously signed, against the brass tester of wheat, were pre-

Senator Doran presented a letter from Public-Examiner Knox to a member of the Investigating Committee contradictory of Knox's supplemental report, accepting the explanations of discrepancies in the accounts of the Insane Asylum Treasurer, which was ordered printed with other papers on the same subject.

Bills were introduced providing that medical experts shall only give their opinion in evidence after hearing the testimony on both sides; to require an adulterated beverage to be labeled as

Both the Senate and the House refused the order to print the Governor's message in German, Norwegian, and other foreign languages In the House a bill was introduced authorizing Minneapolis to issue \$250,000 of bonds in aid of the Minneapolis & Northwestern Railwa

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21 .- Among the affidavits transferred to the Legislative Committee by Hodges, of the Chamber of Commerce Committee, are several alleging the false weighing of wheat by warehousemen. One average example says the affiant had between 1,000 and 1,100 bushels, as measured from the threshing-machine, all of which was marketed early at the elevator on the St. Paul & Pacific Road. Each load sent in was accurately weighed on the farm in the presence of a witness, and the tickets brought back showed an invariable shortage beyond the amount usually deducted and allowed for shrinkage, etc., in warehouses. When all had been delivered at the elevator the affiant visited the keeper of the elevator, carrying his record of weights, and demanded and received an additional ticket for fifty-two bush-

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
Madison, Wis., Jan. 21.—In the Senate to day bills were introduced appropriating \$8,000 to the Fish Commissioner and to encourage the artificial propagation of fish.

A communication from the Governor

was received and placed on file, showing the number of commutations of sentence and pardons granted by him in 1878. The whole number of prisoners released from confinement by pardon was twenty-five, as follows: From county jails, including one commutation of sentence, 11; from the Milwaukee County House of Correction, 6; from State Prison, 8; total, 25. In addition to the foregoing, and at the expiration of their respective terms of sentence, fifty-two convicts have had the rights of citizenship restored to them by pardons issued for that purpose, but in no case did such par-

In the Assembly bills were introduced relative to terms of the Circuit Court for the First District. Both Houses adjourned till 7:30 p. in.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—The Legislature evening. A joint resolution was introduced amending the Constitution regarding the disposition of specific taxes; also a joint resolution bequeathing the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to the General Government passed the There was a lively debate in the House to lay over the bill in regard to giving ladies the right to vote in Episcopal churches. The word "male" was stricken out, and the bill put on final passage.

LOUISIANA.

Mew Orleans, La., Jan. 21.—The Senate this afternoon was occupied by the Vagrant bill, introduced to check the spread and kill the tramp disease. These aristocrats are more than numerous, and will remain in this mild climate until the North is the more pleasant. 'It is to be hoped, though there is scarcely any foundation for it, that some means of controlling this universal evil may be found and applied with good effect.

KANSAS

Special Dispatch to The Tribune TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 21.—George W. Martin was re-elected State Printer to-day. This will make four successive terms for Martin. Both Houses have passed a resolution asking Congress to provide for a resurvey of the State line between Kansas and Missouri, with a view to demonstrating that Kansas City, Mo., properly belongs in Kansas. The question is creatng much interest, as Kansas City is understood o be in favor of appexation.

DELAWARE. DOVER, Del., Jan. 21 .- Gov. Hall was fr stalled in office to-day. His inaugural address deplores the continued depression in business, which could not be attributed to misconduct in State affairs, but to the unwise financial policy of the Government and the inflated currency, which has shown us the wisdom of a circulating medium based exclusively upon gold and silver.

ARKANSAS. LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 21 .- The Senate adopted resolutions requesting Congress to maintain the standard dollar as the present value. Representative Murchy presented a memorial praying the establishment of a bureau of Immigration, asking an appropriation of \$15,000 therefor.

ELGIN BURNS CLUB.

Elein, Ill., Jan. 21.—The following officer were chosen last evening at the annual election of the Burns Caledonia Club: Thomas Martin, President; Thomas Stewart, Vice-President; John Smith, Secretary; John Nish, Treasurer; Angus Stewart, J. Smith, C. Nimms, R. Campbell, and F. McKeever, Directors.

The annual banquet of the Club will occur on Friday evening next.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Кемозна, Wis., Jan. 21:-The first session of the Milwaukee Episcopal Convention was held in St. Matthew's Church in this city. A num ber of the clergy from thee limits of the organization were present, and listened to a sermon, after evening prayer, by Df. De Koven, of Racine College. The clergy are having an informal reunion this evening.

im, and he walked back to the Unio depot, and in reply to questions represented himself to be ill. He was removed to the South Side Branch Police Station, where the fact of the attempted suicide was brought to light, and surgical assistance provided. The ball intered the left breast near the mipple, but came in contact with a rib, and was thus prevented from reaching the heart.

the mipple, but came in contact with a rib, and was, thus prevented from reaching the heart. The condition of the stranger is critical, but hopes of recovery exist.

Aitheimer gives his age as 30 years. He says he came to this country seven years ago, and engaged in business at Albany, N. Y. Meeting with reverses, he proceeded to Chicago three months ago, where he opened a cigar-store, only to lose what little he had left. Then he wrote letters informing his relatives and friends of the intention to commit suicide, and came to Milwaukee to carry his design into execution.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAUST. Campanini Del Puente Faust ... Campanini
Mephistopheles ... Del Puente
Valentine ... Galassi
Stebel ... Mme. Pisani
Martha ... Mine Lablache
Marguerite ... Mile Minnie Hauk It is one of the strong attractions of the Mapleson troupe that it takes the old operas which have been worn almost threadbare and represents them with so much life and spirit, so

strongly cast in the small parts, and so admire

bly backed by both chorns and orchestra, that

habitues. This was specially noticeable in the case of "Troyatore," and it is still more so in "Faust," for with a single exception, it has never before been cast so strongly in all its parts or presented with so complete an ensemble. Though every seat was not filled, the audience was nevertheless a large and brilliant one, and it received Miss Haul with a cordiality and enthusiasm which showed that the dressing-room wrangle and the "Nozze di Figaro" misfortune have blown over and left no traces of ill-feeling behind them. At the end of the fourth and fifth acts her reception

and recalls amounted to ovations, in which the

other artists shared, as they deserved.

We have had many Marguerites here, and many great artists in the part, smong them Albani. Nilsson, Lucca, Frederick, Colson, and Ketlogg, and probably most readers will agree with u that there is scarcely a lyric role in which the traditions and conventionalities are so faithfully preserved as in this. The Kaulbach model of make-up and costume, the cut of the dress, and the yellow wig are always seized upon by every artist as necessary to the delineation of Gretch en's portrait, and Minnie Hauk is no exception to the general rule. It is often the case, also, that presentations of this character are so close ly copies that one Marguerite is but a repetition of another. In this respect, however, Minnie Hauk is an exception, for her Marquerite, in some essentials, differs from any other that has been presented here, and not only shows careful study, but intelligence and originality in its ideas. In the Garden scene she represents Marquerite as girlish, light-hearted, almost trifling in her buoyancy and vouthful spirit, with no indication of the tragedy that must follow from this first dawning of passion, or of the dark shadow aldawning of passion, or of the dark shadow arready commencing to envelop her under the baneful power of Mephistopheies. So strongly is this brought out that we get at times glimpses of comedy. She does not mark the diversions between the stanzas of the Thule ballad with

between the stanzas of the Thule ballad with strong cast, but her thoughts wander away from the story of the King in a careless manner, at one time as she sits spinning, and at another as she picks the roses and carelessly fashions them into a bouquet, as if the handsome stranger who has accosted her were only a passing vision. Her discovery of the jewels is treated in the same light-handed manner, almost with the dolight of a child, and the Bijoux aria is sung to an accompaniment of naivete and gayety of action that would lapse into frivolity with a less intelligent and skillful artist. The encore which this number received was richly deserved, for if it lacked in brilliancy its dramatic setting gave it rare expression. After the pretty superstition of the daisy and the declaration of love, however, her Marguerile grows in carnestness, and this carnestness in the tragic passages of the death of Valentine, of the mockery of the flend in the Chapel scene, and of the denouement in the prison, grows into an intensity which shows her to be an actress of rare ability. Broad as the contrast is between the delicate and beautiful passages in the earlier scenes and the tragedy of the close, she never oversteps the limits, but keeps it so well within the bounds of na-

edy of the close, she never oversteps the limits, but keeps it so well within the bounds of na-ture that it is consistent throughout. In her vocalization, while, as we have said, we miss the convened after the usual adjournment last | brilliancy, softness, and sweetness which charto admire the clearness and correctness of her singing, the beauty of her low voice, the skill with which she expresses sentiment by the most simple and natural devices, and the musi-cal truth of her work. Campanini has rarely sung better. His voice campanini has rarely sung better. His voice held good to the close, and his work was that of a true artist. The music lays in his voice admirably, and he delivered it with telling effect. His "Salve dimora" was sung better than it has ever been done here before, and received a very enthusiastic encore. On the other hand strong as he is in some characters dramat.

ceived a very enthusiastic encore. On the other hand, strong as he is in some characters dramatically, there is little to his Faust except his fine singing. It was so cold and tame that it is hardly possible to believe that the same artists plaved Edgar and Don Jose. Signor Galassi's Valentine was nobly conceived and carried out, the added another conspicuous success to those which he has achieved here. Signor Del Puente's Mephistopheles was marked by that conscientious regard which characterizes all his work. Though the calibre of his voice is not heavy enough to meet all the demands heavy enough to meet all the demands of the music, no fault can be found with his thoroughly artistic method or with his action of the character. Mne. Pisani sang the romanza which Gounod added to the fourth act very acceptably, but her sided to the fourth act very sceptably, but her solebel cannot be pronounced a success, either vocally or dramatically. It was always the weakest where it should have been strongest, and her only number, the Flower song, was a failure simply from the lack of voice. Mme. Lablache invested-the small part of Martha with

anusual interest, and filled in the Garden Quartette finely. Her appearance was the surprise of the performance, for we have never before had a Martha who was not ridiculous. The chorus did its work well, and received an encore for the march, and the or-chestra heightened the effect of the performance with its skillful and elegant accompaniments. This evening the "Magic Flute" will be given. BULLING THE MARKET. So much for the sweet singers. Now for a

less pleasant subject. Ever since the beginning of the week, a strong and steady effort has been making to bull the market for the sale of seats to Thursday's performance. From one quarter and another has come the report, which had yesterday found circulation all through the city, that all the seats had been taken up, from bottommost pit to topmost gallery, and that fabulous prices were offering for tickets to that evening's per-formance. It was reported that they had gone formance. It was reported that they had gone up to \$10 and \$20 spicee, and that some enthuslasts were offering as high as \$25 for them. It came from the management that 150 seats had been telegraphed for from Milwaukee, and that from every quarter came a demand which it was impossible to supply, since all the seats were taken up. The result was that quite a fever of speculation sprung up. People who nad bought seats at the regular price were rushing around all day in search of that individual who was ready to pay \$25 for that article which had cost but \$3. But it was not so easy to find those music lovers. If they ever existed, their wants must have been supplied from some other quarter, and such, upon investigation, some other quarter, and such upon investigation, appeared to have been the case. A number of persons, being informed at the box-offile that there were no more seats for sale for Thursday night's performance, began hunting them elsewhere, and found them at hotel cigar-stands and other similar places, where operatic fields. and other similar places, where operatic tickets are not generally on sale, and bought them at a decided advance on the regular prices; not that they paid \$25 nor \$20, but that they did pay \$5, and, in a good many cases, more than

that sum. SUICIDAL.

Suicidal Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—At half-past 11 o'clock last night Charles Altheimer, who arrived here from Chicago on the 8:15 p. m. train over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, proceeded to the Prairie du Chien Railway, yard, between some cars, and shot himself in the left breast with a revolver. Immediately after firing the shot he lost consciousness, and lay exposed to the rigors of the weather fully two hours. Then the chill of freezing revived To a man exercising a little judgment, these

whence! came those tickets which were palm

whence! came those tickets which were palmed off upon an unsuspecting public at \$10 and over apiece.

Investigation shows that an effort has been made to practice a fraud upon the public; an effort to which Mr. Haverly and Col. Mapleson are parties; an effort all the more shameful on their part, after the generous treatment which they have received from the citizens of Chicago, after the kindly welcome extended to all of them, after the amount of money which they have reaped, and after the kindly indulgence which slurred over the abominable shortcomings and imposition of the performance of last Wednesday night. It appears that Messrs. Haverly and Mapleson have sold out the house for Thursday and one other night to Fred Kullmann, of New York, the veteran speculator in operate tickets and librettoes, and the occasional manager of operatic troupes. They have, as was stated, sold the house to him for a lump sum, and then have turned in to assist him by all the arts and devices of the profession in swelling his receipts to as high a point as possible, in order to give him a big margin over and above what he pays them. The music lovers of Chicago are willing to pay tribute, perhaps, to Mr. Haverly, who lives here, or to Col. Mapleson, who has brought a large and fine opera troupe here for their amusement, but they don't care about being bled by an Eastern speculator, who is busied just now with his associates in an attempt to guil them into buying tickets at an advance of several hundred per cent on their real value

with his associates in an attempt to gull them into buying tickets at an advance of several hundred per cent on their real value. The plot is a very simple one. First, Mapleson and Haverly sell the house to Rullmann. Then they, through the box-office, inform people that there are no more seats left for Thursday night. Then a large number of tickets are placed in the hands of hotel-clerks, of keepers of cigar-stands, and other individuis who are willing to act as go-betweens, and then the runners for the establishment indicate to people who have been they have a charm of novelty even to the old go-betweens, and then the runners for the es-tablishment indicate to people who have been turned away disappointed from the box-office that there is a place where, for a decided ad-vance on the regular rates, they can get what they want. Those persons who desire seats are kindly escorted to the room of the spider, and are beguiled into buying these tickets at an inflated value. All these re-ports about the scarcity of seats, and about the these tickets at an inflated value. All these reports about the scarcity of seats, and about the extravagent prices at which they were selling were put affoat by Rullmann and his agents for the purpose of bulling things, and of getting up a furore, if they could, among the public to attend an opera that they didn't know anything about, to hear a singer whom they have not rushed so furiously to see in operas which are admittedly superior to the one in which admittedly superior to the one in which she appears to-morrow night. It is the natural tendency of people to rush where there is a rush, and the moment that it began to be rumored about by Rullmann's agents that there was a scarcity of seats, and that everyoody was going Thursday night, tor some mysterious reagoing Thursday night, for some mysterious rea-son, of course, everybody else wanted to go; and thus the excitement spread, and thus these tlekets, which were put into third hands for dis-

position, have, to a considerable extent, been gotten rid of.

The sooner such an operation as this is exposed and stopped the better; the sooner that Mr. Haverly learns that such tricks as this cannot be played with success in Chicago, the better for him; the sooner that Col. Maoleson, who expects to return here this year and give anoth-

ter for him; the sooner that Col. Maoleson, who expects to return here this year and give another series of performances, learns this fact, the better for him, too. If he is detected in any such operation as this, co-operating with a New York ticket-peddler for the purpose of bleeding Chicagoans, it will be of no use for him to return here with any expectation of making money. His people will sing to empty houses if he does. As for Mr. Rullmann, it is a mere matter of speculation on his part; it is his business. But from Messrs. Haverly and Maoleson better things were expected. They ought to have sense enough to perceive that such a business as this could not well go undetected, and that, if found out, it would bring down a general storm upon their heads that would end their usefulness so far as this city is concerned. This manipulation of the box office, and this dissemination of rumors for the purpose of helping Mr. Rullmann, is something which is shockingly out of taste, after what the people of this city have done for Messrs. Haverly and Mapleson. It is to be hoped that this exposure will come in time to keep those who were intending to purchase tickets to-day from throwing themselves on their knees before these cigar-stand people and buying for \$10 and over something which is dear at \$3. It would be the proper thing in them to leave the combination with a lot of unsold tickets on hand, which they would have to give away to porters and bell-boys in order to fill up what would otherwise be vacant

have to give away to porters and bell-boys in order to fill up what would otherwise be vacant spaces in the theatre. LOCAL STAGE NOTES. The New York Criterion Comedy Company, under the management of F. F. Mackay, is coming to Hooley's Theatre the week after next. The purpose of the "Criterion" is to make stars and combinations sick unto death by giv ing performances that may afford a correct standard by which to judge of correct acting.

"Our Boys" and "Caste" are in their repertory. Mr. Haverly has just concluded an arrangement with Col. Mapleson, by which he is to manage Her Majesty's opera this season in every American city outside of New York. This add only one more to Haverly's ventures, and it don't seem to make his head swim either. Mr. Mapleson expressed himself as so thoroughly satisfied with Haverly's way of doing busines that he was willing to let bim take the reins for the remaindsr of the season. It is not improba-ble that next year flaverly will take entire charge of the Mapleson troupe in this country.

Manager Hooley has met with a turn of good luck after a good deal of worry over the failure luck after a good deal of worry over the failure of the Grover company to come to time and fill up the next week. There will be no regret at losing the "Boarding House," which was growing stale as warmed-up hash, but there will be real pleasure in welcoming the new burlesque, "H. M. S. Pinafore," which has been one of the most pronounced hits of the season in Boston and New York. It is now playing in Canada with great success. Mr. Hooley has made arrangements for the company to appear at his theatre next Monday.

Little Mag of the Metropolitan Theatre are

Little Mac, of the Metropolitan Theatre, created quite a furore in that house the other evening. We have heard of a man being so funny that he could make a horse laugh, but what shall be said of a fellow who can make an Indian laugh. Mac did it. The chief of the delega-tion of red men, who at the head of his little band of warriors occupied a row in the parquet, let himself loose in his expressions of admiration over the antics of Little Mac. He uttered the most unearthly of war-whoops ever heard in a civilized building, and the boys in the gallery tried in vain to imitate them. He stood up in his seat and crowed like a cock, and flapped his arms, and shoot his feathers in and flapped his arms, and shook his feathers in an eastasy of delight, while the rest of the tribe followed his example, and set the bouse in a perfect uproar all evening. Queer Little Mac considers this the greatest achievement of his

Mr. J. H. Haverly is announced as a candidate for Mayor at the next election. The enterprising manager was seen in his private office yesterday afternoon, almost up to the eyes in greenbacks. Barrels of money were disposed in various corners of the room, and loads of silver made the floors creak. Lifting a bushel of dollar hills into the only vacant space in the room. made the floors creak. Lifting a bushel of dollar bills into the only vacant space in the room, Mr. Haverly, perspiring, said: "Why not! Why should I not be a candidate for Mayor? I don't say I am. I am in the hands of my friends. But, if I do go in, you bet your life I'll go in on the theatrical ticket. J. B. Rice was Mayor twice. Why shouldn't J. H. Haverly be Mayor for once? Tell you what, old boy," said J. H., "I don't want you to publish this in the paper; but I want it understood that any fellow who'll give me his word of honor that be'll vote. for me, I'll give him two seats to the opera for Saturday afterword of honor that be'll vote for me, I'll give him two seats to the opera for Saturday afternoon. Why do I want to run for Mayor, you say? Exactly this: I mean to have everything my own way. I want to run the amusement business of this town. My name is Haverly, and I'll have her lay over every other interest—" Here he was interrupted by a throng of applicants for dead-head tickets, and the manager immediately pleaded pneumonia, and went off in a sleigh. went off in a sleigh.

Miss Sara Jewett is requested by a captions critic "to throw less soul into her shoulders." Miss Genevieve Rogers has began a starring tour in the South and West with a five-act play by Charles Gaylor, entitled "Cousin Roxy." Mr. A. C. Wheeler ("Nym Crinkle"), recently of the Sun, has taken charge of the musical and dramatic department of the New York Star. Modjeska makes some striking changes in the wet-eyed drama of "East Lynne." She makes

own, and has played principally in the provinces, with occasional brief visits to London.

Joe Jefferson told a Philadelphia friend that he had broken up the Fifth Avenue Theatre, which was more than Modjeska, Edwin Booth, and Mary Anderson could do. He is enjoying himself on his Louisiana plantation.

The cast of Joaquin Miller's "Mexico," which is to be produced at the New York Grand Opera in a few weeks, will include, besides Mme. Yon's Stamwitz, who will play the leading role, Messrs. J. B. Studley, W. H. Lytell, and T. G. Riggs. Joe Jefferson's grandfather, who played in Harrisburg in the early history of that place, lies in the Harrisburg Cemetery, and members of traveling theatrical companies performing there are said to frequently visit his grave and lay tribute of flowers on his tomb.

lay tribute of flowers on his tomb.

J. Hoimes Grover, an eccentric cousin of our own "Old Fel," with some of the family genius and much of the family peculiarities, has started a novel scheme. It is to build a floating theatre. He announces that in the spring he will launch a steamboat at Buffalo which will contain a theatre capable of seating 1,000 persons, with stage, scenery, and all accessories complete. He then propose to engage a dramatic company, and with this "floating operahouse" visit all the cities and towns that lie on the shores of the Great Lakes, Detroit, Chicago, and Milwankee included. The steamboat theatre will be moored at the most convenient dock in each city visited, and after the performance on warm moonlight nights the canvas-roof will on warm moonlight hights the canvas-roof will be raised and an excursion on lake or river given the audience, with music, dancing, and refresh-ments all at command.

FIRES.

AT SPARTA, WIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21 .- A special telegram to the Evening Wisconsin gives the following par-ticulars of an extensive conflagration at Sparta, Wis.: "The Warner House, for so many years the pride of our city, was last night totally destroyed by fire. The house was owned by Capt. J. D. Condit, our Assemblyman. Two years ago the house was leased by Holbrook & Nichols, remodeled and refurnished. About 7:15 last night fire was discovered in the mai building, near the roof. In a moment the whole roof was in a blaze, and work was at once commenced to remove the furniture, which was almost entirely removed, though in a very damaged condition. The total loss by fire, water, and the removal of different stocks of goods is estimated at \$25,000. Insured as follows: On building, \$7.000, in the following companies: Sringfield Fire & Marine, New York Underwriters, Pennsylvania Fire-Insurance Company. North America, Home of New York, and Milwaukee Mechanics' Mutual, which will not half cover the loss. On hotel, furniture, and fixtures, \$4.200, in the Ætna of Hartford, New York, and Underwriters' Home of New York, On billiard-tables and saloon stock, \$800, in the German American, of New York; room furniture, wearing apparel, etc., of Dr. A. B. Nichols, \$500 in the Northwestern National, of Milwaukee: room and furniture of S. F. Holbrook, \$700, in the German American, of New York; Michael Shuter, on Turkish bathrooms, fixtures, and machinery, \$200, in the Home, of New York, and Soringfield Fire & Marine; on the stock of Cline & Letson, \$5,000, in the London & Liverpool & Globe. The insurance will probably cover all loss except on the building. This is probably the worst blow that our city ever had, for it leaves us virtually without a hotel. almost entirely removed, though in a very dam-

AT ELIZABETH, N. J. ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 21.-The Areade Block. at Broad and West Grand streets, took fire this morning. In it are the Opera-House, the First National and Savings Bank, the Post-Office, the Masonic Hall, four stores, and a number of offices. The whole upper part of the building, including the Opera-House, is ruined. The money and securities were removed from the banks, and the letters and papers from the Post Office. The structure cost \$250,000, and is owned by ex-Congressman Clark. It is said to be only partially insured.

be only partially insured.

Loss to Clark, \$100,000; insured \$60,000. AT GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALESBURG, Ill., Jan. 21.—At an early hour this morning a large tenement house, corner of Kellogg and Losey streets, belonging to G. C. Alden, was entirely consumed by fire. Loss, \$3,000. Insurance, \$1,800, in the Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y. The house has been vacant for several weeks, and it is supposed that the fire was the work of tramps, who have left the city in great numbers.

TELLER'S COMMITTEE.

Work Commenced at Charleston, S. C.—Democratic Exclusiveness-Those Tissue Tick-

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 21.-The Teller Committee, consisting of Senators Teller, Kirk wood, Cameron, Randolph, and McDonald, be gan their investigation of the late general election to-day. All the witnesses examined were from Charleston County, and it was admitted by both Democrats and Republicans that all the election officers, excepting clerks, were appointed upon the recommendation of the Demo cratic Committee; that one of the three Commissioners of Election for the county was a Republican; that the managers of election at the different precincts were exclusively Democrats, and the United States Supervisors at the different polls were not allowed to have clerk, there being no provision of law for such person. It was also testified that the Democratic Supervisors had no clerks, and that the clerks of Republican Supervisors were excluded from the polling places by order of the

Democratic Committee. I. N. Gregg (colored), Republican United States Supervisor at Eagle Engine-House, the first witness, testified that the election was quiet. When the polls closed it was found that there were a number of tissue Democratic tickets in the box, and that there were 158 votes more than there were names of persons who voted. The excessive votes were drawn out as required by law by a blindfolded manager, and witness believes that the majority of those so withdrawn were Republican ballots. He did not see any tissue ballots voted.

Mr. Hutchinson, second witness (white Republican), United States Supervisor, testified that at the poll in St. James, Goose Creek Parish, there were 135 tissue Democratic tickets, and the same excess over the number of voters. The excessive ballots were drawn out, a majoritv withdrawn being Republican votes. Not a voter was challenged, and the election was quiet. Witness considered all colored people Republicans and all whites Democrats.

W. Jielfe (colored Republican), United States Supervisor at Washington Engine-House, testified that eighty-one voters were turned away by the managers for different reasons. Soon after the count of votes began the lights went out and witness fied through a back window and went home. The belief of witness is that the Republicans had a large majority at this poli. Nothing has ever been heard of the ballot-box or ballots.
C. C. White, Democratic Commissioner of

C. C. white, Democratic Commissioner of Election, testified that a resolution to appoint none but Democrats as managers was agreed to by Mirce Commissioners, one of these being a Republican, and the appointments were so made unanimously. The Republicans applied to have their party represented, but none were ap-pointed. Witness was a member of the County Democratic Committee, but did not act as such Democratic Committee, but did not act as such after his appointment as Commissioner.

T. Barker Jones, Democratic Commissioner of Election, testified to the same effect; also that he was a member of the County Democratic Committee, and attended now and then after beautiful and the same after the county of the Committee, and attended now and then after becoming Commissioner. He first saw the Democratic tissue bailots in the rooms of the Democratic Committee. After the election he found in the ballot-boxes a number of tissue Republican bailots bearing the name of Republican candidates. The object of the Democrats in issuing tissue-tickets was to enable the colored people to vote secretly for the Democratic candidates without risk of molestation. He did not know where the Democratic tissue-tickets came from, or who distributed them. He heard they were used in other counties, but does know by whom they were printed. The Democrats expected to get 50,000 colored votes. There is no law requiring the managers of election to be of different parties.

Democratic tickets, or who distributed them, nor did he see any of them used, or give any instructions regarding them.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

CASUALTIES. LIGHTHOUSE SWEPT AWAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 21.—A Crestfield, Md., dispatch to the Times says: The outer light off Janes Island, in the Chesapeake, about three miles from that place, was swept away by ice at noon to-day. Two persons barely escaped with their lives. The lighthouse was endangered by the hard freeze of two weeks ago. It was never more substantial than it should have een, and, when the cold weather came, Capt. Job Moore, the keeper, left it, because it was in an unsafe condition. J. T. Ward, Capt. Job's an unsafe condition. J. T. Ward, Capt. Job's assistant, accompanied the keeper to this place last week. Upon their arrival the keeper and assistant keeper were removed from their places. Riley Byrd and Seth Blades were appointed to take charge of the light, and, after an extinguishment for two nights, the lamps shone once more. The Lighthouse Board were pretty hard on Job. who had held his place for twenty years, at \$540 a year, and, in their report, said it was to be regretted that no punishment had been prescribed by law for delinquent light-keepers. But to-day's work of the floating and breaking ice showed that Job was right. Had the lighthouse been swept away during the night, it is altogether probable that Byrd and Blades would have been killed. The Janes Lighthouse was in Commodore Stanley's (Fifth) District.

HORRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

East Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 21.—A boiler in tahn & Raub's portable lumber mill, two miles southwest of Chase, a small station on the line of the Western Division of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, ninety-six miles west of this city, exploded this morning with terrific force, blowing the mill and machinery to atoms killing three men instantly, and severely injuring three others. The names of the killed are: David Cook, engineer; John Horn, sawyer, and David Ganzaware, workman. Cook leaves a wife, and Horn a wife and six children. The wounded were: Aaron Hahn, one of the owners, H. C. Merchant, and a man named Gebhart. The bodies of the killed were terribly mutilated, and the leg of one cannot be found. The intestines, heart, and liver of another were found in different places. Part of the clothing of one was found lodged in the top of a tree some distance away. The mill is a total loss. It was valued at \$500. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained, but is supposed to have been low water.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Jan. 21.—The news reached here this morning that Samuel Greene, a nephew of Joseph Greene, of this city, was frozen to death on the 18th inst. in Colorado, while traveling between Silverton and Antelope Park. He was on his way here to join his wife, who is spending the winter with her parents. A young man named Sanders was drowned in the river just below here the other night while skat-

DROWNED.

FROZEN TO DEATH. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, 1a., Jan. 21.—Information was

received in Cedar Rapids this afternoon that Samuel Green, one of that city's most prominent citizens, was frozen to death last Saturday while crossing the Rocky Mountains on his way home from Silverton, Col. His wife and child are at Cedar Rapids.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LASALLE, Ill., Jan. 21.—Lizzie Foster, a German girl aged about 18 years, was carelessiy handling a pistol to-day, when she accidentally discharged it, and the bullet was deeply imbed-ded in her left thigh.

DYNAMITE EXPLOSION. BALTIMORE, Jan. 21.—An attempt to thaw out some dynamite cartridges at the Gunpow-der Water-Works resulted in the killing of John Halson and Michael Burke, the der of the boiler-house, and the carrying of the boiler some fifty feet.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. CINCINNATI, Jan. 21 .- While William Carothers was driving a team through the main entry to the Cambridge (O.) coal-mines yesterday, some ten tons of slate fell on him, crushing

INDIANS.

SITTING BULL. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21 .- At the Cabinet ession to-day Secretary Schurz stated that he had received a report from the Indian Agent at the Cheyenne Agency to the effect that information had reached that place of the crossing of the Canadian line of the noted Chief Sitting Bull with his people, and that they are exceedingly anxious to return to this country and come under the supervision of the Indian Bureau, and be distributed in the Indian country as are other tribes. This news was not confirmed by any information at the War Department, but it

was thought worthy of consideration, and led to some discussion in the Cabinet. It is reported that some 5,000 lodges, or near-ly 15,000 people, are with Sitting Bull. The subject will receive the immediate attention of the President and the Secretaries of War and Telegrams will be sent to officers of the War Department as well as to Indian Agents requir-ing them to give the authorities here all the inormation they can obtain on this matter. The report is that Sitting Bull comes with the most peaceable intentions, but in the present dis-turbed condition of Indian affairs it is not known what may be his meaning.

SIOUX SCOUTS. Ft. Robinson, Neb., Jan. 21.—Lient. Dodd, who left here for Pig Ridge Agency Saturday last, for the purpose of enlisting Sioux scouts, returned to-day with seventeen braves, including the Chiefs "Three Bears" and "No Flesh." He also brought a mountain howitzer from Camp Sheridan. The Indians will be armed and Camp Sheridan. The Indians will be armed and mounted here, and will leave to-morrow with ten days' rations, Licut. Dodd in command.

The latest news from the field is that the Indians escaped in the night from Crow Ridge, their last position, and the trail, which is being followed by Capt. Wessells, leads towards Spotted Tail Agency. Nothing has been heard from the command since Saturday up to this hour.

DONELLY AND WASHBURN.

Moneyed Men Backing Donnelly in the Hope of Helping Themselves Instead of Don

special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21 .- The taking of evidence in the Donnelly-Washburn contested election case began to-day. Emil Hagman, of Minneapolis, swore that Washburn's bookkeeper, coming out from a room where he had seen C. C. Washburn carrying a bill in his hand, gave the witness \$5 "to use among the boys," saying "Drop in, occasionally, and I'll give you more. Let me hear from you afterwards." The witness told Hale, the bookkeeper, he could not work for Washburn. The witness heard others, whom he names, sav they were paid for voting and working for Wash-burn. He had heard others say they were paid likewise. E. P. Barnum, of Sauk were paid likewise. E. P. Barnum, of Sauk Centre, Stearns County, testified concerning the returns on Congress being from his precinct in its supplemental return because of the omission on the regular blank. Emil Hagman, recalled, heard the parties named say they were paid to work for Washburn. He heard one of Don-nolly's supporters say \$30,000 was being spent to secure Washburn's election. He was prom-ised by flale \$2 per day and expenses till elec-tion time.

further evidence in the Donnelly-Washburn wet-eyed drama of "East Lynne." She makes the little boy die in a chair, like Camille, instead of in a bed, like a Christian.

Mrs. H. Mann, mother of the late J. H. Montogue, died in London on Christmas Eve, aged her son's death and the lawsuit regarding his estate.

G. K. Buist, Democratic County Chairman, testified that, no appropriation having been made by the State, the whole expense of conducting the election fell on the Democrats. The County Committee had nothing to with the tissue-tickets. They were intended to be voted by colored by colored whose expected intimidation by birth, and made her first appearance on the London stage in October, 1864. For some years she has had a theatrical commany of her little boy die in a chair, like Camille, instead get 50,000 colored votes. There is no law requiring the managers of election to be of different case is of the same character as previously sent. Except by hearsay, Washburn is not directly implicated, which, considering the usual blackmaniling of popular candidates in an extiled that, no appropriation having been made by the State, the whole expense of conducting the election fell on the Democrats. The County Committee had nothing to with the tissue-tickets. They were intended to be voted by colored by the Radicals, and did not wish their tickets to be seen. Some may have been irregularly with money, have assurances from leading Democrats of the next House that no law requiring the managers of election to be of different case is of the same character as previously sent.

Further evidence in the Donnelly-Washburn is case is of the same character as previously sent.

Further evidence in the Donnelly-Washburn is not directly implicated. Which, considering the usual blackmaning of popular candidates in an excited campaign, is much to his except by herasay, Washburn is not directly implicated. Which, considering the usual blackmaning of popular candidates in an excited campaign, is much t

the evidence submitted, Washburn's seat will be declared vacant; therefore Dounelly has money to prosecute the contest which would not be afforded if the persona subscribing it imagined Donnelly would be seated. Local and supposed monetary interests are involved, but an attempt would not be made to overcome Washburn's honest majority of 3,000 for Donnelly's sake. The evidence so far from Minneapolis is accountable in the general enthusiasm for Washburn which led all who supported him to resort to the usual measures for enlisting the active co-operation of influential men in the National and Workingmen's Societies.

CRIME.

BLAZE. BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 21.-In the District Court of this county was commenced to-day the trial of Joseph D. Blaze, charged with murder in the second degree in causing the death of Ella Gittings, on the 28th of last January, in an attempt to procure an abortion. The details of this atrocious crime are briefly as follows: On the 23d of last January, just one day less than a year ago, there arrived at the Union Hotel in this city a lady who gave her name as Mrs. E. Paul, of Jacksonville, Ill. She had no baggage but a small basket which she carried in her hand. On the evening of the same day a stranger arrived at the hotel and inquired for Mrs. Paul, repre senting himself as her husband, and was taken to her room. On the following morning the

couple left the Union Hotel and proceeded to private boarding-house known as the Moore House, where they took up their quarters. At the Moore House Blaze, who then went by the name of Paul, represented that they were trav eling, and that his wife having been taken sick, they desired to rest a few days before proceed ing on their journey. The woman did not leave her room after arriving at the house, and had her meals sent up to her. The day following their arrival at the Moore House (Friday) the lacy was taken very ill, and was heard moaning by the inmates of the house, as though she were suffering great agony. Blaze on this

moaning by the inmates of the house, as though she were suffering great agony. Blaze on this day spoke of his wife's illness, and expressed apprehensions that she might have a miscarriage, the effects of riding in the cars. Blaze did not call in medical assistance, claiming to be a physician himself, and that he knew how to treat the case. On the following day (Saturday) the prisoner expressed a wish to get some woman to assist him to wait on his wife, and the services of a Mrs. Goodwin were engaged. The lady growing worse, Blaze grew apprehensive, and on Sunday morning called in a German obysician, but, being dissatisfied with him, subsequently called in Dr. Walker. The woman died on Monday in great agony. The police, having been notified of suspicious circumstances, proceeded to the house and arrested Blaze just before the woman expired, but not before she was so low as to be unable to give any account of herself or her murderer. The post-mortem examination revealed a case of butchery rarely equaled if ever excelled. Some of the lady's things led to the discovery of the lady's name and the whereabouts of her relatives, when she proved to be Ella Gittings, 25 years of age, and daughter of a wealthy farmer named Kinzle Gittings, living nearLa Harpe, Hancock County, Illinois. The girl had left her home on the morning of her arrival here, telling her parents she wished to visit some friends in this city, and was furnished money to come by her father. Not hearing anything of their daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Gittings came here on the Saturday following the girl's departure from home, but could find nothing of her, and returned home. The next Monday Mr. Gittings again came over and prosecuted the search, but could learn nothing of her until he saw the announcement of her death in the papers while at the Barret House, when he went into convulsions, and for 1,500,000 PERSONS

nothing of her until he saw the announcement of her death in the papers while at the Barret House, when he went into convulsions, and for some hours it was feared he would not survive. The case created the most intense excitement here and at La Harpe at the time, which has here and at La Harpe at the time, which has been revived by the present trial. Various rumors have been afloat as to other parties implicated, and several detectives who undertook to work up the case were compelled to make a hasty exit from La Harpe.

The first witness called was Jacob Weider, Coroner, who testified to the holding of the inquest on the body of Ella Gittings. Several employes of the Moore House testified to the stopping of the prisoner and deceased at the house, and the lilness and death of the girl. One of these witnesses also stated that a man representing him-

nesses also stated that a man representing himself as Elia's father came to the house on the day that Blaze and deceased arrived.

Two druggists testified to the purchase by Blaze of some ergot, and to his inquiring about

ome instruments.

The physicians who conducted the post-mortem as to the nature of the injuries and testified as to the nature of the injuries and cause of death.

G. Hombrecher, turnkey at the jail, at the time of Blaze's arrest, testified that, in a conversation, the prisoner told him the woman was his wife, and that he had lost \$1,000 by the

his wife, and that he had lost \$1,000 by the operation.

Frank Ost, night-guard at the jail testified that Blaze had told him that he was hired by Ella's father to come to Burlington and take care of her; that the fetus was smell, and that he had thrown it away.

George Watson, confined in the jail on a charge of burglary, testified that the prisoner had told him that he was employed by the girl's father, and that he had helped her get rid of her child.

The defense placed upon the stand Mrs. L. Goodwin, whojuestified that Ella Gittings, after she became convinced of the certainty that she could not live, but before she became unconscious, told her she knew she was going to die, and did not wish to live; that no one was to blame, and that she herself had attempted to relieve herself of her child by using a large knitting-needle.

Bleze being put upon the stand to testify in

relieve herself of her child by using a large knitting-needle.

Biaze, being put upon the stand to testify in his own behalf, stated that he was employed by Mr. Gittings to come to Burlington and take care of his daughter; that Gittings informed him of the girl's condition, and that he feared she would destroy herself, and instructed him, if she was able to travel, to bring her home; that, on arriving here, he found the girl ill from the effects of an attempted abortion by herself, and that he desired to call in a physician, but that she objected. He also stated that he is a regular physician of thirty-one years' standing. The testimony will probably all be in to-morrow morning.

The case creates the greatest interest, and the

The case creates the greatest interest, and the court-room was crowded throughout the day.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 21 .- The trial of Charles F. Goodbue, ex-Treasurer of Stephenson County, for the embezzlement of over \$4,500 of the funds belonging to said county while he was Treasurer, comes to trial to-morrow, Cochran and Meachem prosecuting attorneys, J. A. Crain counsel for defendant. Counsel for defendant made a motion for a bill of particulars. The same being ordered by the Court, he then sought to procure a continuance, making affida-vit that two witnesses material to them—James S. McCall and William Delaney-were beyond S. McCall and William Delaney—were beyond the reach of the Court at present. The Court set aside the defendant's affidavit on a technicality, thereupon forcing them to a trial.

The Grand Jury brought an indictment against Lorin A. Crosby, who, it will be remembered claimed to have discovered three men tearing up the track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company at Roscoe, Ill., in November last, being badly beaten and cut by them. The evidence brought out on the preliminary examination and other things since ferreted out pointed strongly toward him as the party doing the depredation. A motion to quash the indictment was entered and overruled by the Court. Trial will probably be called on Friday.

LOVE'S MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—Edwin M. Sackett, one of the witnesses for the State in the late Love murder, claims to have been aproached and offered \$2,000 to leave the State for five years and not appear against Tate dur-ing the trial. The attorneys for Tate deny any knowledge of such transactions, but Sackett savs he has peen approached three times by the same person with the proposition. So decided have the rumors become of attempts to run off the witnesses in this case that the Criminal Court has put all of them under bonds of \$500.

SUSPICION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Detectives tonight arrested a young man on the suspicion that he may have been implicated in some recent jewelry robbery. The fellow, who travels under aliases, arrived at noon from the West, and immediately began to dispose of gold watches through a pal. When arrested haif-a-dozen valuable rings, nearly all new, were found in his

MURDERED BY NEGROES. RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 21.—John S. Lacy, of New Kent County, was murdered by two negroes, who have been captured at Talleyville. An unsuccessful attempt was made to lynch

WORK FOR THE CORONER, Coroner Mann held an inquest yesterday on the body of Charles M. Aikin, who was run over at Homewood on Monday by an Illinois Central train, while attempting to get off the same. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury, and the Railroad Company was exonerated from any blame in the matter.

Last evening, about 6 o'clock, a team of horses attached to one of Field, Leiter & Co.'s sleighs ran away from the corner of Eighteenth and Halsted streets and collided with a coal wagon at the junction of Twenty-first and Halsted streets. One of the runaway horses broke a leg and was shot by a police officer, and one of the horses attached to the coal wagon, which is owned by John Norris, was so badly injured that he will probably die.

that he will probably die.

George Burns, a young man who attempted suicide by taking a dose of laudanum on the 28th of December, and was kept from going into the long sleep by the free application of a board, made another and successful attempt at an early hour yesterday morning, at his lodgings, 106 Weat Monroe street. The board was applied again, but the drug—optum—did its work, and the unfortunate fellow died last evening at 5:15 o'clock. He came from New York City, and had neither friends nor money. The Coroner will hold an inquest. will hold an inquest.

ROBERT MORRISON, ODD-FELLOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 21.—The Hon. John J. Adams, of Tecumseh, has been appointed Arbitrator in the suits of the Michigan Grand Bodies of Odd-Fellows against Robert H. Morrison. He commenced hearing testimony to-day.

In vain the eyes are filled with light:
In vain the cheek with beauty glows,
Unless the teeth are pure and white,
Unless the breath is like the rose;
And SOUODONT alone supplies
These beauties that we all so prize,

HOLMAN LIVER PAD. NEW AND IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

THE HOLMAN LIVER PAD COMPANY'S REMEDIES

Special Agents Only. FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC:



country have used. Holman's Pad successful-ly, including all known profes-sions and classes COLD! The human sys-tem is affected by the cold and heat in propor-tion as it is vig-

Throughout the

TRADE-MARK. PHERE IS NO KNOWN REMEDY THAT will so promptly and efficiently insure a heal-thy STOMACH and LIVER, and so thoroughly fortify the system against extreme cold as the wonderful. vitalizing, health-giving HOLMAN LIVER AND STOMACH PAD. It is a sure preventive of Colds and Catarrh. Do not fail to try it.

CONTAINS WONDERFUL PROPERties, consisting of healthy tonics, that are sent into the system by absorption, stimulating the great nerve centres that pervade the digestive organs, without which digestion and good vitalizing fluids (blood) is impossible.

IT ALSO HAS OTHER PROPERTIES that absorb all foreign matter from the system, found-in the blood, whether medicinal, malarious, billious, etc. It will do for you what nothing else can. Think, too, how very hexpensive it is compared with most other treatments. As a family medicine, for cheapness, safety, convenience, and effectiveness it com-

Price of regular Pad, \$2; special, one-third larger, \$3; XXX Pad or Spicen Belt, \$5. The Spicen Belt is intended to cover Stomach, Liver, and Spicen, and is a sovereign remedy for all chronic troubles in anywise connected with these organs. Absorptive Medicinal Plasters, 50c each; Foot, 50c per pair; Absorptive Salt (bath); 1 package, 25c; 6 packages, \$1.25.

134 MADISON-ST., CORNER OF CLARK, CHICAGO, ILL. Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

418 Milwaukee-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hall Block, Toledo, Ohio.

Best's Block, Minneapolis, Minn. In consideration of the action of the HOL-MAN LIVER PAD COMPANY and its MAN LIVER PAD COMPANY and its agents in a convention recently held at New York City, withdrawing the said COMPANY'S REMEDIES entirely from the GENERAL TRADE; and wishing to thoroughly cover our territory with a competent corps of efficient Special Agents, we will want throughout the NORTHWESTERN STATES such agents with some capital. We also want a PROMINENT DEALER in every town, who has had experience and is interested in the success of these WONDERFUL REMEDIES, to act as our SPECIAL AGENT. Address, with stamp, either of the above named offices that may be in your territory.

BATES & HANLEY,
Managers for the Northwest.

Managers for the Northwest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

THE FIRESIDE COMPANION No. 588, with Supplement, out to-day and for sale by all newsdealers.

THE BALEY, a touching little stery, by the author of "Moily Bawn," "Phyllis," etc., is given (complete) in Supplement of this week; also the popular Song and Chorus, LITTLE JACK'S YARN.

The following popular pleces of Music are given free with The Fireside Companion:

"Little Jack's Yarn." Song and Chorus. with No. 589
"All's weel" (duet). Companion to "Larboard"

Watch, Ahoy".

"Secret Love." Gavotte Galop. J. Resch.... No. 584
"Secret Love." Gavotte Galop. J. Resch.... No. 584
"Love, the Vagrant." Song from the new opers of "Carmen". Song from the new 1.53
"They All Do It." Song and Chorus, by the 1.53
"They All Do It." Song and Chorus, by the 1.53
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"They All Do It." Song and Chorus,

TRUSSES.

The Common Sonse Truss, adopted by the Government, is the best Truss in use. It is a well-known fact that the best Truss in use. It is a well-known fact that the weather, etc. It is a fact that equal care was taken in testing and examining Trusses.

The same instrument being selected by Surgeons from kurope for their Emperors personal use, as the best adapted for the cure of Herola, is evidence of superiority. Parker's Retentive Common Sense Truss, patented July 9, 1878, excels any Truss ever invented in retaining bad rupture.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PAR-KRI, Office SS State-st., Chicago, Ill. Manufacturers of Seamless Heel Elastic Stockings, patented March 26, 1878.

GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE COMPTROL OF

EDUCATIONAL. PENNSYLVANIA MILETALLE

CHESTER, PA. Session opens Jan. S. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and engines. For election and to COL. THESE BYATT, President.

ge rejoices at specie re-t henceforth we are to the henceforth we are to actual things, and not es. With regard to the remment by ballot with for all, the address says on this question is ame is known, and she becoment in every State thain peaks point toward oil to the sea.

1. 21.—A rare incident in occurred to-day. Owing g delayed until 1:20 pout a Governor for one ites,—Hartranft's term

the Governor-General and Wife to Niagara

The Frosty Spectacle Presented by the Falls One of Rare Beauty.

Falls.

CANADA.

Meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade at Ottawa Yesterday.

The Navigation of Hudson's Bay Subject of Considerable Discussion.

A Large Number of Items from Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec. Etc.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NIAGARA FALLS, Canada side, Jan. 21 .- His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and H. R. H. o'clock this afternoon by special train via the Great Western Railway. They are stopping at the Prospect House, and the entire house has been engaged for them. Shortly after their arrival, the Vice-Regal party strolled out quietly the beautiful winter scenery, taking in the road Cedar Grove, up along the river side and Canadian rapids, by the Observ-atory and Street's Island, climbing the hill by the Burning Spring, returning by way of the Chippewa Road, down the Clifton House Hill by the new suspension bridge, and back by the river bank to the Prospect House. The Princess, e large five miles which was embraced in this trip immensely, and certainly the magical forms of the ice-scenery, the roaring and tumbling of the angry rapids, the panoramic view from the upper road, and the strange appearance of the ice-bridge as seen from the river bank, amply repaid the toil. The spray, which in some parts of the walk feil non the travelers, was soon turned into a com plete coating of ice, but, nothing daunted, the intrepid sight-seers pushed on, and did not re-return to the hotel until after dark. To-morand surrounding objects of interest.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.-The Dominion Board of Trade met this afternoon. The meeting to-day of the various Committees. The programme omprises an extensive list of subjects for dis ion. The debate on the tariff takes place to-morrow. A number of delegates from the

Under the authority of the Department of the Interior a report on the navigation of Hudson's Bay has been issued. The report contains the whole of Prof. Hinds' testimony on this subject, given before the Committee of Immiration and Colonization last winter, and it is supplemented by a paper from the same gentle-man on the whale fisheries of Hudson Bay, in port of his statement that the great inland n Mr. Horetsky, formerly of the Hudson Bay Company's service, is also given, which susexperience gained by a five years' residence at Moose-Factory. The report is accompanied by a map of Canada, with each province colored to decisions, and the a map of Canada, with each province colored to show its latest boundary decisions, and the extent, situation, and character of the public lands of the country and its geographical relations to the British Isles. On the map the route from Liverbool to Port Nelson is traced and placed at 2,966 miles. In his report, Lieut.-Col.Dennis, Surveyor-General, contends that by such a communication, should the same be found feasible, assuming a railway to be in operation westerly up the Valley of the Nelson River, immigrants may be placed on land at occurrence of this passage in the report has emanated the rumor that the Government intends to construct the railway referred to. It may be mentioned in this connection that the proposed road from Port Nelson will join the Canada Pacific Railroad at or near Prince Albert, which settlement is situated almost centrally in the great fertile belt, and if the bay is navigable for four months of the year Canada, it is claimed, will be enabled on account of the shortness of the route to defy competition in carrying through freight for that time. Whatever be the future of the scheme, it is probable that the Government will ask Parliament to yote a sum sufficiently large to equip a steamer to finally

Government will ask Parliament to vote a sum sufficiently large to equip a steamer to finally decide the question of the possible navigation of the bay during the coming summer.

A gentleman well acquainted with the Hudson Bay district says that there is a harbor at the mouth of Churchill River further north than Port Nelson which has the double advantage of being free from ice some weeks earlier than Port Nelson, and which lessens the length of the sea voyage, while it does not make a material increase in the length of the road.

Application will be made to Parliament for an act to incorporate "The Selkirk & South Saskatchewan Railroad Company," with power to build and operate a line of railway from Selkirk to the Red litver, in Manitoba, westerly past the Touchwood Hills, to a point on the South Saskatchewan River; also a branch road with navigable water in the vicinity of Clandebove Bay.

The counsel fees in connection with the Hali-

bove Bay.

The counsel fees in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission left unpaid will, it is understood, be shortly paid by order of the Minister of Justice.

Lieut. Fortescue, of the Seventeenth Lancers, who recently came here to act as an additional Adde-de-Camp ou Sir E. G. Smyth's staff, and whose appointment created so much dissatisfaction amongst Canadian volunteer officers, has been suddenly recalled to England.

Mr. W. H. Fraser, Secretary of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting of the Ottawa Board of Trade advocated the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway by the Issue of a national paper currener.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has under consideration the advisability of enforcements.

under consideration the advisability of enforcing more stringent restrictions in regard to the period for catching fish on the shores of the Maritime Provinces. The fishermen of New Brunswick have been so reckless in catching larger supplies offish, especially smelt and bass, than were needed, that the rivers and waters near the shore have become almost depleted. The Princess Louise has conferred upon Mr. Desere, the celebrated Montreal violinist, the title of Violinist to Her Royal Highness. Mr. Desere is but 20 years of age.

Mr. Sydney Hall, correspondent of the London Graphic, has left for Quebec, en route for England.

England.
Mr. R. A. Foster, a gentleman from West
Ornwall, Conn., visited the city specially to see
the Governor-General. His Excellency received
him with great cordiality, and conversed with
him for about a quarter of an hour, when Mr.
Foster took leave, highly delighted with the result of his visit.
Mr. Dunbar, of Philadelphia, is engaged at
Ottawa making a plaster-of-Paris bust of his
Excellency.

Ottawa making a plaster-of-Paris bust of his Excellency.

The plank tenders issued by the Department of Public Works for the construction of the intervening sections on the Tounder-Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, call for tenders for the united sections from English River to Raleigh, and from Raleigh to Eagle River,—a distance of 118 miles; also tenders for the section from Eagle River to the easterly end of the fifteenth contract from Keewatin,—a distance of sixty-seven miles; or tenders for the whole distance from English River to Keewatin,—about 185 miles. July 1, 1882, is fixed upon as the day after which the work shall be so far advanced as to admit of the passage of through trains; and July 1, 1883, as the date by which ballasting and all work embraced in the contract shall be completed. It is considered of great importance, however, to establish railway communication between Fort William and Selkirk at the earliest practicable day. Parties tendering are invited to state in their tender what addition to their prices, if any, they will require to

dition to their prices, if any, they will require to execute the work one year earlier; that is, to have the rails laid by July 1, 1881, and the whole completed by July 1, 1882.

Otrawa, Ont., Jan. 21.—A large number of counterfeit 84-Dominion notes are in circulation. In the Dominion Board of Trade to-day it was resolved that the Dominion Government beinged to take such action as may result in securing the right of Canadian vessels to navigat

American canals.

Shocial Pippatch to The Tribute.

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.—Investigation into the affairs of Ald. Clendenning reveals the fact that his business is not in such a bad condition as first reported. A telegram was received from him to-day stating that he was at London, Ont., and will arrive here in the morning. He is thought to be suffering mentally, induced by business difficulties. A meeting of his principal creditors was held to-day. After expressing sympathy wish Mr. Clendenning in his troubles, they adjourned till Thursday.

The Post says that a private letter has been received in this city, which states that notwithstanding the former refusal of the Bishop of St.

received in this city, which states that notwith-standing the former refusal of the Bishop of St. Elphin, Dr. Gillooly, to act as successor to the late Bishop Conrov, as ablegate, he has changed his mind, and will arrive in Canada at an early date.

Edward Coyle, arrested by Sergeants Richard-

sou and Miller on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Hackett, on the 13th of July, 1877, when discharged instituted an action to recover \$2,000 damages from Chief-of-Police Penton and Sergeants Miller and Richardson. The arguments have been heard, and the case taken on delibre

The arguments have been heard, and the case taken en delibre.

Capt. Boyton intends taking a swim from the bead-waters of the St. Lawrence down through the Lakes to the Gulf.

The small-pox controversy is again attracting attention in the city. A general feeling prevails that the city authorities should take more

valis that the city authorities should take more active measures to stamp out the disease.

Special Dispate to The Tributa.

Tobonto, Jan. 21.—The Grand Jury, in their presentment in the Assizes, comment severely on the number of lunatics in the jail,—one of whom, a young girl, they found strapped to a bed, with no other attendant than prisoners detailed for that dury. There are eleven lunatics. tailed for that duty. There are eleven lunatics in jail,—six female and five male.

Ex-Mayor Morrison has been presented by the retiring City Council with a solid-silver tea-

The licensed victualers held a meeting, and

QUEBEC, Jan. 21.—Referring to charges re cently made against the Joly Government, the Mercury says: "We have reasonable grounds for asserting that there is not one word of the in the rumor circulated about the financial affairs of this Province. We may further state that it is not true that the Bank of Montreal has shut down upon the local Government; on the contrary, the bank has advanced, and is ready to advance to the Quebec Government any amount required for carrying on their railway policy. There is no truth in the assertion that there is a defleit of \$15,000,000 against the Provincial chest."

THE RAILROADS. ON THE BRINK OF DISSOLUTION.

The East-bound freight-pool stands on the brink of dissolution. The principal trouble arises from the fact that the Chicago roads have thus far been unable to agree upon an arbitra tor to fix the percentages for the various roads which, of course, makes the pool from this point inoperative. Thus far but three points out of a dozen have had the "benefit" of the pooling arrangement,-Indianapolis, Cincinnati and St. Louis. The roads leading East from those points have been dividing their tonnage under the supervision of a pool-agent, but the experiment has not proven as satisfactory as was anticipated. The shippers at these points have been complaining of discrimin ever since the arrangement went into effect, and have held numberless meetings, protesting against the continuance of such a pool. Th managers of the pool were not much better pleased with the arrangement, and would have gone back on it long ago had it not been for the pressure brought to bear upon them by the Eastern trunk lines, which assured them that similar pools would be formed from all other points without delay. The managers of the roads leading east from Indianapolis have now taking the initiative in kicking over the traces, and have made a large reduction in freight. and have made a large reduction in freight rates. They claim that this step was made necessary by the meanness of the Chicago roads, which had been cutting the rates all along, thus diverting business from Indianapolis. This claim is preposterous, and is no doubt made for the curpose of covering up the real cause of the trouble. The fact is they are sick of the pool, and trouble. The fact is they are sick of the pool, and they thought this pretext about as good as any other that could be invented. The fact is the Chicago roads have not cut the rates since the last managers' meeting in this city. They had no opportunity of doing so, even if they had felt inclined to cut them. It is a well-known fact that the Eastern trunk lines, and particulated the ventex near heavy been pleased. rince Albert settlement, on the Saskatchewan, ore cheaply and within a few hours of as short time as they can be set down in London, in atario, by the present lines of travel, either rough Montreal or New York. From the currence of this passage in the report has apated the rumor, that the Lastern trunk lines, and particularly the Northern ones, have been blockaded with snow for a month past, and the roads leading to forward the freight contracted for previous to the adoption of the last tariff. Onty one or currence of this passage in the report has been able to take any new business for a month past, and there is any amount of freight at this point awaiting shipment, and for which the ship-pers are perfectly willing to pay full rates if they can only get it forward. So it is not likely that the roads would take less than regulikely that the roads would take less than regular rates. Of course the action of the indianapois pool managers will have the effect of breaking the pools at those points where they had already gone into effect, and result in a reduction of rates all around. In all probability the services of the "High Joints" will be called into requisition again by Mr. Vanderbilt and his Adjutant Commissioner, Albert Fink, to prevent the collapse if possible, but there is but little chance of averting the calamity, as the leading managers are getting more firmly convinced of the impractibility of Vanderbilt's pooling scheme, and they do not mean to give it any further trial. It is the general opinion among the leading Western managers that no among the leading Western managers that no other than a money-pool can be worked su

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 .- Thomas S. Sanford Secretary of the North Atlantic Steamship Conference, to whom was referred the question of the equalization of through rates at all points by lines from the West to Europe, as proposed by a recent meeting of Eastern and Western railroad managers, has written a letter propos-ing that the New York steamshi-men shall meet daily, or as often as necessary, and fix ocean rates on reight; that the railroad men shall then add the inland rates, and that the result shall be esablished as the through rate from the West to Europe, and shall govern shipments by way of all ports on the Atlantic seaboard. It is claimed it will be easy to bring the lines of steamers centering at Boston, Philadelphia, Portland, and Baltimore to terms, as the railroads terminating at those ports furnish them with all their frieght, and any attempt

pendence would necessitate the empi which is entirely in harmony with their previous action and wishes. If the steamship agents abide by this proposition, the movement to establish through rates will be successfully car-

WESTERN PASSENGER AGENTS. St. Louis, Jan. 21.-The Western Associatio of Passenger and Ticket Agents, composed of presentatives of the railroads west of the Mi issippi River, met here to-day and transacted considerable business. It was decided that 150 pounds should be the limit of free baggage over their roads; also that no change could be made in the present manner of accommodating commercial travelers. A committee of seven was appointed to report A committee of seven was appointed to report on a system of baggage-checking which shall enable the Audit Departments to have as nearly as possible a perfect check on local and through baggage collections. If the report of the Committee is adopted by the Association, it will be presented to the National Association at its next meeting. A committee was appointed to report a contract ticket with uniform provisions and wording, so that all future issues of tickets may be the same on all roads. The matter of special freight rates on emigrant movables was may be the same on an locals, special freight rates on emigrant movables was laid on the table. The question of passenger rates will be considered to morrow, when the Association will finish its business and adjourn

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. Agent of the Southern Dispatch Line, gives no rice that it will receive and forward with its usual promptness freights for all points South.

The line is now in good working order.

The Ohio River at Evansville is free of ice, and all trains for Florida and points South by the Danville Route are running on time.

At a meeting of the Southern Dispatch (fast freight) Line held at Evansyille, Ind., yester-day, Mr. W. H. Knight, for some time past agent of this line, was promoted to the position of General Agent. The promotion is well de-

rapidly being obliterated, and the cars that have been snowed in and detained in the East are coming back in great numbers. As fast as they arrive they are loaded and forwarded to the East again. If the present favorable weather continues a short time longer, the immense amount of freight awaiting shipment East at this point will be disposed of.

The Southwestern Railway Association has made a reduction in the rates from Missouri River points to Chicago and Mississippi River points. The rates from Missouri River points. The rates from Missouri River points. Atchison, St. Joseph, Kansas City, and Leavenworth on fourth class and packing—will be 26 cents per 100 pounds, and to Mississippi River points 20 cents per 100 pounds. This is a reduction of five cents per 100 pounds. The new rates went into effect yesterday. The rates on wheat and corn remain the same as heretofore. wheat and corn remain the same as heretofore

wheat and corn remain the same as heretolore. The shippers of Toledo are dissatisfied with the manner in which Mr. Vanderbilt is running his railroads, and they claim that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern is neglecting the interests of their city. The Produce Exchange has been holding several indignation meetings, passing resolutions, etc., etc, but so far has received no satisfaction from Mr. Vanderbilt. One of the grievances is that the Lake Shore & Mich-gan Southern Raiiroad refuses to allow grain in the elevators to be loaded in the cars of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Onio Raiiroads, and also refuses to allow the cars of these Com-panies to go to the elevators of the Dayton & Michigan Railroad Company. It is also charged that this road is trying to make Toledo a way-

SPORTING.

BILLIARDS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Sexton is in the tourns nent. After the brilliant opening last night, nd being made to feel that his eleventh-hour withdrawal was universally condemned, he hanged his mind and this morning sent a note o Messrs. Bensinger and Newhail, of the J. M. withdraw his former letter and re-enter the lists, as his health was much improved (?). The nanagers, after consultation with all the contestants, who gave unanimous consent, decided to readmit Sexton, and he will play with Slosson to-morrow night. This re-entry will increase the interest in the tournament, and will give Schaefer a chance to try his fortunes with

The game this afternoon between Rudolphe and Gallagher was won by Kudolphe in forty innings. Rudolphe's best runs were 159, 110, and

82; Gallagher's, 183 and 48. This evening a good audience witnessed the ontest between Daly and Heiser. The game was wholly one-sided, but beautifully played by Daly, who closed it on the twentieth inning in one hour and a half. Daly astonished the experts, who had put him about last. He begar with a run of 2 in the fourth inning, and, after slow counting until the fiteenth inning, then nade, in most finished style, the unusual run of 233, following it in the next inning with 175, and running the game out four inings later, leaving Heiser with just 100 points made. Daly's nursing and position play were

General satisfation is expressed at the manager's generous treatment of Sexton and the tter's reconsideration of his action.

Following are Sexton's letter and its reply: The J. M. Brunseick & Balke Co.—GENTLE-MEN: My health having greatly improved within the last few days, and being anxious to ournament, and, if agreeable to you and the players, and not too late, I would be glad to players, and not too late, I would be players, and not too late, I would late of receiving a favorable reply, I will do everything in my power to further the interest of the tournament. Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM SEXTON.

William Sexton-DEAR SIR: Having conferred with the players regarding your request to be permitted to take part in the tournament, according to your original agreement, we have decided favorably. Respectfully, THE J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO.

THE TURE. SAVANNAH, Jan. 20 .- The spring meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club commenced to-day. In the first race, Tenbrocck stake, five starters, Marr Walton second. The second heat was won by Ben Hill in 1:48%, Alpha second.

In the Savannah Ciub, two-mile dash, seven starters, Bergamot, the favorite, was beaten by Little Reb, Judge Hancock a good second. Time, 3:39.

The third race, dash of a mile and one-eighth. was won by Egypt, Virginian second, Hattie F. third. Time, 1:59%.

GRANT IN IRELAND.

eedings of the Cork City Cour Talking and Much Abuse of America's

The weekly meeting of the Improvement Department of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Mayor in the chair. There were also present Messrs. D. Finn, H. Paul, P. O'Sullivan, R. Day, J. Tracey, J. Dunlea, B. J. Sheehan, H. Dale, R. Meade, J. Buckley, J. Hayes, W. R. Harris, J. Dwyer, T. M'Swiney. R. Mayne, C. Keller, T. Creedon, G. R. Barry, W. Halv, D. J. Galvin, W. Hegarty, T. Jones, w. C. O'Connor, D. Ryan, J. Fox, and J. B. Sandford.

The Town Clerk read a letter-which has een already published-from Gen. Richmond United States Consul at Queenstown, stating that he had received a telegram from the Consul-General at London informing him that ex-President Grant intended to visit Cork within a week, but the date was not yet fixed.

The Mayor—Does anybody wish to offer any observation on that letter?

observation on that letter?

Sir George Penrose—It is entirely in your own hands. Mr. Mayor.

Mr. Tracey—Mark it "read," sir.

The Mayor—It is a letter for me; in fact, I believe it was addressed to my predecessor. At any rate, it properly comes before the Council.

cil.

Mr. Tracey—I move that it be marked "read."

Mr. Harris said he thought the Council ought to take into consideration that the ex-President of the United States represented the governing party in that country, and that the Irish emigrant nation—he might call them a nation in that country—had to be considered. Their fellow-countrymen in the United States were subject to the influence of party, and he considered that it would be for their interest if a proper reception was given to the representative of the United States in Cork. There was nothing in the government of ex-President Grant objectionable to the people of Ireland, nor did he (Mr. Harris) think his directory was in any way uncleasant to their feilow-countryin any way unpleasant to their feilow-country-men in the United States. Probably he would be at a future time again at the head of that country, and he (Mr. Harris) thought it would be to the interest of their fellow-countrymen in the United States if a proper recognition was given to President Great on his arrival in Cost.

the United States if a proper recognition was given to President Grant on his arrival in Cork.

Mr. Barry—That President insulted the Irish becopie in America. He got a "No Popery" cry up there. [Hear! hear!]

Mr. Tracey—Hear, hear. And I say that it would be unbecoming for the Catholic constituency of Cork to entertain such a man.

Aid. hiegarty—I rise to order. I don't think one leather man has a right to get up and run down another leather man. [Laughter.]

Whe Mayor—Mr. Tracey is not out of order.

Mr. Tracey—I really think it would be ungenerous on our part to reinse him hospitality if he deserved it, but I cannot see anything in the career of Gen. Grant—or ex-President Grant—that calls for the sympathy of the Irish nation. I have had interviews with many persons who spent years in America, and I learned from them that he never thought of the Irish race as he thought of others, and that he actually went out of his way to insult their religion. ["Hear, hear."]

out of his way to insult their religion. ["Hear, hear!"]
Ald. Dwyer—There is no mistake whatever but there is a debt of gratitude due to America from the people of Ireland for the manner in which they were received there, but I would not be disposed to couple his name with that of America, because while any hospitality, and kindness, and attention was shown to the Irish when they were in want by the American people he showed a contrary disposition and aiways regarded them as not entitled to the same recognition as the other inhabitants; therefore I really think it would be an act of impropriety on the part of the Corporation of Cork to go out of their way to pay any mark of respect personality to Gen. Grant.

Mr. McSwiney—I think the fact of ex-President Grant having gone out of his way several times to insult the Irish people is sufficient to out of his way to insult their religion. ["Hear,

disintitle him to any respect from us. ["Hear

distnittle him to any respect from us. ["Hear!"]
Mr. Creedon said that, having spent several years in Americ., he could speak from experience upon the subject. It was a very unusual thing for any member of a Government to interfere with the religious matters of the people, and, above all other men. ex-President Grant distinguished himself in that way with regard to the religion of the Irish. There was no doubt in the world that he went out of his way to meat the Cetholic religion, and consequently he (Mr. Creedon) considered that Cork, being a Catholic city, should not put itself out of the way to show him any respect. ["Hear, hear!"] He (Mr. Creedon) was not a bigot on religious questions, but when a man who occupied the high position of Gen. Grant did put himself out of the way to insuit their religion, acting quite differently to the people who came before him, he held that paying him respect would be something similar to the dog licking the hand of the man who beat him. ["Hear, hear!"] He did not think they ought to go out of their way to show ex-President Grant any respect. ["Hear, hear!"]

The Mayor said the proposition before the

hear! "!

The Mayor said the proposition before the Chair was that the letter be marked "read." All who were of opinion that that proposition should pass would say "aye."

There was almost a unanimous shout of "aye,"—no one dissenting from the proposition.

The letter was, therefore, marked "read."

Grant in Dublin. The Dublin banquet to Geu. Grant was need

ssarily on Friday night, consequently the new Lord Mayor, Sir John Barrington, had a diffi culty to contend with, as I need hardly say the heretics present were in the minority. However, the big Knight was quite equal to the ever, the big Knight was quite equal to the emergency, the menu was emphatically marine; and from the oysters and turtle to the anchovy toast a delicate consideration was shown for both the appetites and consciences of his guests. The General's peculiarly reticent, reserved manner seems to have greatly impressed his Irish friends. The ancient manuscripts in Trinity College are displayed for him on a table, but, as one of the Fellows says mournfully, he mays no more attention to them "than pays no more attention to them "than if they were a row of old boots in a pantry." And at another scientific institution a garruluous old custodian of certain preciosities is introduced; tells of his visit to America long ago; how he is "bound to it." by bonds, and ties, and sympathies, and Heaven knows what else, and how he means one day to go there again. "How long since you were in America?" says the little heavy man, looking out of his keen gray eyes. "Fifty years ago. Ah, yes! and I'm sure that in my next voyage—"

"Yes, sir, you'll find the country considerably changed. Good day," says the General dryly, and cuts short the oration. One thing only seemed to awaken his interest. In the Royal Irish Academy there is preserved Woife's original manuscript of the "Burial of Sir John Moore," and the General stops short before it, and reads it deliberately from beginning to end.

Shame and Regret.

Ex-President Grant ought to remember his visit to Dublin with pleasant feelings. Whereever he has hitherto gone he has been feted and made much of. Learned societies and commercial bodies have united to do him honor. He has received through the municipal authorities the highest distinction which it lies with the city to bestow. It is true that there but this was chiefly due to the fact that there was really no rallying-point for a crowd—no pageant, no open-air platform, no set interchange of civilities in a locale accessible to the public. Wherever the General was seen and recognized he was warmly saluted, and, if publicity had been given to his intended route, there would have been no lack of applauding spectators on his passage. We have reason to think that our illustrious visitor would have been in the heart of th reason to timist had our finistrious visitor would have chosen just the reception he has got, if it were free to him to make a choice. Of the strange proceedings reported by telegraph from Cork we must speak in terms of unmixed regret. They were undignified and altogether out of place. Nobody attempted to sustain by evidence the untenable statement that President Grant was, when in office, an enemy of the Irish people. The strong emproys enemy of the Irish people. The strong oping which he holds on the questions of the relations between Church and State sere certainly at times transfused into his policy in a way calcu-lated to excite the hostility of many Irish Catho-lies; but the same result followed with regard to the Catholics of other national origin. Gen. Grant's policy was strictly constitutional, and surely a President has as much right to give le-gal effect to his honestly held principles as any other man. He acted as an American political man, not as a member of a particular creed, and the spirit that led to the introduction of purely American political subjects into a debate on the

Favored the Southern Cause London Daity News. Gen. Grant is now taking Ireland in the

course of his travels. In Cork the mere expectation that Geu. Grant was to be entertained by the Mayor of the city appears to have drawn down on that official some signs of pop-ular dissatisfaction. Gen. Grant, in fact, is not at all likely to be a hero among the more impulsive classes in Ire-land. But Gen. Grant is believed to be a shrewd man, who can observe where other men only talk, and it is quite possible that he may carry back to the United States even from his hasty visit to Ireland the impression that the Irish question is not quite so easily settled as many people in America think it could be and ought to be. If he finds that he is not himself many people in America think it could be and ought to be. If he finds that he is not himself particularly popular in Ireland, that mere fact may set him thinking over the whole problem of Ireland's relations to America and to England, and may tend to inform him as to the difficulties which England finds in dealing with Irish grievances. Gen. Grant said he had, when in office, the honor of representing "more Irishmen and their descendants than the Queen of England does." This was perhaps a slight mistake, for the Queen of England represents in that sense a good many irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen who do not live in Ireland. If the vast majority of the Irish voters in America could have had their way Gen. Grant would never have been President of the United States. There are some, probably, who have not yet forgotten that he was the principal instrument in putting down the Southern Rebellion, and thus indirectly establishing the civil rights of the negro. The Irish in America were, speaking generally, in favor of the Southern States during the Civil War. The cause of this was 1 'rity because the trish in America disliked the negro just a. a certain class of Londoner dislikes the German, or a Californian objects to Chinese cheap labor. a Californian objects to Chinese cheap labor

Arm, Head, and Shoulder Sentenced.

Bangor Whig.

A correspondent tells a story about Judge Kent that is interesting. A case of burglary was being tried before him. The prisoner's name was Cowdry, and the evidence showed that he had cut a hole through a rubber tent in which several persons were sleeping. large enough to admit his arm and head, and had abstracted several articles of value. His counsel took the ground that the prisoner, having only reached into the tent, had not "entered" it, and that on this technicality the defendant should be that on this technicality the defendant should be discharged.

In his charge to the jury, Judge Kent, with a grim smile, alluced to the plea of the prisoner's counsel, and instructed them that, if they were in doubt as to the guilt of the whole man, they might bring him in guilty as far as they judged the evidence would warrant, and the jury, after a brief period of consultation, brought in a verdet arginst Thomas Condets, the presons at the diet against Thomas Cowdry, the prisoner at the bar, of guilty to the full letter of the indictment as to his right arm, his right shoulder, and his

And the Judge sentenced the arm, the shoul-der, and the head of said Thomas Cowdry to im-prisonment at hard labor in State Prison for the term of two years. The prisoner might do with the remainder of his body what he pleased.

A Cougar Attacks a Woman.

A Cougar Attacks a Woman.

Dallas (Tez.) Heraid.

Two emigrant families from Arkansas, en route to Hood County, Tex., were lost on Mountain Creek. They had been directed to take a certain road, but took the wrong road, which led them out on Grand Prairie, where the whole face of the earth appeared one boundless ex; anse of snow. After wandering for some time, they concluded to camp, and corraled their horses. In the dead of night the party, which consisted of two men and their wives, were aroused by the horses, which had stampeded. The animals were scampering over the broad prairies. The men and women ran in different directions after the horses. One of the women followed one of the animals over the broad prairies. The men and women ran in different directions after the horses. One of the women followed one of the animals over the brown of a hill. Suddenly there came to the ears of the others the screams of a woman, and, on running to the place, the busband was horrified to find a congar, or Mexican lion, about six feet long, tearing his wife. The lion had jumped on ner back, terribly lacerating it and her breast. A shot killed the savage beast. The woman was badly hurt. The frightened horses were recaptured, and the emigrants were put on the right road.

FOREIGN.

The Work of Reorganizing the French Official Staff Progressing.

Radical Republicans Demand Complete Amnesty for the Communists.

Italy's Foreign Policy Not of An Aggressive Character.

She Desires No New Territory on the Shore of the Mediterranean. Bismarck Will Withdraw His Parliament-

ary Discipline Bill.

OFFICIAL CHANGES. Paris, Jan. 21.—The modifications of the staff in all branches of the administration are announced, and the Patrie asserts that President MacMahon has agreed to changes in the staff of certain army corps proposed by Gen. Grerley, the new Minister of War.

AMNESTY.
Radical Deputies have prepared a resolution in favor of complete amnesty to the Communists. Sixty Deputies have already signed the resolution, and M. Louis Blanc will shortly give notice of it in the Assem-

Victor Hugo will submit the same resolu tion for the signatures of Senators belonging te the Republican Union.

London, Jan. 21 .- A Paris dispatch says prior to the main division on Monday Gambetta voted with the minority in favor of the order of the day pure and simple. This order of the day was proposed by the Gampettists so as to overturn the Cabinet with out actually censuring it, and would thus have freed the Cambettists from the neces sity of propounding a civil programme. The order was rejected by a vote of 200 against 155. In the main division Gambetta and fortyfive of his adherents of the Republican Union abstained from voting, not being willing to go the length of negativing the vote of confidence when there was no longer any alternative motion. Twenty Reaction ists voted with the Radicals in the main division. On this vote the pure Left turned the scale. Their but only agreed by a majority of one to the vote of confidence in the terms demanded by the Ministry. They were influenced by a rumor that the Reactionaries intended to vote with the Radicals.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE. WEEKLY REVIEW. LONDON, Jan. 21 .- The Mark Lane Express says the aspect of the growing wheat plant is scarcely satisfactory, as sudden changes in the temperature have tended to check its early development, but another month or six weeks must elapse before any definite opinion can be put forward as to the actual state of the crop. Farmers' deliveries have again been moderate, and dissatisfaction continues in regard to the condition in which the most English wheat comes to market. Dry parcels are quite an exception, both in London and the Provincial Exchanges. Nearly all samples offered are damp or sprouted. To its defective condition must be attributed the comparative neglect from which home-grown wheat has suffered and which has prevented us from sharing increased attention paid to foreign grain.

THE IMPORTS OF FOREIGN WHEAT tention has been paid to this class of prodnce, as granaried stocks in the United Kingdom show considerable dificiency on those held at the corresponding time in 1878. Millers have purchased with less reserve, and a steady trade has resulted at fully late rates. The weak point as regards the future course of prices is the unusually large surplu available for export in America, which must exercise a depressing effect, if the purchasing power of France has been overestimated. Apart from the uncertainty attaching the operations of our neighbors, who, instead of exporting wheat, have been

LARGE IMPORTERS, it remains to be seen whether the reserves o grain in the hands of French farmers will be sufficient to meet the requirements of consumption. With large arrivals at ports of call during the week, principally California the floating-cargo trade for wheat has rule

steady, without quotable change. Maize is firm at an advance quarter. Sales of English wheat last week

52,141 quarters at 38s 11d per quarter

against 39,425 quarters at 52s per quarter the previous year. The imports into great Britain for th week ending Jan. 11 were: Wheat, 740,747 hundred weights, and flour, 178,091 hundred weights.

TURKEY. RORBED AND MURDERED.

VIENNA, Jan. 21.—Advices from Belgrade are to the effect that Col. Gola, Italian member of the Servian Boundary Commission, was robbed and murdered by Turkish brigands near Plevna.

PODGORITZA. Ragusa, Jan. 21.-Upon the arrival at Podgoritza of the Turkish Commissioners charged with the surrender of the town to the Montenegrins, all the inhabitants withdrew to their houses as a demonstration ap-

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY. St. Petersburg, Jan. 21.—The Agence Russe announces in very positive form that, according to intelligence received by the Turkish Ambassador to Russia, the defini-

tive treaty was to be signed at Constantinople to-day. AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS. VIENNA, Jan. 21.-The Austrian and Hungarian Governments have arrived at an anderstanding in regard to taking precau-

tions against the plague.

London, Jan. 21.—A Berlin dispatch says the appointment of a joint European Commission to take precautions against the plague is mooted. Germany and Austria have resolved to send physicians to watch

GREAT BRITAIN. "OLD IRONSIDES."

London, Jan. 21.—The United States frigate Constitution damaged her false keel on the occasion of her running ashore the other day. She will be docked Tuesdar for re-

FAILURE. LONDON, Jan. 21 .- The liabilities of the Gothenberg (Sweden) Commercial Company ase £200,000. The failure was the result of

advances to Swedish lumber merchants and paper-mills.

STRANDED. New York, Jan. 21.—A Queenstown telegram says there is no chance of saving the steamship Oberou, from New Orleans for Liverpool, stranded off Kinsale. A certain amount of cetton and oil-cake has been saved. It is blowing a gale, and the rain' is falling in torrents.

GREAT STORM. SHIPWRECK. By Cable to New York Herald.

London, Jan. 21.-The weather all over the southern sections of the British Islands is very stormy. Heavy gales prevail in the Channel and on the southwestern coast of Ireland, accompanied by exceedingly heavy rains. The English steamer Oberne was caught in the gale off Kinsale and broke her propeller. She was bound from New Orleans for Liverpool, having on board a cargo of cotton and oilcake. She attempted to enter Queenstown harbor under sail yesterday, but her steering gear failed, and she ran ashore in White Bay, about a quarter of a mile inside Camden Fort. All the crew were saved, out it is feared the vessel will prove a total wreck. At the time the steamer ran on the rocks, there was a very strong sea running, with the wind blowing a gale from the southeast. Lighters are now removing her cargo, but it is a work of coniderable difficulty, owing to the continu of the wind and the heavy swell. It is also raining hard, which retards operations very

ITALY.

HER FOREIGN POLICY. Rome, Jan. 21.-In the Senate to-day Signor Depretis, in replying to an interpelstion, declared that the Government's for eign policy sought to ameliorate the con dition of the Christians in Turkey, and to legally co-operate in the complete execution of the Treaty of Berlin. He stated the accusations of Russo-Philism and of a desire to acquire Albania or fresh territory on the shore of the Mediterranean were unfounded, and asserted that the confidence of the Pow ers in Italy was undiminished.

GRANT.

THE "PROGRESS." By Cable to the New York Herald.

London, Jan. 21 .- A dispatch from Paris says Gen. Grant left here this evening on his tour of the East. The party accompanying him consists of Mrs. Grant Fred Grant, ex-Secretary the Navy E. Borie Dr. Keating, and the Herald correspondent, who make the whole trip. Gen. goes as far as Marseilles. Gens. Noyes and airchild, Secretaries Hill, Itgneau, and a large number of Americans went to the station to see the party off.

AFRICA.

POISONED. LONDON, Jan. 21.-The Colonial Office ommunicates the following: Capt. Patterson, two Europeans, and five natives, whilst returning from the mission to a native Prince, all died from drinking from a poisonotis spring near Victoria Falls, Zambesi

GERMANY. BISMARCK'S BILL.

BERLIN, Jan. 21.-It is stated that Bis marck has decided to withdraw the Parlianentary Discipline bill, leaving the matter to

GENEVA. Jan. 21.-The Council of State has asked for 90,000 frace to relieve destitute workmen.

SWITZERLAND.

RELIEF FUND.

THE ALLIGATOR of Florida-A Creature with Curiosity and a Quick Ear_How He Takes His Prey.

Boston Commercial Bulletin Letter. An alligator moves much easier in a straight ine than any other; if attacked by one it is a good plan, in case of danger, to run in a circle; this confuses and delays the creature, and much increases the chances of escape. But few cases of injury to men or domestic animals by Florida alligators are on record or known, so far as I could learn. Men, women, and children have little or no fear of them, at least of none except the largest. They are attacked and killed in every direction and in all manners, usually being left a prey to the buzzards and other feeders upon carrion. They do not decay rapidly, even in the hot sun, their thick skins repelling the beaks of buzzards at first, and their tough fibres

I was much impressed with the alligator. He I was much impressed with the alligator. He seemed to me an object worth study and observation. I had not happened to come across, in my reading of natural history, sufficiently clear accounts of him, and, while in Florida, I lost no opportunity of gleaning information from any source likely to prove correct that would throw light upon his structure or habits. The female builds her neat in the spring of the year; she makes it of mud and leaves, banking the property of the structure of the struc

fighting dissolution at every stage.

year; she makes it of mud and leaves, banking it up in some sectuded space open to the sun, depositing her eggs in layers, leaving them to hatch by the heat engendered by termentation added to that of the sun.

Eggs to the number of 150 have been found in these nests; their shells are quite hard, in shape they are elongated somewhat in comparison with a hen's egg, and both ends are more nearly alike. In size they are usually above those of a turkey. The young break the shell and emerge from their cozy birthplace to find a home in shallow water, where they are partially protected and cared for by the female parent, until grown of a certain size, when they are obliged to look out for themselves, or their formerly fond mother will make a meal of them. The male parent is always fond of young alligator, and, if it were not for the mother's protection, the alligator census would be small indeed.

The little fellows are very lively, and their

the mother's protection, the alligator census would be small indeed.

The little fellows are very lively, and their heads have a queer resemblance in expression to that of a buil-dog. They are about six inches long on their first arrival, and are in color black, speckle, with regular slashes of dirty yellow. The regularity and rapidity of their growth is difficult to ascertain. They can remain dormant for long periods, and can live without food an incredible length of time. At the hibernating season they sometimes swallow pine-knots, or even stones, probably for the purpose of keeping their stomachs distended, and disgorge on resuming a more active life. I have seen alligators of all sizes, from six inches to at least fourteen feet in length, with corresponding-weight, but nothing is known whereby their age might be approximately determined.

The number or length of times when growth has been suspended being unknown, renders the problem of age one of difficult solution. I believe they have a chance to grow as long as they have, and that they live, if in favorable circumstances, and are let alone, an incredible number of years. Why should there be a natural period to their existence? They shed their teeth every year; no matter how large the animal is, the same process is ever going on, a new tooth is always coming forward to supplant the old. They cast their outward skin, and are found sparkling in their orightness after the old skin is thrown, even when they are of the very largest attentions.

is thrown, even when they are of the very largest size.

No dead alligators are seen save those destroyed by violence; there is nothing that feeds upon them except in their infancy; they go on, on, on, the gristly scales of their youthful years turning in time to plates as bard as ivory, their little teeth changing from time to time notif they are as large as a man's thumb; years come and go, and still the alligator of sugerior luck hyes on, Lord knows how long, every year becoming more hideous in visage, and better calculated to impress the ignorant with a superitious awe. There is a feeling, difficult to describe, that comes over one while near a hye alligator; the intensity of his araze, if his eyes are open; the sleepy wise, the sleepy cunning of his expression, when his eyes are closed,—he seems to

know who you are and what you are thinking of; he seems to be conscious of some secret power over you; the state of deathly quiet he assumes has a strange fascination—this, when he is upon land, stretched before you. In the water he is most alert. The hunter moving in

water he is more alert. The hunter moving in his boat upon the glassy waters will see just raised above the surface the bright eye and the extreme tip of the black nose of the alligator; these make two well defined points, the eye oring much the largest. If alligators are plenty, the frunter or fisnerman sees these points far and near, around him. If he approaches one of these currous amphibious sentincis, no Parisian galiant can make a more graceful retiring bow than is given the occupant of the boat. The alligator inclines his head with an ineffable grace, sinks without the slightest ripple, and seems to say, "Farewell! sweet friend, adieu! but come again."

but come again."

And so it will be with all those dots upon the water, if visited in their turn. The boatman will find himself surrounded by alligators; in a moment they are gone; he waits, or he whistles: will find himself surrounded by alligators; in a moment they are gone; he waits, or he whistles; up come the heads again, and if he wishes to shoot he has to decide quickly, select his game, aim at the eye, and pull trigger. If the ball does not giance, but strikes to the brain, the alligator, with a whirl, throws himself on his back and sinks at once, mayhap never to rise again, but if he comes up he is uncertain his movements, and the hunter is more apt to lose than to get him. Thousands killed in this way rot at the bottoms of the lakes and rivers of rlorida. There was a time when their sains were in demand for leather, which was made into boots and traveling-bacs, but this leather is not now so fashionable, and the alligators are disturbed less than formerly. It is not an easy task to skin one, and to tan the hide so as to preserve the characteristics and color is, I believe, almost impossible. I would have been glad of a skin tanned in this manner, but found the attempt would be expensive, with a probability of an unsatisfactory result.

I packed an alligator's leg in salt, and after a week or so took it out, intending to repack it; it looked as fresh to the eye as when first put away, but a slight handling removed the outer skin, the only thing I cared to preserve, and left the leg with a soft, beautiful skin like a baby's, which retained all the markings of the outside covering. An alligator's head bears a strong resemblance in shape to an ordinary round-toed shoe without the heel. This resemblance is very marked in alligators of medium size. The eyes are close together on what corresponds to the instep of the shoe, while the

ize. The eyes are close together on what size. The eyes are close together on what cor-responds to the instep of the shoe, while the nostrils are at the extreme end and top of what might be called the toe. The eyes are of ablack-ish gray, with a longitudinal slit for the pupils,

might be called the toe. The eves are of a blackish gray, with a longitudinal slit for the pupils, and are very peculiar in their expression.

The ears are just back of the eyes, and are a marvel in some respects. To an ordinary observer, and even a close one, the ear of an alligator would not be discovered. By taking a knife and experimenting a little, the fish will be found to lift up on the point of the knife at the place above mentioned, and one can see the ear, quite capacious, of a beautiful pearly color, with a transparent membrane, very tough, stretched over a large tunnel leading directly to the brain. Their sense of hearing is very acute. Alligators can be made to rise from a river's bottom by slight noises, like the squearing of a pig or a low whistle. The creatures seem to have no little curiosity, and take considerable risks to satisfy it, though they are not conscious of the dangers they court.

The alligator's mouth opens quite the whole length of his head; both jaws move; a bony arrangement at the sides of the mouth limits the extent to which it can be opened. When opened there is much inside to excite curiosity. In the first place, the tongue is mainly adhesire to the lower part of the mouth; the back part of the tongue has a very marked and curious semicircular ridge, very well defined, that serves, with a slight muscular contraction, to com-

the tongue has a very marked and curious semi-circular ridge, very well defined, that serves, with a slight muscular contraction, to com-pletely close the entrance to the gullet. An alligator can rush around in the water with his mouth wide open and not swallow a drop. The teeth are of different sizes, large and small at intervals, those of the upper jaw shuting ont-side the under, and those below fitting is teeth are of different sizes, large and small at intervals, those of the upper jaw shutting out-side the under, and those below fitting in exp-tice above; the large, lower, forward teeth in very old alligators perforate the bones of the upper jaw on each side of the nostrils, making holes that one can push a finger through. The mouth of an alligator is singularly clean, of a pearly pink color, and the teeth, when they are new, are very beautiful, and have also a pinkish cast.

The average alligator is longer from the tip of his tail to a point on his back between the junc-ture of the hind legs than he is from that point forward to his nose. His tail is his great en-gine of locomotion, and his main reliance in of-fensive and defensive war. I was told by one, long familiar with his habits, that with a first of his tail he struck his prey toward his mouth, his tail he struck his prey toward his mouth, which opens at the time and closes with a snap on whatever is thrown into it. My informant went so far as to say that the alligator sometimes in this way bit off the end of his own tail. Many are found with part of the tail goe; these may be lost in mutual fights, or perhaps by the nip of a shark, yet from what I have seen of the lightning-like lateral blows given by these reptiles with the tail, I am prepared to believe the story of their self-maiming.

John Stevenson, who built the first street-car in 1831, has lived to see nearly 400 street-railways built in the United States, and sent his first foreign shipment to Batavia, Java, in 1853. The attempt to introduce street-cars in London caused a riot, in which the rails were torn up; but now American cars are running at London, Liverpool, Nottinetham, Leeds, Wolverhampton, riull, and Birkenhead, in England; at Edinburg, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, in Scotland; and at Swansea in Wales. In the British possessions, also, they have been established at Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, St. Johns, and Halifax in the Dominion; at the Cape of Good Hope, the only place in Africa; at Christ Church, Wellington, and Dunedinin New Zealand; at Bombay, the only place in India; at Kingston, in Jamaica; at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gamberton in South Australia, and are soon to be built at Melbourne, Sidney. Tamania, and Hobartstown in New South Wales. The French protective policy has shut American street-cars out of all that Republic's cities but Calais; but they are running and oppular at Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vieuna, Stockholm, Curistiana, Hamburg, Bremen, Amsterdam, and Brussels, on the Continent. Like the British flag, the sun never sets on American street-cars, which are also running at Havana, and at the principal cities of Mexico, Brazii, Urugusy, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, Venezuela, Guayaquii in Ecuador, San Jose in Costa Rea, and are to be substituted for omnibuses at Bogota, the Capital of Colombia.

Roman Excavations.

The excavations in the Vailey of the Forum at Rome have now disclosed the whole of the Via Sacra between the Temple of Antoninus and Faustana and the Arch of Titus, "ith the buildings that lived it. Some of these 'utildings were already known; nothing, however, was known as regards the parallelogram between the Via Sacra, the base of the Palatine Hill, the Forum, and the Arch of Titus. A great mistake was made by old topographers, who placed in that narrow strip of land the temple and atrium of Vesta, the Regia, the Temple of Jupiter Stator, and the honse of Tarquinius. The parallelogram in ancient days contained only a line of commonplace buildings of brick, strengthened at the corners with blocks of travertine. The fronts of the street, and the space thus formed was filled with honorary monuments. Among these monuments are noticed the following: (a) A pedestal for a bronze statue, raised A. D. 335 to Constantius by Flavius Leontius, Prefect of Rome; (c) akind of small triumphal arch (or shrine) made at the expense of the inhabitants of Tarsus; (d) the pedestal of an equestrian statue raises very likely to one of the Constantius; (e) some fragments of the fast triumphales, from the year 643 to 649; the victories mentioned are those in Macedonia, in Western Soain, and in Numidia, and King Jugurtha is expressly named.

A Drunken Congressman.

Washington Letter.

Notwithstanding the warning offered by the death of his colleagues, a Democratic member from a Southern State was seen this morning recling up Pennsylvania avenue so drunk that he had to inquire the way to the Capitol. He was taken in charge by friends and imprisoned in his room until he could become sober. He was met by a party of delegates to the Woman Suffrage Convention, now in session here, and his condition furnished an illustration for the argument that men are not fitted to govern the argument that men are not fitted to govern the

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

Special to Dry Goods Commercial Travelers.

" HOME

Glances at Three Pelican

The Election in Na and Caddo-" Remon

How " Intelligence the State --- Co Louisi

Correspondence 1 New Orleans, Saturd Committee, of which have examined this week They came from Nate Caddo Parishes.

Counties are called par

These witnesses have

phrase is from the Pre-dress), and they have illu-by "Home Rule" in the I have listened to all d testimony. But I do i even in the swiftest s dents of the story of by the exeutioners of its

The essential features rapidly sketched, and I he inclination to do me The autumnal election sult of the inauguration chosen by a minority o Louisiana. What "na Louisiana. What "na sisted on as "a necessi of the State, the local equally a necessity in the particular of the local equally a necessity in the particular of the legal voters, who destitute alike of Intellis was resolved, also, that were men of Intelligence universally admitted her honor, sir, and high charkenublicans have no Integrity. There was a common create a solid Democraticies for the execution of ies for the execution of

parishes.
Hence, where these welvilized instincts the podozing was exhibited in while its coarser and its displayed with hideous diniested by ruffians or eviolent temper. But, "gentlemen" and "bar flexible in their purposa Intelligence and Integril In Natchitoches (pro-leader of the Democracy

leader of the Democracy of fine personal appears dress. He is a lawver, publican leaders, both driven into exile—"char polite term selected to d but no more physical a absolutely necessary There were no assassina whitenings, nor any of whippings, nor any ot electioneering.
Political managers whe
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the Legislature. Each
country has its own eountry has its own and far be it from me to of the Natchitoches Dem the buildozers I have ex-quite a kindly senting are buildozers and build-clean-shirted and kid-glo There never were as Natchitoches Parish; there were ex-Confederat d by a few intelligent or

nerical majority. N

Tensas is an equally st. It had been well governe exempt from "the curse exempt from "the curse ers." and the blacks had ern-born whites who had cause (now found as smaller proportion of he color and race. Democr The original plan of the this parish did equal skill, and, to be entirely pacity to rise superior prejudices. The two R were able men, but it they were scalaways-stalwart Democrats of a men. A scalaway is a s man who believes in the ham Lincoln and Charle oned that if these two and consented to run of they might bring over a with them. This woul quietest way of managinterests of the Democrats, without consults the parish, or any of the state of the parish, or any of the state the parish, or any of the by the concurrence of tee in this arrangement ticket was nominated. It consider or ratify this The colored leader of man of excellent chars spected by both races, a hard-working farme house and eighty as stocked. He saw throstocked. He saw through the spoken of, who had reany body of Republic. They were satisfied. Visified? Fairfax then cand they determined Democrate seclusively and old citzens. The the offer to run an optition that they sho Democrate. They had and they are Democrating that Fairfax shoul were invested with the lican Convention was Oct. 18, to ratify this masterly movement the plans of the copastroy the prospect of c gressman. The Dem that the new Democrate at the saw that all

ielligence are not what cirnal weapons. There was now only could be defeated. He could be defeated. He could be defeated. He with "by the "reguland Intelligence. An drom an adjoining could gressional District, refairiax's house to "This is the theory of the strants were led by C. Democratic witness. a old citizen, described for and high ancestry, idly approached the he the advance, led by the door. They push had opened it. As so had opened it. As so had opened it. As so fairfax he opened his by saving, "There is fired his revolver at preacher and entere Fairfax ran. A secon escaped. Capt. Peck remonstrance into a remonstrance into a remonstrance into a resonance into a social woman in the room, days of agony. Two also hadly wounded. but he cacaped unlow the cacaped unlout he cacaped in the house a heighbor's cabin as what you are thinking ouncious of some secretate of deathly quiet he fascination,—this, when as defered you. In the The hunter moving in sy waters will see just the bright eye and the k nose of the alligator; fined points, the eye begins far alligators are plenty, an sees these points far If, he approaches one of a sentimels, no Parisian e graceful retiring bow pant of the boat. The ead with an ineffable he slightest ripple, and

e, and the alligators are merly. It is not an easy tan the hide so as to stick and color is, I believed in the manner, but found expensive, with a probability result.

s. To an ordinary obone, the car of an alliiscovered. By taking a
hig a little, the flash will
he point of the knife at
iod, and one can see the
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be made to rise from a i noises, like the squear-whistle. The creatures curiosity, and take cony it, though they are not rs they court.

In opens quite the whole the jaws move; a bony arout the mouth limits the copened. When opened to excite curiosity. In ue is mainly adhesive to mouth; the back part of narked and curious semi-rell defined, that serves, r contraction, to comance to the gullet. An ind in the water with his of swallow a drop. The izes, large and small at upper jaw shutting outlose below fitting in cavilower, forward teeth in

cuper jaw shutting out-lose below fitting in cavi-flower, forward teeth in riforate the bones of the of the nostrils, making a finger through. The is singularly clean, of a the teeth, when they are , and have also a pinkish

is longer from the tip of s back between the junc-an he is from that point the tail is his great en-

His tail is his great end his main reliance in ofyear. I was told by one,
abits, that with a flirt of
prey toward his mouth,
a and closes with a snap
into it. My informant
that the alligator someoff the end of his own
ith part of the tail gone;
utual fights, or perhaps
et from what I have seen
lateral blows given by
tail, I am prepared to beself-maining.

lorse-Cars.
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ee nearly 400 street-raild States, and sent his
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is are running at Lonneham, Leeds, Wolverbenchead, in England;
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a shut American ablie's cities but and bopular at aa, Stockholm, Amsterdam, and Like the British

Peru, Venezuela, s in Costa Rica, omnibuses at Bo-

ailey of the Forum

osed the whole of the Temple of Antoninus and of Titus, with the build-e of these buildings were

Hill, the Forum, teal mistake was o placed in that apple and atrium of ample of Jupiter Stator, linius. The parallelogram ned only a line of commonick, strengthened at the travertine. The fronts of from the line of formed was filled among these monving: (a) A pedesed A. D. 333 by refect of Rome; tatue seed A. D. 335, to ius Leoptius, Prefect of Rome; triumphal arch (or kpense of the inhabitants edestal of an equestrian by to one of the Forniz gment of the fast triar 643 to 649; the victories in Macedonia, in Western ia, and King Jugurtha is

congressman.

Magion Letter.

The warning offered by the season this morning his avenue so drunk that way to the Capitol. He yo friends and imprisoned could become sober. He delegates to the Woman now in session here, and an illustration for the re not fitted to govern the

00. \$200. \$500.

however, was kt Jwn m between the Via Hill, the Forum,

at Havana, and at the

Pelican State.

How "Intelligence and Integrity " Rule the State --- Conciliation in Louislana.

Correspondence New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday Night .- The Senate Committee, of which Mr. Teller is Chairman, have examined this week about sixty witnesses. They came from Natchitoches, Tensas, and Caddo Parishes. Counties are called parishes in Louisiana.

These witnesses have exhibited the nature of "self-government" (the Italics as well as the phrase is from the President's inaugural address), and they have illustrated what is meant by "Home Rule" in this region of our great

testimony. But I do not propose to repeat even in the swiftest summary, the shocking incidents of the story of the last election as told by the exeutioners of its criminal and its shame-

The essential features of the campaign can be rapidly sketched, and I have neither time nor the inclination to do more.

The autumnal election was the inevitable re-

sult of the inauguration of a State Government chosen by a minority of the legal citizens of Louisiana. What "national statesmen" insisted on as "a necessity" in the government of the State, the local politicians insisted was or the State, the local pointenan insisted was equally a necessity in the government of its parishes. It was resolved that the Intelligence and Integrity of the parishes should rule than without regard to the numerical preponderance of the legal voters, who were decreed to be of the legal voters, who were decreed to be destitute alike of Intelligence and Integrity. It was resolved, also, that all the white Democrats were men of Intelligence and Integrity, and it is universally admitted here—among all "men of honor, sr, and high character"—that the black Republicans have no Intelligence, and the white Republicans no Integrity.

There was a common and fixed purpose to create a solid Democratic State; but the agencies for the execution of this universal resolve appear to have been confided quite largely to the Intelligence and Integrity of the individual parishes.

the Intelligence and Integrity of the individual parishes.

Hence, where these were men of kindly and civilized instincts the political science of bull-doing was exhibited in its humaner aspects; while its coarser and its criminal features were displayed with hideous distinctness in parishes injested by ruffians or controlled by leaders of violent temper. But, whatever the method, "gentlemen" and "bandits" were equally inferible in their purpose to carry the election for Intelligence and Integrity.

III.

In Natchitoches (pronounced Nakatosh) the

In Natchitoches (pronounced Nakatosh) the leader of the Democracy is a young gentleman of fine personal appearance and a pleasant address. He is a lawver. In that parish the Republican leaders, both white and black, were driven into exile—" charitably exiled " was the polite term selected to describe their expulsion; but no more physical force was used than was absolutely necessary to insure that result. absolutely necessary to insure that result. There were no assassinations of negroes, nor whippings, nor any other violent methods of

whippings, nor any other violent methods of electioneering.

Political managers who should conduct a campaign in this fashion in the North or West would probably be shot before the election, and certainly they would be sent to the Penitentiary if they survived it. Here they are sent to the Legislature. Each section of our favored country has its own distinctive usages, and far be it from me to interfere, even by the expression of a preference, with Home Rule or State Rights in such mere minor matters of detail. I take pleasure in saying that the leader of the Natchitoches Democracy is the best of all the bulldozers I have ever met, and that I have quite a kindly sentiment toward him. There are bulldozers and bulldozers, and I prefer the clean-shirted and kid-gloved variety.

There never were any carpet-baggers in Natchitoches Parish; the Republican officers there were ex-Confederate soldiers, supplemented by a few intelligent colored men; there had been no corruntion and no stealing, and no level

ly, Republicans,—and in an overwhelming numerical majority. No Republican ticket was nominated at the last election. The parish is under Home Rule now.

Tensas is an equally strong Republican parish. It had been well governed, it had been entirely exempt from "the curse of Northran adventurers," and the blacks had always elected Southern-born whites who had fought for the Lost Cause (now found again) as officers, with a smaller proportion of honest men of their own color and race. Democrats attest these facts. The original plan of the Democratic leaders in this parish did equal credit to their strategic skill, and, to be entirely courteous, to their capacity to rise superior to their own political prejudices. The two Republican white leaders were able men, but it cannot be denied that they were scalawags—the most detested by stalwart Democrats of all classes of Southern men. A scalawag is a Southern white gentleman who believes in the political creed of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner. It was reckoned that if these two scalawags "came over" and consented to run on the Democratic ticket they might bring over a number of the negroes

man who believes in the political creed of Abraham Lincoln and Charles Sumner. It was reekoned that if these two scalawags "came over" and consented to run on the Democratic ticket they might bring over a number of the negroes with them. This would be the cheapest and quietest way of managing the campaign in the interests of the Democracy. These two office-holders, without consulting the Republicans of the parish, or any of them, did so consent, and by the concurrence of the Democratic Darish ticket was nominated. No convention was called to consider or ratify this fusion.

The colored leader of the Republicans was a man of excellent character, and universally respected by both races,—a Baptist preacher and a lard-working farmer,—who owned his own house and eighty acres of good land, well stocked. He saw through this scheme, and resolved to defeat it. He was a candidate for Congress. With a far count he was absolutely certain of an election by an overwhelming majority. He desired and obtained a conference with the Democratic Parish Committee, and was restly to propose a compremise. They heard him, and declined to negotiate with him, although he had been duly authorized by a party convention to treat with them. They stated that they had already arranged with the Republican party, through the two candidates already apoken of, who had received no authority from any body of Republicans to treat with them. They stated that they had already arranged with the Republican party, through the two candidates already apoken of, who had received no authority from any body of Republicans to treat with them. They stated that they had already arranged with the Republican party, through the two candidates already apoken of, who had received no authority. A Republican for the party of th

There was now only one plan by which Fairfax could be defeated. He must be "remonstrated with" by the "regular" friends of Integrity and Intelligence. An armed company of men from an adjoining county, but in the same Congressional District, rode up late one night to Fairfax's house to "remonstrate" with him. This is the theory of their-friends. The Remonstrants were led by Capt. Peck, whom a leading Democratic witness, a prominent planter and an old citizen, described as a man of "high character and high ancestry." The Remonstrants rapidly approached the house. After dismounting, the advance, led by Capt. Peck, rushed up to the door. They pushed past Mrs. Fairfax, who had opened it. As soon as the Captain saw Mr. Fairfax he opened his remarks (in remonstrance) by saving, "There is that — now!" and then fired his revolver at him. The ball missed the preacher and entered the door near him. Mr. Fairfax ran. A second shot missed him. He escaped. Capt. Peck then fired four balls (in remonstrance) into another colored man who was in the room. This man died after a few days of agony. Two other colored men were also badly wounded. Mr. Fairfax had a brother, but he escaped unharmed. There were four women in the house at the time. They fled to a heighbor's cabin as soon as the firing began.

While the firing was going on in the rooms, the Remonstrants outside shot wildly through the windows. They killed their leader. They then returned home, carrying his riddled corpse with them. The women and the two wounded survivors gave a clear and graphic account of this affray.

Now was the time for Gov. Nicholis to redeem his promises to President Hayes. Prompt action togs taken to vindicate the violated majesty of the law by the friends of Intelligence and Integrity. No investigation of the attack on Mr. Fairfax's house was made; there was no effort instituted to discover the names of the men who followed the lead of Capt. Peck; but a warrant was quickly issued for the arrest of Mr. Fairfax, charging him with the murder of Capt. Peck! This action is in strict accordance with the code that governs the conduct of Home-Rulers in Louisians.

VI.

Other companies hastened to the parish. Of course, it was reported that the negroes were in arms, and that the lives of the whites were in imminent danger. One company crossed from Mississippi. They were significantly and speedily notified by the white supporters of the Independent ticket that this was "not a niggers' war," but a quarrel between white Democrats, and that they had better return to their own State. They went back. VII.

Will.

Meanwhile, one of the armed companies that marched through the parish came to a thickly-peopled negro settlement and fired a murder-ous volley into their quarters at Basse's Lane. They reported that they had been fired into by the negroes. One of them, examined under oath, attests that he heard no firing, although, as he was in the ranks, he must necessarily have heard the shots, if there had been any shots from the negroes. But, according to the Captain's statement, eight negroes were alled at the time.

VIII.

One attempt to overswe the white Independ-

One attempt to overawe the white Independ One attempt to overawe the white Independent Democrats was promptly withdrawn. They were Southern white men, and they would not listen to a remonstrance. Five other negroes were killed in this parish. This statement comes from Democratic testimony. But the reports at the time gave a larger list of slain, and the Senate investigation has not been concluded.

This series of episodes accomplished its purpose. There was no Republican candidate for

pose. There was no Republican candidate for Congress in Tensas Parish. The race issue was raised, and then the Independent Democratic parish ticket was defeated by fraud.

Caddo Parish is in the western part of the State. It is a strong Republican parish, with a dense black population, and yet it was absolutely necessary that the Democrats should carry it in order to elect another Congressman. In neither of these districts, under a fair count, could any Democratic candidate secure even a respectable minority vote.

There was intimidation at the meetings of colored voters during that comparing. But the

There was intimidation at the meetings of colored voters during that campaign. But the Republican leaders had adopted the wise policy of selecting young white Democrats exclusively—or with but a single exception—for their local candidates in order to divide the white or Democratic vote and to secure the support of the fighting race. The blacks were urged to support them for the reason that they were young men, and not wedged as the old men were wedded, to the theories of ante-belium times. References to the days of slavery were denounced as "incendiary," and all illustrations showing that the negroes were still toiling for inadequate pay—as by the system of leasing and "advances"—that prevailed in that parish were flercely decried by the Democratic leaders as efforts to incite labor against capital.

The ballot-box at one precinct was placed in a "bulldozing district," so difficult to reach that, in ordinary weather, as one witness said, "only a duck or bird could get to it" from the lands where the masses of the negroes worked. A tarty of 300 or more blacks traveled about thirty-five miles to get to it; traveled through thickets and swamps—for the Democrats had taken the precaution to remove the ferry-boat. After this box had been used all day, a party of armed white men seized it and destroyed it.

electioneering.

Political managers who should conduct a campaign in this fashion in the North or West would probably be shot before the election, and certainly they would be sent to the Penitentisty if they survived it. Here they are sent to the Legislature. Each section of our favored country has its own distinctive usages, and far be it from me to interfere, even by the expression of a preference, with Home Rule or State Rights in such mere minor matters of detail. I take pleasure in saying that the leader of the Natchitoches Democracy is the best of all the bulldozers I have ever met, and that I have quite a kindly sentiment toward him. There are buildozers and bulldozers, and I prefer the clean-shirted and kid-gloved variety.

There never were any carpet-bargers in Natchitoches Parish; the Republican officers there were ex-Confederate soldiers, supplemented by a few intelligent colored men; there had been no corruption and no stealing, and no local misgovernment in the parish, and the blacks were and are solidly, and, perhaps, even stolidly, Republicans, —and in an overwhelming numerical majority. No Republican ticket was a present days, because threats had been making of drunkenness are their ballots in favor of effective legislation for the destruction of the rum power, and the destroyed it.

At another precinct—Caledonia—between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon a company of mounted men, not residents of the settlement, nor voters there, arrived, every man fully arred, and under military command. Shortly arred, and under military command. Shortly arred, and under military command. Shortly afterward two white men began to wrestle, and the cornse of their scuffle they ran against a dapted, section by section.

The Committee on Constitution which had been drully o'kseep of their scuffle they ran against a dapted, section by section.

The Republican sheet white man began to wrestle, and the cornse of their scuffle they ran against a full power. The Republican was pretext to begin a riot. It is another to dap made by a personal enemy—also a colored man—to set his cotton-gin on fire.

Quick volleys were fired by the whites, Seven or eight negroes were killed; one white man was wounded.

This riot would seem to be a senseless as well a brittel alonghier—certainly rather a drunken.

as brutal slaughter—certainly rather a drunken than a political affray—if one could keep out of sight the simultaneous arrival of the armed men. The nerroes had voted; the Democrats had sole control of the bollot-boxes. What benefit could come from a riot in the evening! In the morning a riot might have dispersed the voters; but now what political purpose could it

The Republicans say that it was intended to arouse the animosity of race in order to prevent a fair count; for the friends of the Independent a fair count; for the present at the polls, and they candidates were present at the polls, and they would have seen to it that there was either an honest return or a "regular" Democratic funeral. The race issue once raised, even these men were powerless.

And if this was the purpose, it was entirely successful for the parish and this ward of it successful, for the parish and this ward of it were returned as having voted for the Bourbon branch of the Democracy.

Thus, in Caddo and in Tensas, by raising the race issues,—by threats and by the slaughter of the blacks,—the Independent Democrats were defeated. In Natchitoches the Democrats, by "charitably exiling" the Republican leaders, achieved the same conciliatory results. By similar expedients in other parisites two members of Congress were secured in the strongest Republican districts of the Gulf State. XIII.

XIII.

There were no outrages in the sugar-growing parishes. Cotton is no longer a King. Cotton is a buildozer now. Sugar is the true conciliator. Why? Because before the season of the political campaign ends the cotton crop is gathered for the most part, and even when the negroes are driven from their plantations there is no vital injury done to the planters. But, in the sugar-growing parishes, the campaign is begun, carried on, and ended in the hight of the season, and buildozing, by demoralizing labor, would bring instant ruin on the planters. The buildozers have not interfered with the black sugar-growers of Louisiana since 1868. The pegroes there elect the planters and other whites to the local offices, and they are allowed to vote as they please for Governmental and legislative candidates.

XIV. By and by the buildozer will be brought face to face with the planter. Amite County, in Mississippi, was nearly ruined by the buildozer. As long as the negro was the sole victim of outrage no planter the approaching ruin, they organized as 'Moderators,' and stearnly threatened the buildozing "Reculators." They conquered a peace, yet not until many of them who had once urged on the Regulators had been made bankrupts by the exodus of the negro.

The future of the negro is not wholly dark here, although the present is gloomy enough.

here, although the present is gloomy enough, Greek will meet Greek, by and by, and the Greek who owns the soil will win, and the Greek who owns the son negro will share his victory.

JAMES REDPATH.

PRESENTATION.

St. Louis, Jan. 21 .- Col. Robert C. Clowry, late Superintendent of the Second District, Central Division, Western Union Telegraph Company, composed of the States south of the Missouri and west of the Mississippi Rivers, and re-cently promoted to Assistant General Superin-tendent, with headquarters at Chicago, was tonight made the recipient of a splendid grand piano, as a testimonial of respect and esteem from the employes of his old dis trict. The affair was of unusual interest in telegraphic circles, and was attended by nearly all the telegraphers in the city. An eloquent and eulogistic address, delightful music, and a brilliant hop were the features of the evening, and the occasion was one of unalloyed happiess to all the participants.

Gen. Jackson and the Frenchman, Gen. Jackson and the Frenchman, Wilmington Review.

On the morning of the Stp., just before the commencement of the fighting, as Gen. Jackson was surveying the line of battle, a wealthy French merchant drove up to the line and requested an interview with the General. On reaching his presence Jackson demanded of the Frenchman the object of his visit.

"I come," said he, "to demand of you the

return to the city of my cotton which you have taken to make your breastworks."

"Ah," said Old Hickory, "can you point out the particular bales that are your property?"

"Oul, Monsieur, certainement: zat is my cotton, and zat is my cotton, and zat is my cotton," pointing to many bales in the near vicinity.

"Well," said Old Hickory, "if that is your property, you have just come in time to protect and defend it," and calling to a Corporal he ordered him to bring a spare musket, and, giving it to the Frenchman, he told him to stand and defend his property. At the same time he gave the Corporal an order to shoot the fellow down if he attempted to run. There is no doubt but that the Frenchman was glad that his cotton was there to protect him from the British bullets.

TEMPERANCE.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN UNION. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the First District (Congressional) held its second annual Convention yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., in Temperance Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue.

Mrs. M. A. Cummings presided.

The President made a statement to the effect

that Illinois had nineteen Congressional districts and 102 counties. There was a very large erritory to work up, and it was in the interest of one of these districts that this Convention was called. The Presidents of all the Unions were to act as helpers, and they were constituted Vice Presidents of the State Union to conduct the Congressional meetings.

The reports of the Secretaries of the various

The reports of the Secretaries of the various Unions in the district were called for, including that of the Twenty-second Street Union, the Forty-seventh Street Union Hyde Park, and Stock-Yards Unions. The reports were all highly antisfactory, showing the best of results.

A committee of three, consisting of Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Alton, and Mrs. Pratt, was appointed to nominate candidates for a Secretary, Treasurer, and Recording Secretary for the ensuing year. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the State Union.

he Fresident and vice-fresident are appointed by the State Union.

Miss Frances E. Willard was unanimously elected as a member of the Convention by a ris-ing vote of the ladies.

On motion, the Chair oppointed Mrs. C. H. Case, Mrs. Henry Smith, and Mrs. Tucker as a Committee to draft resolutions and form some plan of action.

Committee to draft resolutions and form some plan of action.

Mrs. Henry Smith read an interesting paper on the subject of "Juvenile Work," which was well received, and ordered to be published.

Miss Gordon, of Evanston, and Miss Willard spoke of the work which the young ladies were doing in that suburb in the way of getting un "no-treat" pledges, temperance autograph albums, financial cards, etc.

albums, financial cards, etc.

MRS. C. E. CASE

was called upon to express a few of her thoughtsin regard to the Christian temperance work.
She stated that she had made no preparation to
speak, and she did not fully know the subject
of the meeting. She thought there was a powerful work to be done by the Woman's Christian
Temperance Union; a great deal could be done
by its workers in the way-of reformation; they
might be the means of saving many drunkards
from the gutters, and restoring them to their
families.

Tom the gutters, and restoring them to their families.

Capt. A. E. Bradlev, of Cincinnati, a temperance-worker who had just dropped in, was called upon by the President to make a few remarks, which he did, feelingly narrating the story of his experience,—his signing the pledge and his conversion.

Mrs. Waite, editor of the Crusader, a temperance tenser made a few remarks.

Mrs. Waite, editor of the Crusader, a temperance paper, made a few remarks.

Miss Baker, Secretary of the Chicago Woman's Temperance Union, read a report of the workings of that Society.

The Chair stated that she would appoint Miss Willard upon the Committee to devise plans for the working of the Society, and aunounced that lunch was ready, whereupon a motion was made to adjourn until half-past 1 o'clock.

The assembly convened at the appointed hour pursuant to adjournment. It was decided that a half-nour should be spent in devotional exercise, which were led by Mrs. Case.

The Committee on Constitution and Plans of Arrangement reported, through Mrs. Head, the form of constitution which had been drafted by the Committee, and the report was adopted, section by section.

the destruction of the rum power, and the making of drunkenness a crime in law; that they do all in their power to set before the W. C. T. Unions of this district the importance of becoming auxiliary to the State Union; also, that they try to establish W. C. T. Unions and Juvenile Temperance Unions in every town and village in the district; that they earnestly call upon every loyal citizen to unite in opposing the effort which will be made in the Legislature this winter to repeal the laws forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, and also endeavor to secure more the destruction of the rum power, and the to repeal the laws forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, and also endeavor to secure more stringent enforcement of the laws already upon our statutes in reference to the destructive traffic; that the forming of juvenile temperance unions in schools be encouraged; that they endeavor to secure the use of the pure juice of the grape in communion-service, instead of fermented liquors; that, while as temperance workers they hold themselves aloof from the woman-suffrage question, they desire for the sake of home protection to register their opinions in the form of a vote against making the liquor-traffic legal in the State of Illinois.

The resolutions were adopted.

liquor-traffic legal in the State of Illinois.

The resolutions were adopted.

The Committee uppointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported the following, who were elected in the order named by the Committee: Treasurer, Mrs. C. B. Nelson, of Hyde Park; Recording Secretary, Mrs. G. H. Miller, of Hyde Park; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. T. Pomeroy, of Chicago.

Addresses were made by several of the ladies present, after which the meeting adjourned. It was announced that a temperance meeting would be held at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Wentworth avenue every Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Washingtonian Hame was held last evening, the following being present: Dr. S. A. McWilliams, S. H. McCrea, A. G. Throop, George W. Sherwood, A. G. Warner, Thomas Wilce, Judge Booth, W. H. Wells, C. G. Hayman, Dr. Samuel Willard, W. B. Bateham, Dr. H. Hitchcock, Mr. Comprost, Dr. C. W. Earle, C. H. Case, and H. C.

Morey. Dr. Davis presided. Mr. H. C. Morey made a report with reference to the life-policy of C. J. Hull, which was donated to the Home. He said the Charter-Oak Life declined to give a paid-up policy, as pay ments had lapsed. The Committee having charge of the matter were instructed to do what they could.

Mrs. C. H. Case, for a Committee representing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union presented the following petition:

ing the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, presented the following petition:

We, the representatives of the Woman's Christian Union, come to express our deep conviction of a great need in your branch of reformatory work, and not our alone, but the felt want is very widely disseminated. We hear of literary circles discussing the subject, of citizens saying, "For that I am ready to contribute. Call when plans are laid for suitable action." This widely-felt want is a plan for the reformation of inshriste women. You, gentlemen, are the Directors of a large institution, located in a grandly adapted building, furnished by the generous liberality of men and of the State. We come to ask you to make such plans and arrangements as may be necessary to receive chaste women, yet slaves to the appetite for either, alcohol or opium, into this building, to such of its reformatory savantages and influences as shall seem best. We urge as reasons:

1. The building is here and can be adapted.
2. It is not full, There is unoccupied room,
3. Your able Superintendent and wife have had long experience and success in this very difficult branch of reform.

4. You have the means to carry on this work.
We, co-workers with you in this great reform, therefore ask you to do this, and also that you will allow our Union to have advisory influence in selecting a Matron, and that we be permitted to bring all the influences of the Gospel of Carist and Christian refinement upon this unfortunate and sinning class of people. The suggest a plan, not forzetting that architects, etc., must handle it. It is this:

Lot a door ne opened into the small hall at west end of building, midway; put in an elevator to third floor; give west end of building for parlor, reading-room, sprived-room, etc., because of sunny exposure; connect hall with the outer hall on same floor, giving outer rooms to these women; give the room now used as service-room to them for work, laundry-tubs. type-setting: sewing-machines, etc.; let a dumb-water fram the kitchen, with speak-

and when patients are sufficiently recovered to play croquet allow them the privilege.

This is simply an outline of a possible plan.

An election for officers then took place, with the following result: President, Dr. N. 8. Davis; Vice-Presidents, C. G. Hyman, C. J. Hull, and W. Warren; Secretary, H. C. Morey; Treasurer, Thomas Wilee; Executive Committee, Dr. N. S. Davis, C. H. Case, W. Warren, W. B. Bateham, H. C. Morey; Finance Committee, Judge Booth, S. H. McCrea, and George W. Sherwood.

The Executive Committee submitted the following supplemental report:

In a recent report of the Inspectors of the House of Correction, the very singular idea is conveyed to the public that the Washingtonian Home was established for the purpose of receiving and reforming men arrested and under sentence by the police courts, and that the clause in the charter giving the Home 10 per cent of the money collected from the licenses to sell liquor in the city and county was in consideration of the reception and care of such persons. And further, that inasmuch as but few persons have actually been received from the police courts, or from the House of Correction, the city has received little or no compensation for the smount of money which has been received by the Home. We call this a very singular loca, because it indicates so complete a misconception of the history, objects, and accomplishments of the Home. We call this a very singular loca, because it indicates so complete a misconception of the history, objects, and accomplishments of the Home. We call this a very singular loca, because it indicates so complete a misconception of the history, objects, and accomplishments of the Home was astablished and maintained by private efforts and liberality several years before the present charter was granted by the Legislature of the State. And so far from its principal object being to provide for those who had already become vagrants and semi-criminals, and in the hands of the police maristrates or in the Bridewell, its main purpose was

into a good citizen before he had actually reached the degradation of a police court or a criminal resort.

The records of the Home will show to any who may take the trouble to examine them, that a large majority of those who have been admitted are just in that condition where they have neither money nor friends, and where the next step would place them on either the vagrant or criminal records of the city or county. More than 60 per cent of all the money received and expended by the Home in its reformatory work has gone directly for the support of this class of inmates. Will any enlightened and thoughful citizen say it is not better, economically, and every other way, to take an hundred men before they become actual vagrants or criminals, and convert from 50 to 75 per cent of them into respectable and industrious citizens, than to try to reform an equal number after they have suffered the degradation and the community the expense of a sentence in a police court? All who have given attention to the subject know that the drinking habits of men force upon the care of the community two classes of men: one actually already ruined, and either vagrant or criminal, and which nothing will control but police courts. Bridewells, and Houses of Correction; the other, well advanced in the same road, but yet amenable to voluntary influences, and for which the Home is specially designed. It was the design both of the individuals who founded it, and of the Legislature that granted its present charter, that it should save men from reaching the hands of the police and the doors of penal institutions: and, faithful to its trust, it has saved and returned to the community in actual value fourfold for every dollar of money it has received. Yet there are some who fall into the hands of the Police Justices who could be voluntarily controlled and reformed, and the clause in the charter of the Home was designed expressly for the purpose of enabling such Justices to exercise their discretion in sending such fueltices to exercise their d

The Board then adjourned. CURRENT OPINION.

Bresthitt. Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.). If there is not a grand break-up of Breathitt barbarism under the present promising arrange-ment, there never will be. The State has the monster by the throat, and every good citizen of Kentucky is in favor of prompt and effective gallows work, on conviction.

Smalley's Change of Garments. Washington Republican (Rep.).

It was a fortunate escape of Mr. Smaller when he left the Cleveland Herald and went of the New York Tribune, for he has laid aside his

Conservative coat, which never did set well, and has put on a better-fitting Radical garment. We Gen. Hawley's Defeat. as the precedent and example of the sacrifice of good leaders to bad ones which is the curse of

our politics, we may well fear that the breed of political leaders who aspire to make our coun-try better by making parties better will become extinct. Tom and Allen.

New Fork Tribune (Rev.).

An observing correspondent remarks that the meeting of Thurman and Hendricks in the Senany effusion of cordiality on either side. Why should it be! Hendricks nursed the rag-baby on the sly for years, and as soon as the infant be-came large enough to be a help to him Thurman snatched it.

Conkling's Greatest Effort.

New York Graphic (Ind. Rep.).

I called him Mr. Hayes

As I railed, as I railed; I called him Mr. Hayes As I railed;
I called him Mister Hayes,
And I called him so bekase
Of the Custom-House affrays,
As I railed.

Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche (Ind.).
The Bourbon theory that every man who does swear by a Bourbon Democratic label should be made infamous by denunciation as a "Radical," will not serve much longer. It is a species of bulldozing and intimidation that has had its day, though it is one of the powers that Bour-boulsm still uses as a bludgeon to frighten timid persons who shrink from unsavory

Sympathy for the Unfortunate William H,

Vanderbilt.

To the Editor of the New York Sun: 1 was deeply touched by your account of Mr. W. H. Vanderbiit's poverty. I inclose one cent toward his relief. I think it is a shame and a lisgrace to every New-Yorker who possesses a spark of local pride that one who bears such a noble name should be reduced to the mortifying notice name should be reduced to the morntying necessity of borrowing money in order to maintain in a befitting manner the reputation of so distinguished an ancestry. How could the Sun, that shines for all, have allowed us to remain so long in the dark in this important matter? But it is not too late. Let us unite as one and promptly stay this disgraceful thing.

A HOUSTON-STREET DRESSMAKER.

Conkling. Boston Advertiser (Ren.). It cannot long escape the attention of the

country that the position taken by Senator Conkling is a usurpation of functions which do not properly belong to a Senator, and which can-not be wrested from the Executive without peril to the security of our form of Government. The Senate in tolerating such assumption of power is committing a grave wrong, the results of which, if it continues, will be serious. It virtually amounts to this, that Mr. Goukling, because he has been chosen Senator from New York, is invested with the power and responsibilities of the President of the United States so far as relates to the administration of national affairs in lates to the administration of national affairs in New York State.

A Lenient View of the Salary-Grab. From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.). We have nothing to say in defense of that

neasure. It was wrong and never ought to have been adopted. There are circumstances, however, which, if generally known, would greatly mitigate Logan's offense in popular esteem. Times were comparatively "flush" then; the panic had not come, and was not pre-dicted. A number of consultations were held, and it was believed by some of the ablest and purest men of both parties in Congress that the existing rate of compensation for Congressmen—\$5,000 per annum—was too small, and that the people would readily agree to pay them \$7,500, and to increase the President's pay to \$7,500, and to increase the President's pay to \$50,000. It was near the close of a Congress which apparently ended the public career of a large number of men. The members and Sepators who were going out made a united appeal for the back-pay clause. It was their only hope of benefit from the bill. They appealed to Logan, who had four years yet to serve. Logan opposed the proposition at first, but the pressure upon him was renewed, and he finally yielded to personal importunities and voted for the measure. It to ok a great deal more courage to vote in the affirmative than in the negative just then, especially in a man like Logan, who has never been avarietous in public life, and who has very little to show, in the way of pecuniary reward, for all he has done for the country, either as a soldier or as a statesman. If Logan had been willing to do an intentional wrong for \$5,600 he might have come out of the War with money enough to buy out Charley Farwell's dry-goods store, which is now his principal competitor for the Senatorship. So we say that, while he ought not to have voted for the hack pay, this one vote ought not to be al-lowed to overbalance all the good he has done in the past eighteen years.

Vindicated at Last.

Gen. Logan undertook to astonish his friends after his nomination by making a very conciliatory speech, and he told the story on himself

tory speech, and he told the story on himself very rapidly, thus:

This carvass, which has been made for this bosition, is one in which Republicans have contended for your votes. It has been one in which men have presented themselves to you, asking you to select from among them the one wou desire to represent you in the Senate from Illinois.

I call to witness each and every one of the Representatives of this great state of Illinois, whether or not I have in the slightest degree done that which should injure the feelings of any Representative, any Republican, or any candidate before you. This honor I have had, to so conduct myself as to leave no scars or injuries.

He only shouldered himself to the front, pushing, and struggling, and setting up Committees with all the vigor of an injuriated ward politician; and then he grows placid in the sweet contemplation of his own innocence. Of course he was vindicated. Time always vindicates great men, and his time had come.

The Idol of Illinois.

quality of its Senatorial timber, and if, for lack of the royal oak, it is obliged to put up with suppose, and not the people, should be held responsible for the dearth of better material. It certainly is not calculated to impress outsiders with the wealth of the intellectual resources of the Republican party in Illinois, or with the high character of its political leadership, when the choice of the Legislature for the United States Senatorship lay between Logan and Ogles-by, and that of these two the Republicans of Illinois, as represented in the Legislature, preferred Logan by a large majority, is certainly not calculated to impress the outside public with a high estimate of the average intelligence of the Republicans of Illinois. Logan is a sort of Republican Voorhees. A demagogue originally of the same breezy, primitive Western type, though by reason of being a Republican demagogue under the restraint of the somewhat more intelligent opinion of his party, in a section which it must be confessed is not distinguished worse. which it must be confessed is not distinguished among the nations of the earth by a high grade of popular intelligence, with the physical traits and bearing which romancers are fond of attributing to their heroes, the swarthy, long-haired, and black-eyed political General and martial politicish—who still carries on the War against the Rebellion in full regimentals at the head of his corps in the politics of Illinois—impresses the popular imagination of the Suckers more as a fine martial figure sustaining intimate and patriotic relations with tion of the Suckers more as a fine martial figure sustaining intimate and patriotic relations with the American Eagle than by his intellectual qualities or his value as a political leader. He is a half-educated, distinguished-looking humbur, with a gift of meretricious gibness on the stump, whose smooth and sonorous inconsequences pass for eloquence and wisdom with the popular audiences, to whose prejudices no one knows better how to adapt his utterances, and he is a fair representative on the Republican side, as Voorhees is on the Democratic, of that crude, Gothic Western demos which occupies the hog and hominy districts of Southern Illinois and Indiana. While Logan is purely a machine politician,—the product and creature of the caucus,—and is utterly destitute of any qualities which can make him useful in the Senate or to his party, except as a mere place-solicitor for its hungry Coliticians, we do not believe that he is personally a dishonest or corrupt man, as his enemies charge, though he is just the sort of man who would

Miss: in one mighty scene, with varied beauty glow.

Then slowly climb the many-winding way, And frequent turn to linger as you go.

From lottier rocks new loveliness survey.
And rest ye at "Our Lady's House of Woe," Where frugal monks their little relies show.
And sundry legends to the stranger tell:
Here impious men have punished been, and let Deep in yon cave Honorias long diddwell,
In hope to merit Heaven by making earth a Hell.
Nearly seventy years have passed since Byrow as when drawn. There was some difficulty in finding the cork trees, and Gen. Grant began to be skeptical as to their existence, and was thinking of offering a reward to Mr. Dimon to find one. But the Consul redeemed Byron's veracity as a painter of scenery by bringing us to a small cork-grove on the side of the mountain. Many the Government, and in time became the property of Don Fernando, and a vast expense he has built it into a chateau, or palace, one of the most beautiful in the world. The "horrid crags" are traversed by good roads, and we ride upon our donkeys as easily as we could ride up Fifth avenus. The mountain meas and the sunken rlens have all been covered with a rich vegetation, notably of the camellis, which is rarely seen in this latitude, but which his majesty has made to grow in profusion. Our Lady's House of Woe is the palace of a Prince, and as we ride under the overarching doorway attendants in Royal livery are waiting.

There was a long ride through the gardens and the woods on our donkeys until we came to Montserrat. It was here that Beckford, author of "Vathek," whom Byron calls "England's wealthiest son," built a chateau. Beckford's house came into the possession of a wealthy English merchant named Cook, but upon whom the King has lately conferred the title of Viscount of Montserrat. There is an old Royal palace to be seen, which was the Alhambra of the Muors in their day of triumph. The Kings of Portugal lived here before the discovery of America, and one of the legends zoes back to a century before that time. cet as a mere place-solicitor for its hungry tolicians, we do not believe that he is personally a dishonest or corrupt man, as his enemies charge, though he is just the sort of man who would be likely to be the pliant instrument of any corrupt combination of politicians who could control the political machine, without being himself a conscious or profiting party to their schemes of public plunder. He has not in him any of the moral or intellectual elements of a reformer, but we have never been able to discover any proof of his personal complicity in any of the rings which grew up under his loose distribution of the patronage of his State. His career in the Senate was conspicuous only by its failure, and his re-election is a signal proof that the Republican party in Illinois is not under the control of its best or most thoughtful elements. In two years from now it is probable that Mr. Logan could not be elected to the United States Senate, even in Illinois, for by that time even in Illinois the Republican party will have discovered the difference between the statesmen with intellectual force enough to run like a steamboat against the current, and the politicians who can only float like a barge on its downward flow, unless towed back in the wake of an irresistible popular movement, which reveals their lack of wisdom and reduces them to their true position as the mere lackevs of public opinion. Logan is simply that and nothing more, and it must be owned that Illinois is not pointon. Logan is simply that and nothing more, and it must be owned that Illinois is not rich in public men who are anything else than that. Or if she has any superior men who are strong and brave enough to lead and mold the public opinion of their State instead of studying how to flatter and exploit whatever mis-chievous popular delusion may be in vogue, their names have not been mentioned in connec-tion with the recent Senatorial contest.

GEN. GRANT.

His Visit to Portugal-Reception by the King and the King's Father—A Drive to Cintra.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LISBON, Dec. 17.— . . . The King, on learning that Gen. Grant had arrived in Lisbon, shadows came down, bundled into our carriages for the long drive home.

came to the city to meet him. There was an audience at the palace, the General and his wife meeting the King and Queen. The King, after greeting the General in the splendid audience hamber, led him into an inner apartment. away from the Ministers and courtiers who were in attendance on the ceremony. They had a long conversation relative to Portuof the two countries and the means, if means were possible, to promote the commercial rela-tions between Portugal and America. Portugal was, above all things, a commercial nation, and her history was a history of discovery and extending civilization. Lisbon, in a direct line, was the nearest port for ships leaving New York. It was on the lines of latitude south of the icebergs and a pleasanter part of the ocean than the routes to Liverpool.

There was a harbor large enough to hold any fleet, and the King believed that when the new lines of railway through Portugal and Spain were built the route would be seventeen miles shorter than over the present many-winding way of the Salamanca road. The advantages of such a port as Liabon

would be seventeen miles shorter than over the present many-winding way of the Salamanca road. The advantages of such a port as Lisbop would be many for travelers, and the King had no doubt that markets for American produce and manufactures would be found in the countries around Lisbon. The King had been a naval officer, and the conversation ran into ships-of-war, and naval warfare. There were other meetings between the King and the General. The day after the palace reception was the King's birthday, and there was a gala night at the opera. The King and Royal family same in state, and during the interludes the General had a long conversation with his Majesty. The next evening there was a dinner at the palace in honor of the General, the Ministry and the leading men of the court in attendance. The King conversed with the General about other themes,—wanted him to go with him and shoot. It seems the King is a literary man, and, having translated "Hamlet" into Portuguese, the conversation ran into literary themes. The King said he hoped to finish Shakspeare and make a complete translation into Portuguese. He had finished four of the plax—"Hamlet," "Merchant of Venice," "Macbeth," and "Richard III." "Othello" was under way, and already he had finished the first act. The question was asked as to whether his Majesty did not find it difficult to translate such scenes as that between Hamlet and the grave-diggers—almost dialect conversation—into Portuguese. The King said he thought this was, perhaps, the casiest parlit was more difficult to render into Portuguese the grander portions, where the poetry attained its highest flight. "The Merchant of Venice" he liked extremely, and "Richard III." was in some respects as fine as any of Shakspeare's plays. "What political insight," said the King; "what insight into motives and character this play contains!" The King asked the General to allow him to mark his appreciation of the honor the General had done Portugal by visiting it be giving him the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sw

the King's offer, and would always remember it

Si. I aul Press (Rep.).
Illinois does not seem to be fortunate in the

the King's offer, and would always remember is with gratitude.

Don Fernando, the King consort and father to the King, was also exceedingly courteous to the General. His Majesty is 60 years of age, and is a tall, stately gratieman, resembling somewhat his relative, Leopoid L of Beigium. Don Fernando its one of the Coburg house of Princes who are spreading over Europe. He belongs to the Catholic wing of the family—these great houses having Catholic and Protestant wings to suit the exigencies of Royal alliances, He came to Portugal forty-two years ago as the husband of Dona Maria II., Queen of Portugal and sister to Dom Pedro of Brazil. Dona Maria died in 1853, and Don Fernando became Regent until his first son, Dom Pedro V., was of age, Dom Pedro reigned six years, and was succeeded by his brother, the present sovereign. Americans will be bleased to know that his Majesty, on his second marriage, selected a Boston lady. The marriage is morganstic—that is to say, the Church bleases it, but the lady not being Royal, the law will not recognize her as Queen. Countess d'Edia, as she is called, is much respected in Lisbon. When the General called she secorted him through the various treasure-rooms of the palace, and seemed delighted to meet one of her countrymen, and especially one who had ruled her country. Countess d'Edia seems to have had a romantic career. She studied music, and came to sing in Lisbon. Here Don Fernando made an acqualitance which ripeped into love, and in 1869 she became bis wife. Don Fernando made an acqualitance which ripeped into love, and in 1869 she became bis wife. Don Fernando made an acqualitance which ripeped into love, and in 1869 she became bis wife. Don Fernando was a countrous and interesting houses in Europe. He is fond of painting, and showed us with pride some of his painting on porcelain.

Finally Don Fernande gave us a pressing invitation to visit his palace at Cintra. A visit to Cintra was down in our programme, but the King's invitation put the palace at Cintra. A visit to Cintr

in the first canto:

The horrid crags, by toppling convent crowned,
The cork trees poar that clothe the shaggy steep,
The mountain moss by scorching skies imbrowned,
The sunken glep, whose sunless shrubs must

creep.
The tender azure of the unruffled deep.
The orange tints that gild the greenest bough.
The torrents that from the clift to valley leap.
The vine on high, the willow branch below.

and COMMERCIAL.

fore the discovery of America, and one of the legends goes back to a century before that time. The palace is a large, strangling building, with many chambers, and, as it is no longer used as a Royal residence, the General was curious to know why it could not be rented as a summer board, and the contribute to the revenue.

ing-house and made to contribute to the revenues of the King. In its day it was, no doubt, a pleasant home: but with the three or four vast palaces in Lisbon and its suburbs, palaces with modern comforts, the old Moorish castle can well be kept as one of the monuments of the nation.

We walked and drove around Cintra village.
Gen. Grant was so charmed with the place that he regretted he could not remain longer. There was a Royal engagement bidding him to Lisbon.
So we dined at Victor's Hotel, and as the night-

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22-1 a. m .- Indications—For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather and occasional snow, with south to west winds and slight rise, followed by falling

n'or the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and in the northern portions light snow, northwest to southwest winds, becoming variable during the day, probably followed by slight fall in temperature during Wednesday night.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Velley, partly cloudy weather, southerly to westerly winds, and no decided change in temperature or

barometer during day.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy weather, and in the northern portions light snow, with variable winds and continued low barometer during the day, followed during Wednesday night by colder northerly to westerly winds, and rising barom-St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—The cold weather

has completely broken, and the appearances to-night are of a general thaw and high waters. This is not entirely unacceptable, as stock water had become very scarce through the country. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Jap. 21. Time. | Bar. | Thr Bu. | Wind. | Vel. | Sn. | Weather

6:53 a. m. 20.879 11 100 8. W. 4 Poggy. 11:18 a. pr. 23.673 28 77 8. W 14 Cloudy. 2:00 p. m. 24.602 37 63 8. W 12 Pair. 3:53 p. m. 25.588 38 63 8. W 12 Pair. 6:00 p. m. 25.721 35 50 8. W 6 Cloudy. 10:18 p. m. 25.721 35 50 8. W 6 Cloudy. Maximum. 40; minimum, 10. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. UNIGAGO, Jan. 21-10:18 p.m. stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Hain Weat! Hochester 29.48
sagramente 50.18
Sait LakeCity 30.08
Sandusky ... 29.73
San Francisco 80.18
Sitrevenore 50.08
Sitrevenore 50.08
Sitrevenore 50.08
Sitrevenore 50.08
Virginia City 20.40
Virginia City 20.40
Wienemucca 3.08

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Monday and Tuesday evenings and Wednesday Matines.

Wednesday and Thursday nights (drat time here),

Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday Matines,

Priday Saturday nights and Saturday Matines,

Friday Sight-BENEFIT OF MR. MURPHY.

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Prices—50, 35, 25c, and 15c. Standing-room only after
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Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Mati-nees of this week only, production of J. B. Buckstone's great Drama, entitled GREEN BUSHES With STRONG CAST and NEW SCRNIC EFFECTS
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TWO WOMEN.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hon. Benjamin Dow, Boston, is Elizabeth Cady Stanton, New York, is at

The Hon. Joshua Stark, Milwaukee, is a gues Judge S. R. Moore, Kankakee, is registered at

the Pacific. The Hon. H. G. Loomis, Naperville, Ill., is at the Tremont.

The Hon. William Barge, Dixon, Ill., is

The Hon. S. P. Page, Cleveland, is among the guests of the Tremont.

John B. Carson, General Manager of the Han-nibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is at the Pacific. The South Park Commissioners didn't hold a meeting yesterday, as there was no business to

The Hon. A. M. Herrington, attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, is among the guests of the Sherman.

J. R. Sypher, of Philadelphia, who was coun-sel for the National Democratic party before the Potter Committee, is in the city to try a case in the United States Circuit Court.

The Citizens' League for the suppression of the sale of liquor to minors have opened an office at Room 2 Farwell Hall, where complaints against those who violate the liquor laws may

The Directors of the Union Rolling-Mill Company at their meeting yesterday elected the old officers, as follows: A. B. Stone, President; William Chisholm, Vice-President; J. B. Stubbs.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. in., 10 degrees; 10 a. m., 17; 12 in., 29; 3 p. m., 34; 8 p. m., 33. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29, 29; 8 p. m., 29, 25.

The revival services in the First Congrega-tional Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets, conducted by Pentecost and Stebbins, were well attended last evening, and the indica-tions point to an awakening on the West Side. The Directors of the North Chicago City Rall-way Company elected the following officers vesterday: President, V. C. Turner; Vice-President, George L. Dunlap; Secretary and Treasurer, H. Crawford; Superintendent, M. W.

Anderson Fowler, of the Fowler Packing and Anderson Fowler, of the Fowler Packing and Provision Company, bas sold to the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company, for \$150,000, the tract of land on the corner of Thir-ty-mints street hand Ashland avenue, with the buildings, covering about four acres.

The fourth lecture in the West Side course was delivered in the Union Park Congregational Church by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton last evening. Her subject was "Our Girls," and the audience of nearly 1,000 was well pleased, dging from the frequency of the applause.

Dean Kelly's thoroughbred mare was being driven in a cutter yesterday morning by Frank Kernan along Thirty-first street when she be-came frightened and unmanageable, and ran into a moving train of cars. The mare was killed, but the driver escaped uninjured.

The Board of Underwriters met yesterda, ifternoon, President Goodwin in the chair. The afternoon, President Goodwin in the chair. The only business of importance transacted was advancing grain rates % per cent, and amending the by-laws to enable the Association to make an increase or decrease in rates at any called

Sam W. Davis, a well-known railroad man, died suddenly at the residence of Mr. Tremain. No. 214 Sangamon street, Monday morning, of an affection of the brain, the result of an injury received last June in a railroad accident near Appleton, Wis. His remains will be taken towa this afternoon.

The Rev. Father Roils, of St. Mary's Catholic Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, has purchased for the use of his church the large organ which has for several vears been familiar to the habitues of the Exposition Building. The purchase was made from Mr. Schlaudecker, and the price is not stated. The transfer of the property has already been begun.

The officers composing the Court of Inquiry, and those in attendance in the case of Maj. Reno, now in session at the Palmer House, have accepted an invitation to attend the reception of the First Regiment Saturday evening. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, Maj.-Gen. Ducat. Brig.-Gen. Torrence, and their respective staffs, have also signified their intention to be present. The officers and Committee having the matter in charge are sparing neither labor nor pains to this the finest reception of the series.

Frank Donohue, the murderer of the man Hustes at Irondale, has recovered to a great extent from his temporary insanity, and is able to talk intelligently. He says he has no recollection of the murder. He woke up, he says, yesterday morning and found himself in jail, and thinks that the prison authorities ought to tell tilm what he is there for. He has no recollection, he says, of anything which happened between the date of the murder and Monday morning.

The regular annual meeting of the Sportsmen's Club was held at the Sherman House last evening. C. A. Orvis presided. At the conclusion of some informal business the election of officers was proceeded with, resulting as follows: C. A. Orvis, President; W. W. Foss, Vice-President; and R. A. Turtle, Secretary and Treasurer. The remainder of the evening was deviced to routine business, at the conclusion of which the meeting anionrand until the third

Tuesday in April.

Members of the Kappa Alpha fraternity resident in Chicago and vicinity celebrated the fifty-fourth anniversary of the Society organization by a banquet at the Grand Pacific last evening. The Society was represented by graduates of Union, Williams, and Cornell Colleges who are prominently identified with various interests in the Northwest, where they have resided since leaving their Alma Mater. Sixteen guests sat down to the banquet, presided over by the Hou. Joshua Stark, of Milwaukee. Among them were A.-H. Herrington. J. C. Haines, H. W. Bishop, the Rev. J. A. French, and others, who passed a delightful evening.

The planing-mill firm of Gustorf & Co., doing

The planing-mill firm of Gustorf & Co., doing business at No. 235 Twentieth street, made an assignment yesterday in favor of its creditors. In the papers filed at the Recorder's office no assets nor fiabilities were mentioned. A reporter therefore called last night at Mr. Gustorf's residence, No. 1434 Indiana avenue, and sought information. Mr. Gustorf opened the front door and imparted the information that the assets and limbilities were about evenly divided.—\$18,000 of each. The cause of the failure was said to be hard times and an inability to collect outto be hard times and an inability to collect out-standing indebtedness. John B. Mayo was the Assignee, and the question of a resuming of the business lay with the creditors, and that there were three members in the firm.

were three members in the firm.

Henry W. Zimmerman, Secretary of the West Side Gas Company, who was noticed yesterday so ceing in a precarious mental condition, was much improved last evening. During the day Drs. Danforth and Brower called upon him and found him sitting up, and he conversed with them and was quiet and comparatively restored. His wife reached the city later in the day, and was rejoiced to see him up and walking about his room. His physicians attribute his condition to overwork and want of rest, and think that with care he will soon be able to resume his duties, but advise him to remain quiet for awhile, and let business alone. Under the effect of mild opiates he sleeps well, and his appetite is good, but no one outside of his family and very intimate friends are allowed to see him.

MME: GERSTER.

Mrs. Marsball Field gave a fine lunch and reception to a limited number of friends yesterday afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock at her residence, No. 223 Frairie avenue, in honor of Mine. Gerster. Of Her Majesty's Opera. It was Mrs. Field's intention to simply give the distinguished lady a quiet, unostentatious welcome, and introduce her to a few of her particular friends, who had expressed a desire to meet Mme. Gerster, but. although informat in name and nature in most respects, there was displayed considerable dress, the ladies especially deeming that the occasion was of sufficient importance to warrant them in appearing in handsome toilets. An orchestra of music was provided, and Kinsley provided the collation. The reception was not general, and did not include all of Mrs. Field's sequaintances, but was gotten up more for the benefit of those of her friends who were ardent lovers of operatic music and particular admirers of the singer in whose honor it was given. The lady herself kindly sang a few of her favorite passages, and expressed her satisfaction at meeting some of the society people of Chicago. All in all, the affair was a most pleasant success, without any attempt at display or osteniation.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Tremont House—Dr. Charles M. Woodruff, New York: George Zahn, Newark, N.J.; A. B. Cutler.

Tremont House-Dr. Charles M. Woodruff, New York; George Zahn, Newark, N.J.; A. B. Cutler, Deadwood; L. R. McClintock, Montreal; Charles A. Lee, Colorado Sorings; Fred G. Draper, New York; Prof. H. G. Parnum, Cleveland. Painer House-T. W. Fuller, Columbus, O.; George W. Mears, Philadelphia; Dr. A. H. Thompson, Princeton, Ill.; W. B. Scott and M. A. Baldwin, Arizona; P. H. Rodgers, San Francisco; Sun Prancisco; P. H. Rodgers, San Francisco; P. R. Rodgers, P. R. Rodgers, San Francisco; P. R. Rodgers, P. R. Rodgers

James Lathrop, Jr., St. Louis; C. T. Dorsey, Indiana.

Grand Pacific Hotel—Col. W. S. Johnson, Milwankee; the Rev. Alexander Clark, Pittsburg: Frank Keogh, St. Paul; John C. Jones, Paris; H. Tyier, Boston; Hiram P. Wyani, New York; F. M. Hubbell, DesMoines.

Sherman House—James Harris, Philadelphia; D. S. Clarke, New York; H. P. Becker, Dixon, Ill. J. L. Elwood, DeKalb, Hilles William Young, Milwankee; O. H. P. Stoddard, Boston; A. A. Rice, New York; A. Lomer, Montreal.

THE CITY-HALL. The Comptroller paid out \$500 in scrip vester

The Committee on Printing is called to me The City Collector collected the importa

Four cases of scarlet fever were reported at the Health Department yesterday, and cases of diphtheria.

The City Treasurer received yesterday \$2,693 from water, from the Comptraller \$1,029, and in scrip \$6,659 from the South Side, \$2,317 from the West Side, and \$8,226 from the North Side. It will be a satisfaction to the men engaged in blasting ice around the crib to know that they can go anywhere they please and enjoy a warm meal or a hot Scotch. They will be paid off to-

Mr. Chesbrough to-day assumes the duties of his office as Commissioner of Public Works. He seems to take the position with the calm assur-ance of a man who thoroughly comprehends the situation, and is not at all alraid.

Supt. Seavey has issued a general order to the police force prohibiting any member there from riding on the street-cars unless dressed from riding on the street-cars unless dressed in full uniform and wearing a star. Detectives and other members of the force will be provided with tickets for riding on the street-cars when detailed for duty, but no such tickets will be issued to police officers when off duty, or at any time, without permission from the heads of the force. Members of the force are directed to enforce the city ordinance prohibiting the obstruction of street cars, and they are required to arrest all drivers of vehicles or other persons who willfully or maliciously impace street-car travel. Employees of the street railway companies are imploves of the street railway companies are equested to report at headquarters any police officer neglecting to arrest persons who obstruct he cars. This order is to go into effect on the

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury yesterday disposed of a num The South Town Collector turned \$1,500 ove o the Treasurer vesterday in county orders. The County Treasurer announced vesterday that he would to-day pay all county orders of ate of Oct. 21, and prior dates, on presenta-

The Committee on Public Charities met ves terday and agreed to recommend that one plum-ber and gasfitter be employed at the insane-Asylum instead of two.

The Finance Committee yesterday authorized their Chairman, Mr. Stewart, to have the issue of Court-House bonds printed, and to advertise for proposals for their sale. Bids will be received up to the 30th inst.

O'Donnell accepts the meat contract as amended, but says he does not know how his bondsmen will feel about it. If they are overfond of Texas beef, he should allow them to

Ex-Sheriff Kern's final repors contains, among other things, the items of expense attending the hanging of Sherry and Connelly. The scaffoid cost, \$142.86; rope and nails, \$1.90; necketes, \$4.80; and clothing, \$25. It appears that no charge was made for the coffins. charge was made for the coffins Since it has been found that the County Clerk can comply with the statutes in the material of the fees of the fees of the finance Committee is looking

around to see if some of the other heads of de partments cannot do the same thing. An in-Commissioner Boese says the statutes provide for allowing Sheriffs upon retiring from office a reasonable compensation for closing up their business, etc., but he thinks Mr. Kern's charge of \$1,000 for a montu's work is taking an undue advantage of the law. His report fell, inadvertently, into the hands of the Finance Committee yesterday, and they seemed to agree with him.

A policeman came to the marriage license window yesterday to make some inquiries as to how many licences had been issued to one August Muchlausen. He found that in 1873 August had gotten a license to marry Miss Bohlis, and in 1878 he got another to marry Miss Frederica Martin. There would be noting odd or suspicious in the information gained. but for the fact that Muchinausen is now said to be living with wife No. 1.

U. S. A.

The disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were \$30,000.

The Collector of Internal Revenue gathered in \$38.751 yesterday, of which \$25,479 was on ecount of spirits, \$2,464 tobacco, and \$416 beer. The United States Marshal paid the Fifteenth Ward Supervisors and Deputy Marshals vester day. To-day he will pay those of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards.

Nothing was done yesterday towards g etting a new building for the Post-Office, Postmaster Palmer baving deserted his duties, in spite of Executive Order No. 1, to be "in at the death

The Ute Indian Chiefs called to see Collect Smith yesterday, but, as he was absent, Collect-or Harvey, Marshal Hildrup, and Register Hib-bard received them, and gave them an idea, bard received them, and gave them an idea, through the interpreter, how Uncle Sam collected the tax on "fire-water," etc. Unfortunately the telephone was out of order, so they could not be astonished and interviewed as to what they thought of the talking wire.

what they thought of the talking wire.

The attention of parties interested is called to the following important order of the Postmaster-General. The instructions will be rigidly enforced at the Chicago office: "In accordance with the recommendation of a committee appointed to decide upon the best method of transmitting through the mails certain articles, such as flour, sugar, and other powdered substances, and small, sharp-pointed instruments, heretofore excluded, you are hereby directed to receive for transmission in the mails, at third-class rates, subject to the usual examination, all articles of the third class (excepting in all cases liquids, poison, glass, and explosive materials, prohibited by Sec. 123 of the Postal laws) when inclosed in the envelope,—sample of which is inclosed,—or such other similar ones as may be hereafter approved by the ilar ones as may be hereafter approved by

CRIMINAL.

John Walker, alias Brislin and two or three other names, was examined on the charge of robbery yesterday before Justice Foote, and was held for trial in the upper court. Bartholomew Lyons is the complainant, and is the young man whom Walker went through in a Harrison street saloon Sunday.

Before Justice Morrison yesterday the following cases were disposed of: John Mellen, Lizzie Mellen, and Kate, charged with the larceny of two overcoats and a quantity of flaunel from Levi's store, were held for trial in the Criminal Court: Charles Misch, selling liquor to minor, held for trial in the upper court.

held for trial in the upper court.
Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mrs. C.
A. Johnson, of No. 763 West Madison street, discovered a sneak-thief in her hall-way in the act of carrying off a \$40 overcoat. She gave an alarm, and the fellow dropped the coat and ran down Madison street and thence on Wood, where Officers Farnsworth and Sanderson overhauled and captured him. He gave the name of Sam Miller at the West Lake Street Police Station, but Sergt. Hogan subsequently identified him as a thief named James Dyer. The culprit is 19 years of age.

The wife and children of James J. Taylor

culprit is 19 years of age.

The wife and children of James J. Taylor were found at 123 West Kinzie street yesterday in a very destitute condition by a charitable lady. Mrs. Taylor was confined to bed with an infant but two days old, and two little boys were half-clad and nearly famished. Taylor is a hard drinker, and has been out of employment for eight months. He was arrested Monday, and yesterday Justice Morrison fined him \$100, when the story of the destitution of his family was told, and a collection of \$5 was taken up in the court-room for their relief.

Charles Smith and Frederick Wilson were are

the court-room for their relief.

Charles Smith and Frederick Wilson were arrested and locked up in the Madison Street Station yesterday for entering one of the rooms at the Baltic House, Nos. 54 and 56 South Canal street, on the night of the 14th inst., and stealing \$23.50 in money, a silver watch, and a pair of pantaloons. They effected an entrance by crawling over a transom, and then pried open a bureau-drawer and secured the plunder. The prisoners were also identified by Mrs. F. Mingay as the persons whorented a room of her at No. 76 West Van Buren street, and stole the

bed-clothing. Both men acknowledged the theft, and informed the officers where they had

D. James Leary took a change of venue from Justice Meech to Justice Pollak vesterday and his examination on the charge of perjury was proceeded with in the afternoon. John W. Farproceeded with in the atternoon. John w. Far-rell was the complainant in the case, and it is charged that Leary perjured himself in a case in Judge Farwell's Court, in an affidavit stating that he had paid a witness the legal fees. Mr. Tague, the witness referred to, and who keeps a saloon on State street, testified that Leary did not tender nor tay him the fees in the case in cuestion. A decision was not given last even question. A decision was not given last even-

Charles Weicht, Thirteenth place and Throop street, was brought before Justice Morrison Saturday for allowing minors to play pool, and fined \$50 and costs. He had been cautioned by fined \$50 and costs. He had been cautioned by the police, but persisted in violating the law, stating that "he didn't care for the police, the Mayor, or the Justice, the boys should blay as often as they pleased." Monday the Mayor revoked his license. Yesterday he was arrested and tried for sciling liquor to minors, convicted, and held to the Criminal Court in \$300. Being unable to furnish bail, he was sent to the County Jail.

Al Better, the notorious crook, sgain succeeded in evading the clutches of the law yesterday. He took changes of venue from Justice Morrison to Justice Scully, and proved an tice Morrison to Justice Scully, and proved an aibi in the robbery case brought against him, and in which Edward Johnson, a deaf mute, whom he had been accused of holding up and robbing, was the prosecuting winess. The charge of carrying concealed weapons was proved, and Beiter was fined \$5. But the police are holding him in durance in order to give the clerks in Goldsmid's a chance to identify him as one of the diamond thieves.

A man by the name of Low Anderson, living at No. 203 North Halsted street, assault at No. 203 North Haisted Street, assaulted his wife with a club or some other weapon last evening about 5:30 o'clock, and mflicted such severe wounds on the back of her head and on the right temple that a physician who attended her expressed some doubts as to her recovery, and it will be a symptomic described from the result of the inju-

Detectives Keating and Shea arrested a young Detectives Keating and Shea arrested a young man named Fred Mayo last evening, for an assault and robber committed March 22, 1876, since which time, until lately, the prisoner has been away from the city. At the time of the crime Mayo was employed in the sale stable of John Burns, on Twenty-minth street, and, seeing the latter with quite a large sum of money, watched for an opportunity when Burns went into a stall to take out a horse, and knocked him down with a whillletree, and, while, he laid senseless, took \$375 and a \$40 silver watch from him, and left the city. He returned lately, and, hearing of it. ne city. He returned lately, and, hearing of it, Burns procured a warrant for his arrest, and the letectives searched for and found him.

TAXES OF 1877. PERCENTAGE OF COLLECTIONS.

County Collector McCrea laid before the County Beard at its last meeting the following document, which will be found valuable to those taking an interest in taxation. It explains

To the Honorable Board of County Com To the Honorable Board of County Commission-ers—Gentlenen: Thinking that the same might be of interest to you, I assire to present to you a statement showing the rate per cent of the county tax collected on the levy for the year 1877 on real estate and personal property separately in each town, and the rate per cent of back taxes and for-feitures collected on the amount extended on the tax-warants for 1877 in each town; also showing the aggregate rate per cent collected on real estate tax of 1877, on personal property tax of 1877, on beact taxes and forfeit-ures, and the aggregate rate per cent on real estate and personal property together for the year 1877, as follows:

	Percentage	Percentage	e Percentage
Company of the care	of tax of	of tax of	
Annual Line	1877 col-	1877 col-	1876 and
in the second	lectedon	tected on	prior years
Name of	real es-	personal	
town.	tale.	property.	war't 1877.
Barcington	100.000	90.567	100,000
Bloom		99, 349	90, 806
Bremen		99, 629	
Calumet	74.294	97.065	
Cicero		92, 391	
Evanston	76. 167	97.685	26.636
Elk Grove		99, 607	60.725
Hanover		99.606	100.000
Hyde Park	66.857	75, 236	
Jefferson		97.036	37.329
Lake	73 250	89,689	21. 191
Lake View	82.876	92.768	38.990
Lemont	83.001	99.687	8.670
Levden		99, 267	40.095
Lyons		96.584	36, 366
Maine	83.814	98, 890	29, 546
New Trier	76, 600	86, 812	42.756
Niles	94. 206	98.533	58, 587
Northfield	99.347	99, 410	94.563
Norwood Pari		95, 715	15.023
North Chicago		92.143	52, 825
Orland	100. 000	99.233	93. 145
Palatine		97.405	56.743
Palos		99.041	72.134
Proviso		90.309	27.517
Rich	100.000	99,801	100,000
Riverside	32.270	94.693	16, 303
Schaumperg		99.356	* *** ****
South Chicago.	90.370	76, 227 97, 338	41.666
Taornton	85, 565	97.338	25, 098
Wheeling		98.703	58,066
Worth		94.857	18,626
West Chicago. Percentage of	90. 106	91.279	46.860
tele inage of	00 100	01 101	00 440

West Chicago ... 90. 106 91.270 46.860
Percentage of totals ... 88. 129 81.581 38.448
Percentage of real estate and personal property together. 87. 106
Owing to the question of the illegality of the 20 per cent added to the valuation of the personal property in the Town of South Chicago by the County Board, many taxpayers contested their taxes, which had a neutralizing effect on the collection in that town, not only as to the actual cases involved in suits, but as to the whole, and it is safe to say but for that difficulty the collection in said town on personal property would have been over 90 per cent, and the aggregate collection on personal property would have been 95 per cent. From the above table it will be seen that the taxes for the year 1877 have been collected much closer than was expected, and but for the trouble caused by the 20 per cent added to the value of personal property in South Chicago above referred to, the collection would have been the best for many years. As a rule, improved real estate pays the taxes. The delinquencies are, to the greatest extent, on unimproved speculative property. The back taxes and forfeitures extended on the tax-warrants for 1877 have not been paid as closely as was desired. The property forfeited to the State being largely speculative, on which the taxes are not paid, and for which there are no purcasers at the tax sale, the tax and penalty is carried forward to subsequent year's tax-warrant and again forfeited. This is owing more to the inability of the owners of such property to pay than the ineffectiveness of the Revenue law. Most of the delinquencies on perroperty to pay than the ineffectiveness of the levenue law. Most of the delinquencies on perconal property are against persons too poor to pay, who should not have been assessed at ail. If more equality in the assessment can be attained there will be little difficulty in the collection of the

CALLAGHAN.

THE SOUTH-BENDER UNDER TRIAL. That much-tried and much-advertised individual, John F. Callaghan, who came all the way from South Bend to this city to get into trouble, was called in the Criminal Court yes-terday afternoon to answer one of the two indictments against him, charging him with having obtained goods from I. P. Farnum and M. D. Wells & Co., in August last, by making false and fraudulent rep-resentations as to his financial worth and business standing. W. W. O'Brien appeared to defend him, and was very careful in selecting a jury. He went so far in his questions as to expose the lamentable ignorance of the average juror, if not to strike a severe blow at the jury ystem, and, without attempting to be amusing or to expose the unlettered, succeeded in hav ng the Court rule out about one-fourth of the ntire panel because of their absolute disability for jury service. He asked the usual questions s to residence and occupation, and tested the knowledge of the panel of the English language by asking if they knew the meaning of the commonest words, and, strange to say, comparatively few of the "judges of the law and evidence" had the remotest idea of the meaning of such words as "mercantile," "plaintiff," "pretense," "defendant," and "verdict." One juror said "defendant" meant guilty, another that "plaintiff," meant verdict, and "verdict" meant plaintiff, but the majority of those excused—about one-fourth of the panel—did not pretend to know what any of the words meant, and would answer "I give it up." The audience was convulsed with laughter throughout the examination, and when a jury had been secured the Balilifs' arms were tired from using their gavels to preserve order. by asking if they knew the meaning of the com-

their gavels to preserve order.
Slate's-Attorney Mills opened the case in a brief address, in which he read from the statutes touching the crime, and said he would be able to prove that Callaghan had made false and fraudulent statements in writing more which he frandulent statements in writing upon which he secured credit. Mr. O'Brien followed for defendant, claiming that his client was an innocent and much-abused man, and that he would be able to show that the merchants he purchased the goods of had filled him with whisky, and that whatever statements he had made had been made while he was under the "influence," etc.

TESTIMONY. Oliver Ames was the first witness. He was conkeeper for J. P. Farnum, and remembered Callaghan coming to the store Aug. 22 to buy goods. He heard Callaghan say that he had \$10,000 in goods in his two stores, and owed about \$1,000 beside what he owed Mr. Farnum Callaghan was sober at the time, but had been drinking some. Witness was shown the following paper, which he recognized as having been made out by Mr. Farnum and signed by the defendant.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22, 1878.—Statement of Calla-ghan Brow, to J. P. Farnum: Stock in both stores amounting to \$10,000. Owes but \$1,000 besides what owes me. No mortgage on stock. No money borrowed.

Per J. F. CALLAGHAN. Bros.,
Per J. F. CALLAGHAN.

Per J. F. Callaghan.

On the strength of this paper, \$300 worth of goods was shipped to him that day, and a few days later a bill of \$315 was shipped to him. He had never paid for the goods, and subsequently got an extension of time. Callaghan afterward wanted more goods, but Farnum would not let him have any unless he would discount the outstanding bills, etc., which Callaghan promised to do but never did. The statement hiad been made for the purpose of getting credit. Witness went to Mr. Shay's to inquire about Callaghan's credit Aug 7, and on the strength of the information received sold him some goods.

the strength of the information received sold him some goods.

Thomas J. Soay testified that he knew Callaghan, and had sold him goods, and that Auz. 22 he owed him about \$1,000 which was due, and \$600 which was not due. He went to South Bend Nov. 1, and saw Callaghan, who tried to evade him. Callaghan said he was being pushed by his creditors, but if he (Shay) would keep quiet he would settle with him more favorably than with any one else. He said he was going to take care of Callaghan Bros. and his wife, and witness subsequently learned that he had mortgaged his goods to his wife. Aug. 22 Callaghan had made a statement to him in writing, to gain credit, to the effect that his assets were \$3.500, and liabilities \$2,600. Callaghan was sober at the time, and be had Callaghan was sober at the time, and be had never seen him drunk.

The trial will be resumed this morning at 10

MURDER WILL OUT. AN INNOCENT MAN IMPRISONED SEVENTEE

YEARS. The most prominent residents of the Bohemian district in this city are bestirring them selves in behalf of an innocent man, said to have been incarcerated for murder for the past seventeen years in Bilinkova, a suburb of the City of Reichenberg, in Bohemia. Their efforts promise to result in the release of the ill-starred prisoner, and the punishment as well of the real murderer, reported to be an opulent Bohemian named Wenceslaus Rueg, who, at the date of the murder, was a Magistrate in Reichenberg, and had, up to the last advices, occupied positions of high trust, and wielded great influence in Bohemian politics. Circumstances, it seems, at the time of the murder, eighteen years ago, led to the arrest of Rueg, but, after a commitment of nine months or so, some influence secured his treedom.

The steps taken by the prominent Bohemian here, energetic as they are, speak well for the sympathy that exists among them as a class. Not one of them is a remote acquaintance of the prisoner in Bobemia, of John Antona, the nan who was murdered, or of Wenceslaus Rueg, the reputed assassin. An old man died in their district, on the 14th of this month, whose actdistrict, on the 14th of this month, whose actions during the years he had been among them were very singular; on his death-bed he made a confession, and this confession aroused the spirit of sympathy in that much-abused district known as "Little Bohemia," which extends to an unfortunate fellow-countryman a helping hand in his unmerited misfortune, and will, no doubt, result in his restoration to the world, after a gloomy imprisonment of seventeen years.

years.

The old man who died on the 14th of this month was Ferdinand Siebeneicher. The grave closed over him on the 17th in the Bohemian and the Telaton road. While National Cemetery, out on Elston road. While his last days were those of squallid poverty, the Bohemians gave him a decent burial. The first seen of him in the district was imme-

distely after the great fire, when an old wrinkled man of about 60 appeared peddling matches and slippers. Everybody, after a time, came to recognize him, from the peculiarity of his manner. THERE WAS SOMETHING ON THE OLD MAN'S

people soon began to whisper, and eventually, from what he said now and then, it leaked out that he knew something of a murder in the old country; that in fact he was a majerial witness in the case; that he was paid to come out of the way to this country eighteen years ago; that the real murderer escaped, and that an innocent man was suffering instead. It appears he confided more of the troubles of his haunted conscience to a Mrs. Felix Rehor, one of the witnesses to the statement made by him on his death-bed. John Kolar, of No. 450 Jefferson street, a brother-in-law of Anton Chladek, the West Town Clerk, remembers a time when Town Clerk, remembers a time when Siebeneicher wrote a letter to give to a person going to the old country, with instructions to throw it off the train when passing the suburb of the city where Wenceslans Rueg was Magistrate. The old peddler, on second thought, however, tore it up. It is presumed that it was a request for money, as the old man's affairs were very bad at the time. Others recollect that on one occasion Siebeneicher thought he was about to die, and wrote a paner; but on recovering tore it up.

At the time of Siebeneicher's death, he lived in a small room rented for \$2 per month from Andrew Kolar, at No. 448 South Jefferson street. Mr. Kolar represents deceased as the wreck of a once prosperous and well-educated man, brought down by remorse, not dissipation. Everybody agreed with his opinion it seems. He often felt like asking him to unburden himself, but never could. He pitied him very much, and often re-Town Clerk, remembers a

could. He pitied him very much, and often re-

could. He pitied him very much, and often relieved him.

When Siebeneicher knew that he could not survive his last sickness, however, he notified his landlord that he wanted a statement taken down. Accordingly, in presence of George Cvachonck, Andrew Kolar, and Mr. and Mrs. Felix Rehor, deceased confessed that he was present in Bilm-Kova the day John Antona was murdered. He went to the house of the Magistrate, Wenceslaus Rueg, for a permit to carry on his business. He met the Magistrate, but could hardly recognize him, he was so disguised by a great coat. His wife was reproving him at the time, and used the words, "You might have kicked him some, but not killed him outright." Here the old man breathed his last.

To the musty court-records of Bohemia of eighteen years ago must, then, be added the

eighteen years ago must, then, be added the unfinished confession of the haunted peddler. A fitting continuation of the old man's story, in the minds of the people of "Little Bohemia," would be: "I was then given money to come to America, so that I might not be present to testify. I did so. But I cannot die easy, knowing that I am so much responsible for the itying enhat I am so much responsible for the living en

PORTER'S PREDICAMENT. PERILS OF PURCHASING PRIVILEGES.

There was a pretty well authenticated story in circulation yesterday that an operator on the Board of Trade, by the name of D. H. Porter, had failed to settle. and had no way of settling with two or three parties with whom he had dealings in the cereal line. The part of the story which was not so well authenticated was that this particular member of the howling Babel where merchants most do congregate had many wrathful creditors who were ready t talk. One of the alleged victims was "JACK" STURGES,

to whom a reporter appealed in the course of the afternoon for his understanding of the

"It's true," said Jack, when the reporter had unfolded his request and had jerked out a notebook and pencil wherewith to record his sayings, "it's true, that Mr. Porter owes me a small sum, but the other part of the story is groundless. He has been on the Board some little time, and is perfectly straight in every respect. All his legitimate trades, I think, will be taken care of, and, as for his privileged deals, he says he can't pay for the present. Legitimate deals, you know, are what we call buying and selling for parties or for yourself. He says he can take care of them. Privileged deals are—well, where care of them. Privileged deals are—well, where a man sells a privilege to deliver a certain quantity of wheat—say 5,000 bushels—to me at a certain price—say \$5—in money, or where he sells a call upon himself at a certain price for the same amount of money. These privileged deals don't come under the rules of the Board, you know. I understand all these privileges were sold on his own account."

"Well, but just how does the trouble come

"Well, Porter sold lots on a privilege to call upon him to-day for so much wheat at 4% cents. The market closed to-day at 8½. Loss, 3% cents a bushel. See! Those were the deals he claims he isn't able to take care of."

"How many of them are there!"

"I don't know anything about his business further than what I have learned this afternoon. He owes me a small amount,—not worth mentioning.—but all of that he says he is able to take care of."

"Theen he has simply had bad luck!"

"Theen he has simply had bad luck to "Oh, he's periectly straight. Simply been anfortunate in his deals, and perhaps a little careless in selling privileges, that's all. He is a

general broker on the Board, and has acted in that capacity for me to some extent."

It was clear that "Jack" didn't feel the least bit worried. Nothing but a "failure to get an injunction on Randolph's translation to the realms of bliss would worry "Jack," any way. And so, having gotten from him all that could be gotten, the reporter called on MR. PORTER BIMSELP,

MR. PORTER HINSELF,
sat him down before that gentleman, and communed with him for the space of about ten minutes over his loss.

"These puts and calls have caught me," said the operator, with a trace of sadness in his voice. "I sold a lot of calls for a man, and, of course, it's on my shoulders now, and there's no use ringing him in. I sold as many for inviself. Wheat was called, and I was able to take care of them. On a sudden it jumped three cents a bushel. I might have saved myself on it, but I was selling out a line of corn at the time, and before I knew it wheat was two cents a bushel against me on my calls. But, as far as my legitimate business is concerned,—my commission business, cic.,—that's all riget. I'm all right outside of this line of calls that I can't take care of."

take care of."
"What is the line?" "Something over 100,000 bushels."

"And the difference in the market was about teents a bushel?"

"Yes."

"So you are out about \$4,000?"

"Yes; about that. About 50,000 bushels of this class was for a customer whom I nave often sold as many for before. When I went to him, the market was clear up out of sight, and he had no money. The balance was for myself. I have made a lot of losses here, all the way from \$50 to \$400, and all of them growing out of the fact that a great many different parties here have been trading on promises and without margins. Taking a deal on a man's word,—that's where I've been stuck. I tried to make that up on this deal, but I didn't."

"How are you going to get up again?"

on this deal, but I didn't."

"How are you going to get up again?"

"I wil pay every dollar, outside of these calls, and I'll pay them if I can. I shall settle my legitimate business first, and go as far as I will be balance. As soon as I found I Are the parties satisfied with what you did?"

"They are, and have confidence in me, I think; and it's only a matter of time with me to settle As the reporter went off, the operator was bowed over his books and endeavoring to mas-

A NEWSPAPER MAN ROBBED. The boldness and skill of professional thieve in their operations in this city lately is scarcely without a precedent. Following closely upon the heels of the Goldsmid diamond robbery comes another that is equally as bold and was more skillfully perpetrated, the victim being a gentleman of intelligence and refinement and possessed of as much shrewdnes. as the average of men. Mr. J. E. Gill, of San Francisco, and formerly of Santa Barbara; Cal., where he was connected with the press, is the victim, having lost \$325, and the thief got off. successfully with the plunder, and so quickly that it will be difficult to identify him if that it will be difficult to identify him if captured. Mr. Gill has but lately arrived in the city, and put up at the Commercial Hotel, intending to depart for Kenosha, Wis., to-day, where he will attend the Dairymen's Convention. It was about 4:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, just as he had reached the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, he slioped on the ice-covered sidewalk and rell. As he did so, a well-dressed young man, who was close by him, stenged up to assist him. rell. As he did so, a well-dressed young man, who was close by him, stepped up to assist him. Mr. Gill arose unnurt, though somewhat confused and stunned by the fall, and turned to thank the young man, but the latter was not to be seen. In a moment afterward Mr. Gill felt in the breast pocket of his dress-coat for his pocketbook and found it not. He had been robbed, and the thought flashed through his mind that the gentlemanly young man who had so kindly assisted him to his feet was the expert pickpocket. was the expert nickpocket.

The waitet bore the name on the outside of J. E. Gill, and contained \$100 in United States currency, two £10 notes of the Bank of England, a draft on the Bank of San Francisco for \$125,—in all \$325.—and some letters and memorandums. Mr. Gill caught a glimpse only of the adroit thief as he grosse from the

the adroit thief as he arose from the sidewalk, and does not think he would be able to identify him if he is captured. He reported the robberv at once at the Central Police Station, and detectives were dispatched in quest of the thief, who had not been found up to a late

her ther, who had not been found up to a late hour last night.

Mr. Gill has been a peculiarly unfortunate gentleman. Not a great while ago he lost his wife and two children, and when on a visit to his father recently the latter fell, accidentally, and broke an arm. And now the loss of all the funds he had with him has added another mistortane. He is a man who has many friends.

BOARD OF TRADE.

ELECTION OF COMMITTEES. The Directors of the Board of Trade met in regular weekly session yesterday afternoon.
As a Dow presided and Charles Randolph was Secretary. After the disposal of preliminary business, the meeting proceeded to a consider. tion of the disputed question regarding the inspection of flour. It will be remembered that last week there was a division of opinion among flour-dealers in the city on that question. A portion of them insisted upon retaining the "double-headed " system, while others were equally as tenacions in favor of having the equally as tenacions in favor of having the work done by one Inspector. A number of meetings were held, and the subject finally referred to the Board of Trade Directory for consideration and action. After a full canvass of the situation, the Board decided in favor of one Inspector, and appointed R. W. Rathborne to the position. At the conclusion of this business, the following committees were appointed to serve during the meeting adjourned: ensuing year, and the meeting adjo

Executive Committee-Messrs. Dwight, Ash, and Rogers.
Committee on Finance—C. W. Wheeler, McHenry, and Brazley.
On Membership—Rogers, Clark, and Adams,
On Rooms—Adams, Crosby, and Counselman.
On Buildings—Ash, Trego, and Rogers.
On Market Reports—Hammil, McHenry, and

On Market Reports—Hammil, McHenry, and Heerman.
On Provision Inspection—Counselman and Brazley on the part of the Board; S. A. Ricker, G. W. Higzins, and John Rohinson on the part of deaiers.
On Flour Inspection—Heerman and Warren, on behalf of the Board; E. W. Dinsmore, Gilbert Montague, and Edmund Norton, on behalf of the trade.

Icerman.
On Rules—Brazley, Trego, and Polk.
On Legal Advice—McHenry, McDermott, Jammil.
On Transportation—E. I. Wheeler, Clark, and On Warehouses-Clark, Dwight, and Polk. On Weighing-E. I. Wheeler, C. W. Who on Distilled Spirits-E. L. Wheeler, French, and On Meteorology-Adams, Counselman, and

SUBURBAN.

On Miscellaneous Business—C. W. Wheeler, Trego, and McDermott.

ENGLEWOOD.

TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO.'S WESTERN COMMERCIAL AGENCY. To the Editor of The Tribune

Сикаво, Jan. 21.—In order to discredit and de fame this agency, which has always borne an en-viable reputation or to integrity, [responsibility and reliability, a rival agency has caused a bill for an injunction to be filed against the issuing of our Book of Ratings, and as soon as possible, no doubt, will have the same heralded all over the country through the press, as it has other damaging articles about other agencies. We wish simply to sav now, right here, that at the proper time all the allegations in said bill will be shown to be false, and test the arrogant instigators of this con-temptible trick will be properly exposed to the business men of the country. Our Book of Ratings is from original copy, furnished by our own correspondents, after much labor and expense, and will be issued without delay to our numeron TAPPAN, MCKILLOP & Co.

A California Lion Killed. Sapa (Cal.) Register.

Last Saturday evening a young man named
Henry Samuels killed on the ranch of D. D.

An End of Public Executions in Paris-Migrations of the Instrument of Dea Horrid Scenes Enacted in the Past.

weather. We even have a powdering of snow and a taste of ice, instead of "water, water, everywhere." By the way, I saw a street-laborer at work the other day, in the midst of a hard rain, sprinkling the muddy boulevard, probably thinking, like Noah's unbelieving neighbor, or the "Compagnic Generale des Omnibus," that there wasn't "going to be much of a shower." A proof this of that slavery to routine of French officials and workingmen, of which I have spoken. But these are little things. That the Republic is progressive and things. That the Republic is progressive and humanitarian in its tendencies is, I think, proved by at least one late act of the Government, the appointment of a Commission to modify certain provisions of the Criminal Code relating to capital punishment. Since the double execution of Barre and Lieblez, in August last, public opinion among the better classes has imperatively demanded the discontant of multiple executions, and the adoption tinuance of public executions, and the adoption of the English and American system. The Commission has reported a set of rules and regulations which, when adopted, as I suppose they will soon be, will put an end to one of the most will soon be, will put an end to one of the most frightful amusements of Paris. Executions have gradually become less dramatic and spectacular than of old. Then there was a sort of nomp of deliberation and ceremony about them. Now they are hurried, rude, and bald,—butcheries, not sacrifices. The guillotine is set up within twenty paces of the prison, so there is no ghastly royal progress of crime through the streets. It stands on the flag-stones, so there are no steps to climb. On a principle of sham and selfash humanity, the prisoner is left in are no steps to climb. On a principle of sham and selfish humanity, the prisoner is left in utter ignorance of the day and the hour of his doom; is even encouraged by his jailers to amuse himself and to hope for respite or pardon till the fatal morning arrives. Then, half mad with the sudden horror and despair, he is accorded a short shrift and a glass of brandy, has his hair cropped, is pinioned, and marched out by gendarmes to meet his last acquaintance, M. Roen, City Headsman. Within twenty minutes from the time the man is awakened the whole thing is over. It is said that scarcely two minutes pass between his appearance under the archway of the prison entrance and his being carried oif to the cemetery, and the washing down of the guillotine. The Place la Roquette will henceforth lose much of trance and his being carried oil to the cemetery, and the washing down of the guillotine. The Place la Roquette will henceforth lose much of its ghastly character, and all of its interest for Parisian roughs and roystering young swells of the Lord Tom-Noddy order. A few weeks ago hundreds of men of both these classes remained all night before the prison, and in the cafes near by, to witness an execution at 5 o'clock in the morning, but had their viril for their pains, the criminal having been most unexpectedly reprieved. The rage of the disappointed crowd, expressed in yells, imprecations, and threats of serving La Roquette as their honored forefathers served the Bastile, had something to do in hastening the reform which better and wiser people are rejoicing over to-day, almostas a fail accompt. The guillotine is quite too handy a thing to have about in Paris. It is no longer painted blood-red, but dark green, but it is the same old rapacious monster, the same instrument of implactable vengeance as ever,—so prompt, so swift, so silent, so sure, so hor ibly suggestive and inciting. It is time to banish it to the innermost prison-court, and to hide its deadly work as much as possible from the eyes of this people. It is proposed, under the new arrangement, to quite dispense with the ceremonies peculiar to the execution of parricides. Hitherto they have been varied in black, presenting figures of mysterious awnulbess, blindly struggling in the hands of their executioners, showing more terror, as well as exciting more horror, than all other criminals. Formerly the parricide's right hand was severed from his body before his bead, but that part of the punishment has been done away with for some years. So we get on

done away with for some years. So we get or slowly, but surely, toward the better time. About a quarter of a century ago all executions took place on the Piace de l'Hotel de Ville, the took place on the Piace de l'Hotel de Ville, the old Piace de Greve, at 2 o'ciock in the afternoon, before many thousands of men, women, and children. From there the guillotine was moved to the Place St. Jacques, and got through its bloody work as cariy as 10 a. m.; thence it flitted to the Place Is Roquette, and went to work in the gray dawn. It was much given to traveling in the old time. First set up in the Place de Greve, it passed to the Place de la Revolution, then to Place St. Antoine, then to the Barriere au Trone, then back to the Place de la Revolution, then again to the Place de Greve, where it settled down till after 1830, when it took up again its Cain-like wanderings. Of all its stations the most terrible is the Place de Greve. Not cren the Place de la Revolution has so appailing a history. No Roman amphitheatre ever witnessed such scenes of horrible cruelty under the name of pleasure as have here been enacted in the name of justice. In the old time, before the benevolent Louis XVI. had abolished torture, and approved of that humane invention, recommended by the philanthropic Dr. Joseph Guillotine, the judicial furies held high carnival here, through their grim deputies, the hangman, the beadsman, and the torturer. Here perished several illustrions fluguenots, and here, by way of compensation, the bloodiest butchers of St. Bartholomew, La Mole and Coconas, convicted of high treason. Here was executed poor Count Montgomery, guilty of the accidental killing of old Place de Greve, at 2 o'clock in the after

The ice obstruction to the water-works at Hyde Park and Lake has been removed, but the pumping of sand is likely to give as much trouble as the ice. Yesterday morning the water was again shut off for several hours on account was again shut off for several hours on account of the quantity of sand which passed through the pipes, great quantities reaching as far as Wentworth avenue, and being washed out through the fire-plugs. The divers have been at work balling out the sand from the crib with buckets, but it washed in almost as fast as it could be taken out. Superintendent Foster thinks that he will be able to keep the pumps going, and will not have to shut off the supply again.

J. BLAIR SCRIBNER.

The death of J. Blair Scrioner, senior member of the firm of Charles Scribner's Sons, is announced to-day. We learn through Mr. S. L. Hall, who

Hill, in Ring Canon, eighteen miles northeast of town, a California liou, which was brought to Napa. The animal—a powerful one—is of a tawny color, several—years old, is fat, measures from end of nose to end of tail six feet eight inches, stood two feet ten inches high, and was of the male persuasion. For some time Mr. Hill had missed goats from his large sock, and, resolving to find the cause, young stougels started out with his rifle and dogs. The flouwas found. Samuels wounded it, and the dogs attacked it. They were fought off. Then the lion made for the young man, who, with a Winchester rifle, stood without flinching, and when the lion got near put a bullet into its right foreshoulder. At this the animal bounded twelve feet up into a tree, and not until five more balls were put into its huge body did it succumb. Mr. Hill says he has lost \$500 worth of goats lately, and thinks this lion and his mate have taken them. Near the place where he was shot lay five goats in one pile partially devoured. Scores of persons visited Marvin's stables this morning to see the dead lion. His weight was 168 pounds.

THE GUILLOTINE.

New York Times Paris Letter.

At last, at last, the long rain is over, and we have clear, cold, almost American winter

of compensation, the bloodiest butchers of St. Barthonomew, La Mole and Coconas, convected of high treason. Here was executed poor Count Montgomery, guilty of the accidental killing of Henri II. In a tourney, an event which probably convinced the most valiant knights of the danger of tilting with Poyalty. Even now he were a brave man who would play at polo against the Prince of Wales. Here, in 1596, Jean Chatel, a boy fanatic, was hanged, drawn, and quartered for an attempt on the lite of Henri IV. (Henri, le Bon); and here, twelve years later, the mad Jesuit, Ravaillac, was tortured with red-hot pincers, mutilated, torn asunder by four horses, and burned. Here Leonora Galigut was executed for the crime of sorcery. She was the wife of that clever Florentine favorite of Marie de Medicis, Concini, Marechal d'Ancre, Governor of Normandy and first Prime Minister of Louis XIII., called "the Just," who, finally rebelling against his authority, and incited by the jealousy of the French nobles, ordered has assassination, which was performed with much dispatch. That was not all; a loyal populace, thinking to please the young Prince, took the body of the proud Italian from the tomb, dragged it through the streets, hanged it, then burned it on Place Greve, after taking out the heart, which they broided and ate with condiments. The extraordinary success and elevation of Concini was ascribed to the magic arts of his wife, a clever, devoted woman, doubtless a sorceress of the Lady Palmerston order, but she had to burn for it.

THE GREAT POULTRY EXHIBITION at No. 65 Washington street is extensively pat-ronized by the ladies, who are delighted with the beautiful fowis and household pets, and the onderful feats of the trained canaries.

DRUNKENNESS CURED---FACT VS. FOLLY. "NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEE Soldiers, Dayton, O., Jan. 6, 1879.—Dr. D'Unger, Chicago: After a fair trial of three months in two cases, seemingly incurable, I am glad to say that the result has been all that you could claim and all the most sanguine could hope for. Respectfully, E. F. Brown, Governor." Dr. D'Unger's office, Rooms 21-53, Palmer House.

happened to be in Chicago, that the business of the firm will go on as heretofore. That Curious O'Brien Case.

San Francisco Call.

P. S. O'Brien, the reputed brother of the deceased millionaire, William S. O'Brien, together with his wife and daughter, left the Baldwin, where they have been stopping for the past month, in the early part of the evening of Wednesday. Great care was taken to prevent him from being seen, he being closeted in the bedroom of the suite occupied by the two while the porter removed the trunks from the main room. The husband, with his face covered with a broad searf, his eyes only being vasible,

was hurried into a carriage hired at a stand other than that of the hotel, and driven rapidly to the Palace Hotel, where they remained for a few hours, when they left that caravansay, and up to a late hour last night had not returned. The sudden departure of the two from the Baldwin is accredited to the fact that J. McDonouga and his wife, the sister of the late W. S. Jose on the previous day, and taken possession that when it forest two from the previous day, and taken possession of an adjoining suite of rooms, and to the visit band Mrs. O'Brien during the afternoon of Wadnesday by Mrs. Flood and daughter. It is rumbered that the claim of the aligned brother upon the estate of the deceased millionaire has been settled by the payment of \$500,000 to him by Mr. Flood, and that he has disappeared as mysteriously as he appeared.

Use Buck & Rayner's cold cream after face owders. It keeps the skin velvety.

DEATHS. CALDWELL—Jan. 20. Francis James Caidwell and 2 years 4 months and 25 days, beloved son of Patrick and Lizzie Chidwell. Funeral from their residence, 1012 West Lages, Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Cai. ary Cemetery.

McMAHON-At Mercy Hospital, Tuesday morning, ian, 21, of consumption, William McMahon, aged in

years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 22, by cars to Calvary Cempetroit (Mich.) and Clinton (Ia.) papers please eopy.

BLEDOE—In this city, Jan. 19, at the residence of her grand-daughter, Mrs. John S. Oweler, 245 Ashlanday. Mrs. Sophisa C. Bledisce, aged 87 years.

Remains taken to Springfield, Ill., for interment.

SF Springfield, Carrollton, and St. Louis pages.

please cooy.

BARTLEY—The funeral of John J. Bartley will leave the residence of his parents 332 Archer-av. day. Jan. 22, at 9:30 o'clock, to All Sators' Church thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

AKIN—The funeral of Charles M. Akin will be held at his father-in-laws (J. B. Hall) residence, 24 Calmeter-av., to-day at 1:30 p. m. to Garwood by carriages. Friends of the family are respectfully laying to attend.

BOYLAND—Jap. 21, 1879, Miss Anna Boyland, aged 71 years and 3 months. Funeral from 870 North Clark-st., on Thursday, Jan. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m. BASSETT.-In Galesburg, Ill., on Monday, Jan. 20, of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary A. Bassett, aged 63 years of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary A. Bassett, agod 63 year.
ARMOUR—The funeral services of the late Mrs. Danforth Armour will be held. Thursday morning, at hair,
past 8 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. E. D. Chapin,
soi Michigan-av. VREELAND—Mrs. Julia E. Vrceland, beloved wits of John E. Vrceland, Assistant-Superintendent of Mails, Post-Office, at 12 o'clock Monday night, of con-sumption, at the residence of Heary Vrceland, 17n

sumption, at the residence of Henry Vreeland, 1721 Indiana-av., aged 32. Funeral Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. MOSS—On the 21st, Mary Wentworth Moss, aged 30 years 8 months and 21 days, wife of R. E. Moss, at her residence, No. 320 North Laballe-at. Notice of funeral hereafter. ANNOUNCEMENTS. THE LECTURES BAFORE THE UNION COLLEGE OF LAW to-day and Friday at 3 p. m. will be h Josiah H. Bussell. Subject: "Abstrach of File."

THE SIXTH REUNION OF THE ALUMNA AND former pupils of Rockford Seminary will be held to morrow at the Paimer House at 4 p. m. Supper at 6:30. All are cordially invited to attend. THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETINGS IN FAR-well fiall tol- week are conducted by PENTE-COST and ST EBBINS. They are very largely attended, and of great futerest.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE'& CO.,

We have 650 Cases Seasonable Boots, Shoes & Rubbers THAT WE SHALL CLOSE OUT AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 9 a.m. These will be closed, as their room is required for Spring Goods. P. GORE & CO., 63 and 70 Wabash-sv. Thursday, Jan. 23, at 9:30 a. m., REGULAR TRADE SALE OF

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE A good assortment of Imported and American W. G. Ware, Brown and Yellow Ware, Asst. Glassware, etc. Goods nacked for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Austra.

Saturday, Jan. 25, at 10:00 a. m., **AUCTION TRADE SALE**

The Entire Stock of Furniture in our Store will be sold to pay advances. All parties desirous of removing their goods and re-

BY W.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta 178 and 178 Randolon-st. NEW FURNITURE.

Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges,&c. AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 22 at 10 o'clock, at
our Salesrooms, 173 and 175 Handolph-8.
WX. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION,

BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Our Regular Weekly Sale,

Friday Morning. Jan. 24, at 9:30 o'clock NEW PARLOR SUITS, NEW CHAMBER SETS.

A full line Brussels and Wool Carpets, General House-hold Goods. Clocks, Chromos, Blankets, Comforters, Plated Ware, Mirrors, General Merchandise, etc., etc. KLISON, POMENOY & CO., Auctioneers. BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON,

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22, at 16 o'clock, an immenstock of W. G. Crockery, assorted; Film classwar assorted; Rockingham and Yellow Ware, assorted; Crimp Top & Argand chimneys, Vicana Shades, Lamp Table Cutlery, Decorated Totlet Sets.

Goods packed for country increhants.

G. W. BECKFOED, Auctioneer.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

We will sell to-day at 10 o'clock, New and Second hand FURNITURE, CARPETS AND STOVES, A General Line of Household Goods, Bedsteads, Bu-reaus, Cupboards, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, Blankets, &c., WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

HAIR GOODS.

MRS. HATTIE H. HULL'S HAIR STORE. Best place in Chicago for HAIR Goods. Gossamer Waves aspecially. 40 E. Mon roe. Palmer House or 270 W. Mailson-S. Catalogues free. Mme. Demorcus's Patterns. Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. Q. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "NULTROPM." Wigs made to order and warranted 292 w. F. BURNHAM.

Waddison St., Chicago. FOR GENTS AT \$10. WAR-ranted to fit and wear well. Ladies. Beugle of "Saratoga waves "tib-out the Patent Trade-Mark, ther will not wear one-half as loss-THOMFSON, 210 Wabsah at.

COLLECTIONS. CHICAGOTTLE 162 Washington-st., Never compromises with the debtor, but uses every innor-able means to collect as non-

CANDY on the Union—expressed to all parts, 1th and unward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confernitioner, Chicago.

WASHINGTO Reception at th

Popularity o The East Room

--- Preside Society Weddings The Supreme

Southern Claims Co erary Clubs-Plagi

Autograph Albums-Democratic Fine

Special Correspond WASHINGTON, D. C. able season was fairly i evening by a reception.
The grounds were ablast carriages set down to lofty portico, pedestria the door on foot. Ente separated the sexes, le the hall, where arrange the family dining-room, dressing-room. What knoweth, but after mor receive the escorted at the glories of more or Falling into a current borne through the red into the blue drawing themselves in the prese

A gentleman of the m his face puckered into a tion, bends forward name!" Somewhat 4 Mr. Raconteur." V left boot-heel, and i Counter." The Presi out his right hand, gaze said: "Mr. Hunter, I As he removed his hand ward movement, and, f self in front of a mat wine-colored silk dres right from the introduc thought I would find place to visit, and bo she might cordially gr turn. Who wonders ti with all who visit the her frank, hearty manne

the Arabian Nights,-th exotics, being lighted u crystai chandeliers, ref rors. Here the diplor guished people congres hurried on through t into This is the parlor of the mense room, flashily huge mirrors, and wit Presidents by Healey, at stupendous chandeliers the adjacent ball, discou there is a kaleidoscop

the old Turveydrops and

ciety? The blue drawin

ception takes place is w

with a centre-piece were there, wearing in their button-holes, like the images in the while the Turks were cry caps, like extinguisher army and navy were gor in his full war dress and of marked attention. 'I stereotype undertaker's were representative type

There were salwart and the Great West; gaunt Englanders; flery and thoughtful descendant eved men bearing the plof their ancestors from and burly Anglo-Saxons a few of unmistakable. scribe the ladies, with the testing the plotter of the salvent o EVERY SECTION

THE MAR
played "Home, Sweet
the show was over. T.
Haves retired to the
chaos reigned in the
there were wild stru
and coats, shouts for
ed to from the distant
soon the White House
tainly Mrs. Hayes does
ceptions popular, and
among

among THE PRESID Mrs. Washington which were held with a nomp, under the di Mrs. John Adams was the White House after was moved here. Je when he came here as I to despise all exempts when he came here as I to despise all ceremonis sided over his infor Maclison (who had best Philadelphia lawyer m receptions inaugurate Mrs. Monroe continus kept up by Mrs. Joh death of Mrs. Jackson, was inaugurated, made gloomy during his firs election his niece, Mrs. son, received company.

son, received company.

TEA, COFFEE, C.

was served at receptic Democratic element necessary to disconting for them led on severa Mr. Van Buren was a before he was elected elevees with his provisione of them Mrs. Adaughter-in-law, aided Mrs. Harrison never a first wife was in ill bentally called to the died, but before the dential term he broft there as his bride, and success,—she is now if Polk was a rigid Pre let her private ideas propositalities and court president. Taylorded hospitalities and court President Taylor's da presided over his ho term of office. Mrs. valid, was a favorite h with Mrs. Pierce, who hearted over the loss of

Miss Har who dispensed the b James Buchanan, has queenly dignity, yet she received guests, and mother at Balt favorably known as thostess, whose evening White House have never the White House, and finest ever given at Mrs. Hayes is in possible for the white House, and finest ever given at Mrs. Hayes is in possible for the white House, and the White House, and the White House of the White Ho MISS HA

have enlivened the parat the house of Mr. Scontractor for the narcontractor for the narcontractor for the hardon Pleasant, his ing a son of Repres Huron, Mich., and k white satin and ora residents" filled St. day evening to with Wainwright to Lieu the navy. Mr. wright, the bride away, and Mr. Seaton

Popularity of Mrs. Hayes.

The East Room and Its Occupants

--- Presidents' Wives.

Society Weddings-A Club Dance-

The Supreme Court -- Bench

Southern Claims Commission-The Lit-

erary Clubs-Congressional

Plagiarism.

Autograph Albums-Apollinaris Water-

Democratic Dinners-The

Special Correspondence of The Tribune,

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 18.-The fashior

able season was fairly inaugurated on Tuesday

evening by a reception at the White House.

The grounds were ablaze with gas-light, and, as

carriages set down their freights beneath the

lofty portico, pedestrians came tramping up to

the door on foot. Entering the portals, ushers

separated the sexes, leaving the masculines to

obtain cheeks for their hats and coat in

the hall, where arrangements are made for box-

ing them, while the feminines are hurried into

the family dining-room, which is used as a lady's

dressing-room. What transpires here no man

knoweth, but after more or less waiting escorts

receive the escorted at the inner vestibule, in all

the gleries of more or less elaborate toilettes.

Falling into a current of humanity, visitors are

borne through the red drawing-room, and then

into the blue drawing-room, where they find

A gentleman of the military persuasion, with

his face puckered into a huge note of interroga-

tion, bends forward and whispers: "Your

name?" Somewhat taken aback, I replied:

"Mr. Raconteur." Whereupon the martial hero wheeled half-right about on his

Counter." The President mechanically held

out his right hand, gazed vacantly at me, and

said: "Mr. Hunter, I am glad to see you."

As he removed his hand he gave mine an on-

rine-colored silk dress, who got my name

right from the introducer, hoped I was well.

thought I would find Washington a pleasant

place to visit, and bowed me forward that

she might cordially greet some one next in

MRS. HAYES IS POPULAR

with all who visit the White House, and that her frank, hearly manners have even captivated

the old Turveydrops and young Noodles of so-

ciety? The blue drawing-room in which the re-

ception takes place is what one reads about in

the Arabian Nights,-the azure and gold of its

walls and furniture, and the gorgeous masses of

exotics, being lighted up by brilliant lights in

crystal chandeliers, reflected from large mir-

rors. Here the diplomatic and other distin-

guished people congregate, while the masses are

burried on through the green drawing-room

This is the parlor of the people. It is an im-

mense room, flashily frescoed, adorned with

nuge mirrors, and with portraits of the ex-

adjacent hall, discourses stirring music, and there is a kaleidoscope circle of promenaders, with a centre-piece and oval framework

lookers-on. The foreign diplomats

there, wearing their decorations

Presidents by Healey, and brilliantly lighted by

stupendous chandeliers. The marine band, in

like the images in the windows of tea-stores.

while the Turks were crowned with red woolen

caps, like extinguishers. The officers of the

army and navy were gorgeous to behold in their

of marked attention. The men, wearing the

stereotype undertaker's garb of sombre black, were representative types of

EVERY SECTION OF THE UNION.

There were stalwart and energetic citizens of

Great West; gaunt and thoughtful New

the Great West; gaunt and thoughtful New-Englanders; fiery and impulsive Southerners; thoughtful descendants of Teutonia; quick-eved men bearing the pleasant Milesian features of their ancestors from the Green Isle; bluff and burly Anglo-Saxons; swarthy Cubans; and a few of numistakable African descent. To describe the ladies, with their gay attires, flashing jewels, brighter eyes, and wonderfully arranged hair, would be a task that I lack the ability to execute. At 10 o'clock

THE MARINE BAND played "Home, Sweet Home," as a hint that the show was over. The President and Mrs. Haves retired to their private apartments, chaos reigned in the ladies dressing-room, there were wild struggles over good hats

and coats, shouts for carriages were responded to from the distant mass of vehicles, and soon the White House was quiet again. Certainly Mrs. Hayes does much to make these receptions popular, and will have a high rank

THE PRESIDENTS' WIVES.

Mrs. Washington inaugurated receptions which were held with some approach to courtly tomp, under the direction of Gen. Knox. Mrs. John Adams was the first to entertain at the White House after the seat of Government was moved here. Jefferson was a widower when he came here as President, and he affected

to despise all ceremonials, but his daughters pre-sided over his informal hospitalities. Mrs.

Madison (who had been the gay widow of a Philadelphia lawyer named Todd), revived the receptions inaugurated by Mrs. Washington, Mrs. Monroe continued them, and they were kept up by Mrs. John Quincy Adams. The death of Mrs. Jackson, just pefore the General was inaugurated, made the White House rather gloomy during his first term, but after his re-

gloomy during his first term, but after his re-election his niece, Mrs. Andrew Jackson Donel-

TEA, COFFEE, CAKES, AND PUNCH was served at receptions, but the influx of the

Democratic element under Jackson made it necessary to discontinue them, as the scrambles for them led on several occasions to free fights. Mr. Van Buren was a widower hineteen years before he was elected President, but he held become with him to be the several description.

levers with his proverbial politeness, and at some or them Mrs. Abraham Van Buren, his daughter-in-law, aided him in doing the honors. Mrs. Harrisot never came here. John Tyler's list wife was in ill health when he was accidiated and the Waits Honse, when she

deviate was in in hearth when he was accidentally called to the White House, when she died, but before the expiration of his Presidential term he brought Miss Julia Gardner there as his bride, and she received with great success,—she is now living in Georgetown. Mrs. Polk was a rigid Presbyterian, but she did not let her private tleas prevent her dispensing the hospitalities and contraste of the White House.

hoseitalities and courtesies of the White House. President Taylor's daughter, Mrs. Betty Bliss, presided over his househould during his brief term of office. Mrs. Fillmore, although an in-valid water.

valid, was a favorite here, and all sympathized with Mrs. Pierce, when she came here broken-bearted over the loss of her only son.

who dispensed the hospitalities of her uncle,

nes Buchanan, has never been equaled in the

James Buchanan, has never been equaled in the queenly dignity, yet cordial grace, with which she received guests. She is now a happy wife and mother at Baltimore. Mrs. Lincoln was favorably known as a hospitable and gracious lostess, whose evening entertainments at the White House have never been surpassed. Mrs. Stover quietly did the honors for her father, President Johnson. Mrs. Grant fancied life at the White House, and her dinners were the finest ever given at the White House. Now Mrs. Hyses is in possession, displaying a wonderful knowledge of human nature in her reception of guests. But who will be the mistress of the White House on the 5th of March, 1881?

have enlivened the past week. The jolliest was at the house of Mr. S. P. Brown, a fortunate contractor for the navy, out in the suburbs of Mount Pleasant, his daughter Charlotte marrying a son of Representative Conger, of Port Huron, Mich., and looking charmingly in her white satin and orange clossoms. The "old residents" filled St. John's Church on Thursday evening to witness the marriage of Miss Wainwright to Lieut. Seaton Schroeder of the pavy. Mr. Dallas Barber Wainwright, the bride's brother, gave her away, and Mr. Seaton Monroe was the groom's

SOCIETY WEDDINGS

· MISS HARRIET LANE.

son, received company. Up to this time,

turn. Who wonders that

ward movement, and, following it, I found myself in front of a matronly-looking lady in a

left boot-heel, and introduced "Mr.

THE PRESIDENT.

themselves in the presence of

and Bar.

THE WASHINGTON CLUB

gave its second "assembly," the lady guests being received by Mrs. Gen. Ricketts. Prominent among the gay throng were Speaker Randall and his beautiful young daughter, Mrs. Howell of Iowa and daughter, Judge Porter

and daughter, Geo. Sherman and daughter, Representative Goode and daughter, Mrs. Willis and her sister Mrs. Godfrey, unescorted by Representative Acklen, and Commissioner Phelps, with half a dozen young ladies. Some of the

dresses were magnificent, especially some of white silk, embroidered with flowers in their

THE SUPREME COURT

is just now somewhat agitated concerning the

appointment of a successor to poor Judge Hunt, who is hopelessly paralyzed. The Judge, who was a New Yorker, has presided over the Second Judicial Circuit, which comprises the Districts of Vermont, Connecticut, and Northern, Southern, and Eastern New York, but it does not

cern, and Eastern New Fork, but it does not necessarily follow that his successor should reside within those geographical limits. In the early days of the Republic, the Judges of the Supreme Court were not assigned at all, but each one in tury visited the different districts.

Judge Cushing drove a phaeton and pair, and was several weeks on the road between Boston and Savannah. Judge Wilson traveled from circuit to circuit to his dashing coach and four,

with outriders in livery, and at a later period Judge Todd, the first trans-Alleghanian Judge of the Supreme Court, used to ride over three thousand miles a pear on horseback. Now Judge Field goes across the Continent, presides over courts in California, Nevada, and Oregon, and is back here in less than six months.

The dudges—or, to write more correctly, Justices—of the Supreme Court used to wear small-clothes, and elaborate linen cambric shirt-ruffles set off their black-slik gowns. Mr. Taney was

the first man on that Bench who so far departed

from precedent as to give judgment in trousers, for the "lean and shippered pantaloon" was not then in case, although Shakspeare had imagined it in posse. We read also that

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR

were expected to appear before the Court in full suits of black, with tight small-clothes, knee and shoe buckles, and shirt-ruilles. Any man who would have attempted to plead a case

wearing boots, or black neck-cravat, or whis

ed in custody until purged of such outrageous contempt of Court. It was also customary for the Court, when here, to form with the Attor-

A JUDICIAL MESS.

and it was a high honor for a lawyer who came

from a distance to appear before them to re

ceive a inivitation to put his legs beneath the judicial mahogany. Now, the Chief-Justice and the eight new Justices each has his wife here, and each keeps house, except old Judge Clifford, who boards at the National Hotel. Each Judge

gives two or three dinner parties during the winter to his colleagues, and the Court is also dined and wined by its Clerk, its Reporter, and Edmunds, Thurman, Bavard, Phillips, and the leading members of the Bar who are household-

ers here. They enjoy good eating and good wine, and they have jolly times over their heavy jokes. The frantic attempts made occasional-ly by

THE COURT OF CLAIMS

to be considered apart of the National Judiciary, on a level with the Supreme Court, is very amusing. The Chief Justice of this lesser

amusing. The Chief Justice of this lesser tribunal, ex-Senator Drake, of Missouri, thinks

it hard that he cannot appear at high ceremo-nials arm-and-arm with Chief-Justice Watte, while Bancroft Davis, who has rotated from

diplomacy into a seat on the Bench, regards himself as the peer of Judge Strong. The most industrious man on the Bench of the Court of Claim's s Judge Richardson, who was for a time Secretary of the Treasury, and it is no longer a secret that he prepared the index to the division of the Revised Statutes recently

the edition of the Revised Statutes recently edited by Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts. Judge Richardson is a widower, whose only daughter is the wife of Surgeon Magruder, of the navy, and he is just now very proud of his first grandchild. There is also sitting in judgment here.

composed of Messrs. Aldis, Howell, and Ferris, but the Court of Claims snubs them, as the Supreme Court snubs the Court of Claims. It is

proposed, however, to turn over to this Com-mission all the Southern War claims before

Congress, in which case it will become quite as

THE LITERARY CLUBS

are very popular among those who do not dance

iterary topics, chat, and a good supper.

ian Club" is dramatic: and the "Philhar

are of a high order.

and who have not the means to indulge in the most expensive toilettes. The most aristocratic is that of which Mrs. Admiral Dablgren is the

Postmaster-General Horatio King's Saturday evenings come next, but are purely literary, without any refreshments. The "Haieyon Club" pays more attention to elecution; the "Unity Club" is somewhat musical; the "Tha-

les" indulge in oratorios, under the leadership of Dr. Caulfield. There is no lack of opportu-

nities for information or amusement here, and some of the literary and musical entertainments

CONGRESSIONAL PLAGIARISM.

CONGRESSIONAL PLAGIARISM.

It is rumored that a Southern Representative recently incorporated into a speech a large portion of some remarks upon the same subject made by Senator R. M. T. Hunter in antebeium days, and that Proctor Knott sent the

beam days, and that Proctor Rhott sent the plagiarist a copy of the Congress-onal Record containing the plundered effort, with these lines written on the margin:

Your speech I've read all through, my friend,
And like the half you've pilfered best;
But you might still the matter mend—
Take courage, man, and steal the rest.

AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS

are one of the chronic nuisances of Washington.
Every young lady, and some old ones, who
visits the metropolis must carry away an album
containing the autographic signatures of the
President and his Cabinet, the Supreme Court,

the Senators and Representatives, the Chinese Minister, and Gen. Sherman, less from a respect for these notables than from a desire to parade their handwriting as trophies of the owner's consequence. Some of the collectors present

their own albums, but the books are generally

their own aloums, but the books are generally carried about by the pages at the Capitol for a pecuniary consideration. It is amusing to sit in the gallery of the Senate and watch a page carrying around one of these albums. An old Senator, apparently

provoked at the interruption, will seize the old

provoked at the interruption, will seize the old quill pen with which he has been taking notes, and dash down his name in a style which leaves it uncertain which end of the pen he used. Another smiles with gratified vanity, takes a new steel-pen, and inscribes his name in most graceful and flourishing characters. A third heaves a sigh of resignation as he adds his signature, while a fourth refuses point-blank the favor requested. Some Senators direct the pages to carry their autograph-albums to the committee-rooms, and then—must I narrate it?

committee rooms, and then—must I narrate it?

—the industrious committee clerk puts down the "autograph" of his chief. Nearly all of the "franks" on pub. does, are made by the committee clerks, some of "hom can so successfully imitate the chirozraphy of their successfully in the successful

iors that few can tell them from the genuine Senator Summer's private secretary, Mr. A. B. Johnson, could counterfeit the signature of the Massachusetts Senator so well that he could not

tell whether the signature was his own or John-

is the fashionable beverage here this winter. It

is the fashionable beverage here this winter. It was first introduced here two years ago by Gen. Burnside, when he became a total abstinence man, and, for a while, no one else touched it, but now it is all the talk and all the rage. Wine-bibbers mix it with their champagne and Burgundy; Good Templars sip it plain; ladies imbibe if with iced-tea; invalids find it efficacious in curing many complaints; and, were Congress asked by some enterprising artist. I am sure a liberal appropriation would be voted for the erection of a temple in the Capitol grounds dedicated to Apollinaris, and crowned

words declibated to Apollinaris, and crowned with a statue of Hygeia. Of course, Mr. Story would pronounce such a work of art unwarranted by classic mythology, and volunteer to send in a nideous design of his own, as he has for

the Washington Monument; but people will drink Apolinaris water, whether it be thus honored or not.

DEMOCRATIC DINERS-OUT

have had no lack of invitations since the arrival here of Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana. Senators Thurman and Bayard. Representatives Swann and Fernando Wood, Speaker Randall and Sam Ward have vied with each other in collecting prominent Democrats to meet the Indiana magnate, and they have in a measure appeased his

wrath.

Ven'son's a Cæsar in the fiercest gray;
Turtle an Alexander in its way;
And then, in quarcels of a slighter nature,
Mutton's a most successful mediator.

THE FINE ARTS
are rather under a cloud here just now. Ward,

are rather under a cloud nere just now. Ward, the sculptor, has given assurance that the equestrian statue of Gen. Thomas will be completed next June. Miss Ransom has again offered the portrait of "Old Pap Thomas" to Congress, but she enormously overvalues it. Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie is putting the finishing

APOLLINARIS WATER

ney-General

ment here a

brass coats and blue buttons, and Chief Joseph, in his full war dress and paint, was the object where there is music, recitation, discussion on

kers, would have been committed, and remain

natural colors, and trimmed with rare laces.

arriage hired at a stand hotel, and driven rapidly here they remained for a left that caravansary, and night had not returned. The of the two from the Baldthe fact that J. McDonough sister of the late W. S. at the hotel from San iay, and taken possession of rooms, and to the visit during the afternoon of lood and daughter. It is m of the allged brother me deceased millionaire has bayment of \$500,000 to him that he has disappeared as ppeared.

er's coid cream after face

b. Francis James Caldwell, aged ages, beloved son of Patrick

residence. 1012 West Lake st.

cy Hospital. Tuesday morning, m, William McMahon, aged 38

and Clinton (Ia.) papers please

ty, Jan. 18, at the residence of ra. John E. Owsley, 245 Ashland-dase, aged 87 years, gried, ill., for interment, liton, and St. Louis papers

d of John J. Bartley will leave nts. 332 Archer-av. Wednes-clack, to All Saints Church, alvary Cemetery. Charles M. Akin will be held J. B. Hail) residence, 234 Cain-30 p. m., to Oakwood by car-stamily are respectfully invited

179, Miss Anna Boyland, aged

th Clark-st., on Thursday, Jan.

ourg. Ill., on Monday, Jan. 20, ary A. Bassett, aged 63 years.

al services of the late Mrs. Dand d' Thursday morning, at half-idence of Mrs. E. D. Chapin

ulia E. Vreeland, beloved wife Assistant-Superintendent of 2 o'clock Monday right, of con-ence of Henry Vreeland, 1721

days Ventworth Moss, aged 39 days Vice of R. E. Moss, at her h Lasalle-st.

G EVERY RVENING THIS er Church, corner of Peorla and by George W. Sharp.

ion of the Alumn & and ockford seminary will be held for ilouse at 4 p. m. Supper at lavited to attend.

HAYER-MEETINGS IN FAR-ek are conducted by PENTE-They are very largely attended,

ION SALES.

GORE & CO.,

50 Cases Seasonable

UCTION.

TRADE SALE OF

, Jan. 22, at 9 a. m.

& CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av,

n. 23, at 9:30 a. m.,

Imported and American W. G. low Ware, Asst. Glassware, etc. antry merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

. 25, at 10:00 a. m.,

ur Store will be

of removing their goods and re-

GORE & CO., Auct

BUTTERS & CO.,

Chamber Sets, urenus, Lounges, &c. AUCTION, SING. Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at ald 175 Randolph St. BULTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

, CLOTHING, &c.,

NG. Jan. 23, at 10 e'clock, at our 75 Randolph st. BUTTERS & CO.. Auctioneers.

, POMEROY & CO.,

ar Weekly Sale,

z. Jan. 24, at 9:30 o'clock.

CHAMBER SETS.

d Wool Carpets, General House-

s. Blankets, Comforters,

General Merchandise, etc., etc.

AND GLASSWARE

HOUSE IN THE WEST.

Jan. 22, at 16 o'clock, an immense
kery, assorted; Filnt Glassware,
am and Yellow Ware, assorted;
Chimneys, Vienna Shades, Lamps,
ated Toilet Sets,
ountry merchanis,
b. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

REHOUSE & CO.,

10 o'clock, New and Second-hand

NITURE.

Household Goods, Bedsteads, Bu-Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bookcases, REHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

RS. HATTIE M. HULL'S HAIR

ORE. Best place in Chicago for Alk Goods. Gosamer Waves aspe-alty. 40 E. Monroe. Palmer House. 270 W. Madison-st. Catalogues ee, Mme. Demorest's Patterns.

Tholesale & Retail, Send for price st. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere ole agent for the "MULTIFORM" rigs madeto order and warranted 292 w. Madison St., Chicago.

FOR GENTS AT \$10. WAR-anted to fit and wear well. Ladies,

CELEBRATED THROUGH out the Union-expressed to all parts. I lis and unward, at 23, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confec-tioner, Chicago.

Tourista, Travelera, Excursionista, should visit
CHLIS. T. WILLT'S
For Truits, Satchels, Bark
& Ji win pay.
No. 144 State-st.

SAND STOVES,

AIR GOODS.

NCV able means to

EDMAN & SON,

DR SHITS.

FURNITURE.

UCTION,

advances.

TRADE SALE

as their room is required for

n. 22, by cars to-Calvary Cem-

EATIES.

teuches to her statue of Farragut. Pennsyl-

vania is about to disfigure the fine collection of statuary in the national galiery at the Capitol by a statue of Fulton, of heroic size, and scated. Mrs. Fassett is working like a beaver on her great historical picture of the Electoral commission. Brimidi, whose brush has adorned the Capitol, hopes to live until he can complete the belt of fresco-painting around the rotunda, but he is very infirm—and, alas | very poor.

but he is very infirm-and, alas! very poor.

CHAT TOPICS.

George F. Seward, now Minister to China, is

on the the investigation-gridiron while the accounts of the Shanghai Consulate are being overhauled. Miss Belle Mitchell, of Chicago, who is at the National Hotel as the guest of Representative Conger, is one of the belles of

the season. The daughter of Judge Harlan, of the Supreme Court, is the most graceful skater at the Washington Rink. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., a son of Boston's genial little war-bler, is here to appear before the Supreme Court

in a case in which the estate of Oakes Ames is

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Sewer-Builder Licenses.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—I am a sewer-builder, and

have been licensed for a number of years, and

have always given satisfactory bonds-from

\$20,000 to \$10,000. I have never troubled my

riends to appear before the Board of Public Works to sign them before Mr. Mead; but now

his mandate is to appear before him, "sign, seal, and deliver," or no license. Why is this?

Light Wanted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21. - The heavy editorial writer

of the ancient Journal, jubilating over the suc-

cess of the salary-grabber and author of the Il-

linois black-laws, and deprecating a bolt, says:

We desire above all things that the Republican

party of Illinois shall continue to be, as it al-ways has been, an harmonious and powerful mud." Now, will the able editor define an in-

Too Much Beecher.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Possibly it is no mark of

readth of characters to write to the editor

"Stop my paper!" But I am free to confess

that a column a day in THE TRIBUNE is more

than I want in mine. For, with all his clever

ness, he is the most colossal hypocrite of the

That hars dwell in Heaven.
Or pious Plymouth join to foist him there;
If Heaven hear their prayer.
And bring him there to awell,

Then count me out, and let me die un

MacCloud or MacLe-ed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
GOODLAND, Ind., Jan. 20. - Will some Scotch-

nan arise in his place, with a thistle in one

hand and tartan in the other, that we may know

that he is be, and propounce as one having au-

thority on the pronunciation of this name? I

have been so be-fought-if there was no such

word there is now-for saying MacCloud, when

I admit human nature, other than Scotch, would

say MacLe-od, and being unable to "give a rea-son," I appeal to some son of the land o' cakes

A Flat Contradiction.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

No. 20 MORNINGTON ROAD, LONDON, N. W.,

Jan. 2, 1879.-Although I am flattered to find

that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of the 11th De-

cember, 1878, devotes two columns of its valua-

bie space to a story of Spiritualism of which I

am made the hero; and, notwithstanding the

other dramatis personse in the romance include

names of higher rank and attainments than I

can venture to lay claim to, I cannot forbear stating that, with the single exception of the interview with Mr. Bishop and my declining to attend a meeting he invited me to, every charge and insinuation against-me, which the letter in question contains, is altogether false.

Trusting to your sense of fairness to insert

Trusting to your sense of fairness to insert this letter in your next issue, I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM CROOKES.

Taney's Dred Scott Decision.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In last Sunday's TRIBUNE

'Attorney" repeats the statement so often

nade that Chief-Justice Taney said "The pegro

had no rights which the white man was bound

to respect." The facts are these: The Chief-

Justice, when delivering the opinion of the

Court, made an historical survey of the public opinion of the civilized world at the time of the formation of the American Constitution con-

cerning the African race. Among other things he said: "They [the Africans] have for more than a century been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unit to associate with the white race either in social or positical relations and of the first that they had so

relations, and so far interior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to re-spect." [Dred Scott Decision by T. W. Dwight.] This puts an altogether different phase on the matter, and relieves the Chief-Justice from the odium which has attached to his name. G. W. D.

Marriage Licenses.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Please answer the follow-

ng through your paper: In our law class the

obtained at different times for the same peo-

ple,-that is, to obtain one, say, this year which

may be used privately, and to obtain another. may be used privatey, and to obtain another, say, next year to be used with the knowledge of others,—that is, publicy? Of course, the parties conforming with the law as to age, etc. In other words, can a couple that have been married by license in this county obtain license to be mar-

ried over again! S. C. H.
[We do not understand that there is any legal

bjection to persons getting out as many licenses

to be married as they think proper. The license

may or may not be used, and of itself imposes

no obligations. We do not understand that there

can be any legal objection to a man and wifeget-

ting married as often as they choose, though

one license only would cover all the marriages.

Ill-Bred Opera-Goers,

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 .- As one of a great army

sufferers, I wish to record my indignant protes

against having a good share of an evening's en-

joyment at the opera interfered with by a few

bramless, non-musical, well-dressed pumpkin

ceeding lil-bred habit by your musical critic, that it would certainty seem as though there should be no more cause for complaint. But there are still some who persist in making an abominable nuisance of themselves, spoiling one's capoyment of the overture and the first set by complete late, and remaining for shabit is

act by coming late, and remaining (probably by great effort) until about the middle of the last

great effort) until about the middle of the last act, meanwhile breaking in and applauding whenever a singer stops an instant for breath right in the midst of an aria, then leaving with as much racket as possible just at a time when those who go to hear are rezaining their good nature under the soothing influence of some of H. M.'s singing birds.

It is a downright outrage, and one does not feel any better over the fact that a fresh lot have to be hissed down every night, iff anything can be added to this by one of your fire-eating reporters, I wish you would put him on the sub-

reporters. I wish you would put him on the sul ject with instructions to write up a seven column article followed with a few suggestions touching the practical use of shotguns, and headed

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 .- There is some current dis-

cussion in the newspapers touching the nomina-

tion of Justices of the Peace and the laws bearing upon that question. Changes in the laws

are suggested, but I have failed to perceive any

improvement upon the existing conservative. wisely-conceived, and constitutional plan of ap-

pointment. Politics is the only evil of the sys-

tem. Eliminate politics, and Illinois has the best adapted plan for large cities in the country.

The Judges are not politicians in the censura-

ble sense of the term, and if they cannot be re-

lied upon for good selections, who can? Popular

lied upon for good selections, who can? Popular elections are out of the question. Councilor appointments are equally so. Justices, in either event, would be a misnomer, and the primary courts would be mockeries. The Judiciary, the Governor, and the Senate combined, constitute the most conservative and trustworthy authority of the Commonwealth. But it will not work alone. Perpetual motions have thus far proved to be an impossibility in mechanics, and they are equally so in law and in ethics. All systems require the labor of hands or heads, or both; and when the requirements of the present authority of the State are fully carried out, it will answer the full intentions of its founders and

eads who make it a point to come late and So much attention has been called to this ex-

estion came up. Can two marriage licenses be

And should an angel tell That hars dwell in Heave

interested largely.

harmonious unit!

shriven.

the necessities of a free people, and will be found to possess its own internal remedies for

found to possess its own internal remedies for cleansing its temporary politics,—Augean filth.

Stop Throwing Ashes on the Streets.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Will you please call atten-

tion to the necessity of an ordinance to stop a

portion of the people from interfering greatly with the comfort and pleasure of the balance

by throwing ashes on the streets, that the good

Lord has been pleased to carpet with beautiful

snow? Even the Superintendent of Streets

should be ordered to cease throwing ashes upon

the streets till the snow is gone, and I venture

he will not put many ashes upon the streets after the snow has gone, unless he takes a new

departure. During the summer there are but a very few streets that are fit to drive upon for any purpose. It seems as though God in His infinite mercy to man and beast had purposely covered the earth with a cost of snow that has

made good roads in country and city, but a few heedless and thoughtless people in the city, who would be in danger if the fool-killer came around, dump their ashes in the sreets, and Mr. Wilson orders the city teams to unload ashes in the streets, and the result is that the streets are spoiled for driving again. You cannot get result without earlier and the streets are spoiled for driving again.

and without continually running into ashe around without continuous running into asnes and cinders, straining your horse, straining your harness, and straining your cutter, and straining your patience terribly. Please give the peo-ple a racket, and oblige Everysopy Who owns or drives a horse.

The Cinchona Cure.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Спіслво, Jan. 21.—As considerable contro

versy has been going on through the papers in

regard to Dr. D'Unger and his cinchona prepa-

ration, I would like to relate my experience

with the medicine.

A single man, 45 or 16 years of age, applied

to me for relief. He stated that he had been in

the habit of drinking liquor for a great many

years, and his sprees would extend over month

at a time. He had lost his situation, was out

of a boarding-house, and had no money. He

said he had not been sober for four months.

After a talk with several of his friends, two of

After a talk with several of his friends, two of them secured a room for his accommodation, another purchased him a meal-ticket at Burcky & Milan's, and another handed me the money with which to procure the medicine necessary for his refief. I applied to Dr. D'Unger, got the med-

ine, and administered it according to direction

The effect was truly astonishing, and from that day he has not tasted liquor of any kind, and ex-hibits a total indifference to it. His most intimate friends said, "If you cure that man you can cure anybody." Here is what the man says

Case No. 2 is a married man. Has been a

steady drinker for twenty-five years, and, since the great fire, with the exception of three months, has not passed a day without several drinks. When I talked of curing this man his most intimate and particular friends laughed at

most intimate and particular friends is usphed at the idea. There was not one person to give me a word of encouragement. I took this man home with me on Thursday evening, and commenced treatment the following morning. He was unable to pour out the medicine, or even to hold a spoon, and I was under the necessity of placing the medicine in his mouth. His appetite was good, he slept soundly, and improved wonderfully,—a very different state of affairs from what previously existed. He pronounces himself cured. Read what he says:

Dr. Shenick: I took the medicine as you

DR. Shenick: I took the medicine as you directed, and I am as certain I am cured as I am that I live. I have no more desire for inquer than any one not thirsty cares for a drink of water. Yours, etc.,

can be seen any afternoon in THE TRIBUNE

composing room. I would invite any one to

call and question the men themselves, an learn the truth of what I say. Respectfully, O. T. Shenick, M. D., No. 49 Campbell Park.

Our Revenue Laws.

To the Edder of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.-In recent numbers of

your valuable journal I notice several important

suggestions in regard to our Revenue law, and

the necessity of adopting some means for re-

ducing taxes.

The rate per centilevy in portions of Cook

County exceds anything known in the whole

history of taxation in this country, as shown by

authentic records; and in some localities the

amount annually levied exceeds the entire pro-duction or rental of improved property, which is equivalent to confiscation.

A correspondent myour issue of the saturation favors the abolitionoof Park and Town Boards. Any change which would effect a diminution of the number of "taxoeaters" would immensely

reduce the expenses and reduce our taxes in many localities fully one-half. Both in town and school-district organizations

reform is imperatively demanded. Take, for example, the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake.

But few years since, and at a time when proper-ty therein was far more valuable than now, those towns had little or no debt. Now, how-ever, the municipal debt of each falls little, if

iny, short of a million dollars.
In a recent number of THE TRIBUNE I saw it

stated that the aggregate indebtedness of all the school districts of Cook County was a trife over \$400,000, while it is well known that a sin-gle district in Lake and Hyde Park owes to-day

early half that sum, a large per cent of which as been contracted without authority of law,

and no satisfactory account of much of its ex-penditure has ever been rendered.

Three-fourths at least of all town and school

offices should be abolished, and those to whom the business is committed held to strict account

under the severest penalties, and be required to

give the most ample security for the faithful performance of every trust. Yours, LEX.

Go on a Farm, Young Man.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Cnicago, Jan. 21.-This nation has passed

brough five long years of financial depression

The natural resources of the people have been

taxed to the utmost to endure the paralyzing

effects of mal-legislation, and thousands of the

best business men of the country have been

The first white lining on the cloud greeted

the nation on the restoration of silver to its

normal state, and that lining has gradually

widened on the return to specie-payment,-

consummation so long and ably advocated in

your journal.

The people have reason to hope for better times, but this must be the fruit of the most rigid economy in every department of both pub-

rigid economy in every department of both public and private business.

The decline dating with the "panie" of 1873 has covered a period of fully five years, and the experience of this country since 1816 has shown that twice the number of years covered by the decline is necessary for recuperation.

We may not hope to regain our proper measure of prosperity short of ten years of gradual improvement. Chronic diseases are hard to care, and no people were ever more summarily precipitated from a condition of unusual health and vigor to a chronic financial malady than this.

Anticipating a speedy return to commercial

prosperity, many will cling to city life whose true interests beckon them to the country. The vast fields of uncultivated lands in Kansas and Texas, covered in many portions with perpetual green, and kissed by Italian breezes, offer great

green, and kissed by Italian breezes, offer great inducements by low price and great fertility to the hardy hand of toil, and the railroads penetrating those realms, extend liberal encouragement by way of cheap fare to immigrants.

Then, too, to such as prefer the bracing air of the North, the wheat lands of the Northern Pacific and those of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, on its new extension in Northwestern Iowa, are magnets which should draw largely from the idle and surplus population of Chicago and other cities, at the opening of spring.

Lands can be bought at merely nominal prices

This subject needs to be pressed upon the at-

tention of a large number of citizens in all our cities whose business in town has been paralyzed or rained in the past, and who are driven to extremities to obtain for their families a comfortable support.

Please present this subject in due time to their each contract of your citizens.

that class of your citizens, in your usually force

A Choir Singer's Lament.

and largely on credit from all those corporations, as the great desire is to induce settle

hopelessly ruined in the struggle.

vour journal.

such as few nations of the earth could survive.

truthfully about the motives of those who are

governed by principles to the controlling in-fluence of which their critics are utter strangers.

Happily, "human nature" is sometimes modi-

fied by grace, and thus may be explained some

of those anomalous events which cannot be accounted for by those familiar only with " human

Your observations on church debts would lead

one to infer that a church without a debt is not

to be found. A little investigation will show

that this is far from true, although, unfortunate

y, there is too much ground for your remarks

But the subject of church-music, which is discuss-

ed by Dr. Sullivan upon a dignified and thought-

ful plane that commands the respect of Christian

people everywhere, receives from you a peculiar

ysuperficial and hackneved treatment. "W oere" you ask, "will Dr. S. find a church whose choir is not in a row with itself, and whose congregation is not in a row with its choir?"

Well, we could tell him of quite a number,

and doubtless he knows many more. If the writer of your editorial had a larger acquaintance with the subject he could not have asked the question. Bickerings, jealousies, and petty quarrels are not the necessary or usual accom-

the choir, and are by no means universal.

We wish, moreover, to correct a statement in this editorial which is wholly untrue. It is that during the year in which Trinits Church services were led by a chorus choir "there were wrangings and heart-burnings in the chorus and attentions in the chorus and attentions in the corrections that the conversation that the chorus

and atrocities in the congregation thatsent Mer-ody shricking through the air until she was lost

out of sight of the spires of Trinity."

It is a pity to spoil this piece of fine writing, this flight of rhetoric, but it happens to be altogether inconsistent with the truth. We are able to state from actual knowledge, and to

bring abundant evidence to the fact, that from the first day to the very last of Trinity's chorus choir there was not one word of "wrangling" or "heart-burning" in it. As to the "atrocities in the congregation" (whatever that may mean), perhaps the Rev. Dr. Sullivan had forgotten there when he stated in his design address to

them when he stated in his closing address to the chorus choir in the presence of the congre-gation, that the vear of their service had been the most enjoyable year of his whole ministerial life in Chicago, so far as related to the music of

Or perhaps "atrocities in the congregation"

are his peculiar delight!

As for the rest of the piece of nonsense quoted above, no reply is needed.

To those familiar with the facts the repertory

and performance of that chorus choir, led by a quartette at the head of which was Mrs. Thatten and Mr. G. T. R. Knorr, need no defence. While no claim for high esthetic excellence is set up (as, in the nature of the case, could not have been expected), common fairness requires that a denial should be recorded to the shur contained in the language referred to

others may more appropriately bear witness that the selections and performances of this choir would not suffer by comparison with those of any similar organization which this city

has ever listened to.

On the whole, the Monday editorial on the Rev. Dr. Sullivan is so far below the level of your usual thoughtful, dignified, and truthful treatment of worthy topics that it must be excused as one of those sips to which even good repn are liable.

S. H. Dyrr.

The Bible Question.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—In your issue of to-day,

you publish a letter concerning the number of

bapters, verses, and words found in the Bible.

It is a little surprising that the writer of that

etter did not inform us how many punctuation

marks the Book contained, as that is a matter

of about as much practical utility as the others.

t looks to me like superlative nonsense to

spend so much time to ascertain how many

words, letters, etc., are contained in the Bible:

and suppose that we knew to a mathematical certainty just the exact number, what advan-tage would such knowledge be to the possessor?

tage would such knowledge be to the possessor? A man might know all this, and be profoundly ignorant of a knowledge of the first principles of Christianity. If the salvation of man depended on counting the letters in the Bible, as the devoted Catholic counts his beads, then we might discern some advantage from such a procedure; but as it has never been made known as a condition of pardon, or an instrumentality to the enjoyment of a higher life, I fail to see the practical advantage of such knowledge.

To continue this investigation, it would be necessary to count all the letters in the original manuscript, both Hebrew and Greek, and he would thad, to his great astonishment, that the number varied in each manuscript to such an extent that the hypercritical "Reader of the Bible" who published that letter would find

in his very accurate list (?). Such religious bosh will do for children as a means of mathematical discipline; but for intelligent Bible students it is the veriest nonsense.

We will suppose a case: A man has devoted

We will suppose a case: A man has devoted much time to studying the Bible in this particular direction, until he can tell the number of letters, the number of words, and even the number of commas that are found in the Bible; yes he can tell us how many times the word "and" occurs, and many others. He dies, and at the judgment-seat scat of Christ he puts in an appearance. The Judge proceeds to examine his case, and finds that he knows nothing of the doctrines of "The Atonement;" nothing of the "Law of Pardon;" nothing of "redeeming grace;" that he is absolutely ignorant of the doctrine of "spiritual influence," and all that pertains to Gospel law and obedience; but then, notwitstanding all that, he can tell all about the number of verses, words, letters, etc., that can be found in the sacred Scriptures. The great Judge would likely inform the disappointed candidate for celestral honors that his

The great stage would have in the printed as the pointed candidate for celestial honors that his "zeal was not according to knowledge."

I can suggest a more profitable department of Scriptural investigation, and one that will be likely to awaken not a little interest, and that

is, to find out how many plain, unmistakable contradictions can be found in the Bible; and I venture the assertion that the Bible contains more contradictions than it does chapters.

I will offer a few for the amusement of the readers of THE TRIBUNE. One of the Evangel-

ists, speaking of Christ's trial, says they put ou Him a scarlet robe; the other Evangelists, speaking of the same event, says they put on Him a purple garment. Which one told the

One of the New-Testament writers contra-

dicts himself while speaking of the ascension of Christ. On one occasion he says, "He ascended from Bethany"; while at another time he places the ascension from the "Sammit of Mount Olivet." Where did the ascension of Christ take place? Can anybody tell from these

Christ take place? Can anybody tell from these contradictory staetments?

The Evangelists do not tell the same story in regard to the crucifixion of Christ. One says He was crucified at the ninth nour, the other says it took place at the sixth hour. When was Carrist caucified? Can any one tell what hour from the Bible?

The Evangelists contradict themselves when speaking of Christ's appearance after His alleged resurrection. One says His first appearance was in a mountain in Galilee; the others say it was while on the way to Emmans; and another says it was in a room, and the doors

another says it was in a room, and the doors were locked. One of the Evangelists, speaking of what happened at the sepulchre in the morning of the pretended resurrection, says that one woman came to the sepulchre, the other says two women came, while the last one says there were came, while the last one says there were the there are now the says there were the says there were the says there are says there were the says the says there were the says the says there are says there are says the says t

more than three came. One writer says there were two angels seen at the sepulchre, and they were standing up; the other Evangelist says there was only one angel seen at the sepulchre,

and he was sitting down.

The Bible also says that "no man hath seen God at any time." and again it represents Jaccob as saying: "I have seen God face to face."

It also says that "no man hath ascended to Heaven at any time but the Son of Man."

It also says that "Elijah went to Heaven in a charier of fire."

chariot of fire."

It says that "God's anger endureth but a moment." And again it represents God as saying: "A fire is kindled in mine anger that shall burn forever and ever."

These are only a few of the many thousand the Level of the level of the many thousand the level of the level

that I can point out in the Bible. Here, now, is a field for legitimate Biblical lovestigations. If those men who have been spending so much time in trying to find out how many letters

their Bible contains will harmonize these con-tradictions I will furnish them another list.

the enjoyment of a higher life, I fail to see the practical advantage of such knowledge.

To continue this investigation, it would be necessary to count all the letters in the original manuscript, both Hebrew and Greek, and he would find, to his great astonishment, that the number varied in each manuscript to such an extent that the hypercritical "Reader of the Bible" who published that letter would find himself several hundred out of the way. And, again, if he should count the words, and syllables, and letters in some old English edition of the Bible;—Wyelliffs or Tyndal's translation,—owing to the ancient style of spelling, he would find several hundred more letters than specified in his very accurate list (!). Such religious bosh will do for shilling in the mountains, and those mines which were partially or wholly shut down for lack of water will shortly be able to resume operations.

Messrs Flood & Mackey presumably are happy, for they have doubled their subscriptions to all sorts of philanthrophic objects, and cannot fail.

of 1879.

nen are liable.

in this respect.

sals-Prison-Life Provided with

Home Comforts.

in 'Frisco-The Advance into

ciai Correspondence of The Tribuna

Arizona.

our losses, it showed how buying on margins

had busted everybody, and it congratulated it

self on having foretold the crash years before it

came. We read with deep emotion these daily

diatribes of the Chronicle, we acknowledge the

irrefragible logic of its conclusions, and we re-

solved never again to listen to the plausible

pointer, the captivating capper, or the subtle

again to disburse a dime for the Stock Rep

to getting clear of water and is about to pump the savory stream into Ad Sutro's tunnel, and hence all the water stocks are going up,—way up this time, no mistake about it. Jim Keene's going to start the deal next week in New York,

movement, avergone up. They had been doing a roaring trade with the dollar-a-share margin, while stocks were descending, but when it came to a \$3, and \$4, and \$5 rise, the jowners lie out, leaving \$15 in the cash-drawer. Dioner, you may be sure, will be late this evening, because Bridget, the cook, will have to come down town to see how Andre closes, and John the condense.

to see how Andes closes, and John, the coach-man, who used to live in Virginia City, won't be able to drive the ladies out in the afternoon till he's ascertained how Imperial is going. As for Tim, the bootblack, and Tom, the newsboy, they

are busy plying their vocations, and only allow themselves to be interrupted in order to find

out whether their Tuscarora and Umon Flag are

looking all right.

Fauper alley—a thousand pardons, Leidesdorff street is the official designation—is crowded with a stream of eager, anxious men, who every

sorts of philanthrophic objects, and cannot fail to enjoy the reward of agood conscience. Then,

again, we have the most encouraging news from Virginia and Gold Hill; no one knows exactly

what it is they have struck, nor where the have struck it, but that makes it all the mor

The Western Union wires are again taxed to

their utmost capacity; the seats forming the dress circle of the big Board are again in de-

dress circle of the big Board are again in demand; the brokers, despite the cool mornings, again get down-town before 9 a.m.; and the female stock-sharps again infest the sidewalk of Montgomery street, and block the entry way of the Pacific Board.

In the evening, Florence, at the California, attracts a large audience to see "No Thoroughfare," and "The Green Lanes of England" at Baldwin's is played to a crowded house—all because of the magic spell of those words—stocks are up; 1878 with its crash and disappointments is dead; long live the bright and buoyant hopes of 1879.

It was said at the beginning of the year that

of justice in San Francisco.

A somewhat flagrant case in proof of this has just come to light, two guards from the House of Correction having been arrested for having permitted a convict awaiting sentence to leave

the jail on several occasions, pass the night at a private house, rob his mistress of her jewelry, and finally frighten her out of court. A more notorious captive, Duncan, who built the Safe Dengsit Building and "busted" the Pioneer Savings-Bank, has been allowed by his custo-dines to dine or capingt at the most stylish

amount of wheat in store, and also the storage capacity of the respective points. The results of these inquiries are furnished nerewith. Those points marked with an * are estimated in part, but the estimates in every instance are furnished by parties who, have either personal knowledge of what they state, or have obtained information from sources entirely trustworthy: stock-sharp. We had inscribed in large characters in our diaries. "Will not touch a single stock all this year," and had resolved never Capacity, *20,000 39,000 20,000 100,000 and Daily Exchange, never more to read that pet of Pluto's, the Post, never again to bet a \$30 piece that Union would be "five up" before 2 o'clock, or offer to stand a dinner at the " Poodle Dog " if Mexican went to 70. We had determined on avoiding all saloons where the presence of a ticker with an eager crowd surrounding the tape might tempt us to inquire, "What's Ophir? How's Julia? and Is Confidence up?" We had tape might tempt us to inquire, what's county how's Julia? and is Considence up?" We had decided never again to enter the Nevada Bank with a pocketful of choice stocks, receive our 50 per cent on the same as a loan, and then a week later a pressing demand for more mud. We had even determined to avoid the purlieus of Pine street, so that we might not behold the stockings peeping through the shoes of the speculator as he patronizes the 5-cent-shine stand, or the napless coat of the trusted broker as he vehemently yows that if he only had a hundred dollars he could make five thousand "inside of two weeks, sir." We had sworn off, bidden farewell to Flowery, and good-by to Gould & Curry, when lo and behold, a little slip was handed us by one of the fleet uniformed messengers from the San Francisco Board, "Gould & Curry, \$10; the jusiders have been buying all the morning." Whee! a rise of \$6; why, nave they found a bonanza? No one knows but the Savage Mine is getting clear of water and is about to pump St. Johns and one enterprising broker suggests the establishment of a Stock Board in Chicago, "So as to send the stock up higher than a kite." Meanwhile, in comes the news that the two biggest bucket-shops, sympathizing with the general movement, have gone up. They had been doing a regarder trade with the doiling a regarder trade with the doiling a regarder trade with the doiling a specific at rade with the doiling a specific at rade with the doiling a specific at rade with the doiling a specific and service and the second of the second o Three Rivers and vicinity 22, 030 5, 000 3, 000 3, 000 *Unton City Ypsilanti

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10, 000 Total in store at pointsnamed 590, 000 1, 157, 000 In store and on track at Detroit 759, 000 050, 000 The foregoing returns show that there is in store at the points named in the interior of the State 590,900 bushels of wheat. From Adrian, Hillsdale, Jonesville. Monroe, and Port Huron among the more prominent points we have been unable to obtain any retains, while there are doubtless many of the less important railroad stations that hold each a small quantity, per-haps a few thousand bushels. Could returns be obtained from all such points, doubtless the ag-

organe of wheat in store would be materially increased. Estimating that all such grain in store would increase our returns 25 per cent, we have the following as the amount of wheat " in sight " in this State: Total "in sight" 1.488,600

From these returns it is safe to say that there are at least 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in store along the railroad lines in this State, while the probabilities are that very complete reports would increase that aggregate. No information of this kind for former years has ever been collected and published, and hence satisfactory comparisons cannot be instituted, but it is said to say that probably never before at this date of the season was there ever so much wheat stored and ready to be moved as at present.

THE APPELLATE COURT. The Court Reverses Judgments and Ver-

dicts in Fifty-three Out of Fifty-four Cases Appealed to It.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Judge Bradwell has just published a volume of reports of the Appellate

The mechanical part of the book is very cred-

itable to the publishers, the Legal News Com-pany. I would suggest to Judge Bradwell that t would make his reports much more valuable if he would make a brief statement of the case embodying the points involved, the decision of the Court below and of the Appellate Court. I would also recommend to him to take for his model in this respect Johnson's New York Reports. The work is upon the whole very cred-

lu looking over the cases decided in the First District, reported in this volume, we find the astonishing fact that, out of fifty-four cases, the whole number decided, every one was reversel except one. The following is a statement of the cases and the names of the Judges who tried them:

It was said at the beginning of the year that stagnation in stocks was a necessary consequence of the withdrawal from the market of at least \$3,000,000 for the payment of taxes. Our Denis—recollecting that the \$10,000 called for to make up the Kearney testimonial had not yet been withdrawn from the market—took note of these figures, and the other day visited the Tax Collector and ascertained that \$2,000,000 had been accepted for taxes in certified checks. Denis year emphatically protested against the Collector accepted for taxes in certified checks. Denis very emphatically protested against the Collector not having charged 5 per cent delinquent penalty on such certified checks, and the meek official, humbly bowing to the superior wisdom of King Kearney, informed the sand-lot monarch that such checks were recognized as cash, and fatteringly suggested that it would take considerable time to count so large a sum of money. His Majesty was then pleased to depart, and at once proceeded to the Hiberma Bank. Taking his stand in front of the Marketstreet entrance, he soon gathered a crowd Total 54 Bank. Taking his stand in front of the Marketstreet entrance, he soon gathered a crowd
around him, and forthwith denounced the institution as unsound and rotten. He advised the
people to withdraw every dime of their deposits
from the bank, and now it is proposed that the
great Dictator should himself act as President
and Manager of a brand new savings-bank, so
that "the poor widow" might feel assured that
no bloated bondholders will absorb her slender
savings. Needless to say that the fact of Kearney being allowed to strut about giving his orders to everybody proves of itself that there
must be something wroug in the administration
of justice in San Francisco.

Now, what does this mean? That our Judges are all totally incompetent? It so, they better as a body resign. If they can't guess right more than once in fifty-four cases, we better try some others in their places. But are there not two sides to this question? Several of our Judges have had large experience. Some of them at least have earned an envable reputation as jurists. May it not be that our Judges of the Appellate Court look at the cases with a too hypercritical eye, that they look for technical errors, and use the microscope to find some metaphysical hair-splitting distinction as an excuse for a reversal? The law used to be that the jury exercised an important function in the trial of cases,—when their verdict upon questions of fact, where there was conflicting evidence, would not be disturbed; but, whatever that may now be in theory it seems hot to be so in practice. Unless some respect is paid by the Appellate Court to the finding of juries and courts upon facts, it results that every case must be tried twice upon the facts,—once with witnesses in open court, when the Judge who tries the case and the jury before whom the case is tried can see them and weigh their testimony, and afterwards by the Appellate Court, who has none of those advantages.

Is it not better for an Appeliate Court to take a broad view of a case and see if substantial justice has been done, than to try some unsubstantial, immaterial, or hyperthetical error? I do not believe a law-book can be found in the United States that presents so lumiliating a record as the first volume of Bradweil's Reports of Appellate Courts.

The Litany of Poverty.

getting to and from them. In this respect, the Garden City would do well to imitate the example of San Francisco.

I would astonish your readers to know how much interest is felt here in Chicago affairs. White & Bauer, the news agents, inform me that they have more demand for The Chicago affairs. White & Bauer, the news agents, inform me that they have more demand for The Chicago Tributs than for the New York papers, and that the general make-up of your sheet has induced quite a number of chance buyers regularly to subscribe for it. The position taken by The Tributs on the Chinese qustion, and also on the silver question, has gained it many friends here, and the gradual formation of an anti-Chinese feeling in the East is noted with marked satisfaction by Californians. The other night no less than forty of these Mongols were arrested for violation of the Pureair law, and no little amusement was created by the complaints of some of the offenders at being fined "after having regularly paid the police officers of their district."

Where the Chinese are useful is in building the Arizona extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The road is now completed to a distance of forty-five miles beyond Yuma, and by the end of March Marreopa Wells will have been reached. Gov. Stanford's illness, it was feared,

The Goose with the Golden Egg. A few days ago Officer Andrew J. Steward, of the Eastern District, bought a goose, intending to have it cooked on New-Year's Day. It was accordingly slaughtered, and in preparing it for the stove Mrs. Steward found in the gizzard, among the sand and district a pugget of gold

To the Editor of The Tribung. CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Your editorial this morn-

That old fling at ministers' motives is about threadbare, It might well have been left out.

the stove Mrs. Steward found in the gizzard, among the sand and dirt, a nugget of gold weighing about a quarter of an ounce. The gold was triangular in shape and exceedingly bright, having done its work grinding and crushing the food of the goose. Officer Steward had the metal tested at the Chrome Works on Block street, and also at the drug-store, corner of Broadway and Thames street, both pronouncing it as pure as the usual quality of unrefined gold. ing on the Rev. Dr. Sullivan strikes a good many of your friends as being frivolous in tone, and unworthy of the subject discussed, as well

The Litany of Poverty.

The distress in England must be very great when it produces verses like the following:

The Curse of God sweeps o'er the land, Lord, Lord, have mercy!

We die, and feel no helping hand,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!

Famine and horror, plague and blight,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!

Enwrap us, as in triple night,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!

The great are throned on seats of Gold,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!

The starving Poor are bought and sold,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!

The swollen rich oppress and slay,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!

The Mothers weep in want and wo,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!

The mew-born babe brings joy no mora,
On, Lord, have mercy!

Disease, Starvation, Crime, and Frand,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!

Baar on their wings Thy curse, Oh Got,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!

dians to dine en cabinet at the most stylish restaurant in the city, and, it is said, to take his airings in Golden Gate Park.

Speaking of this reminds me that, thanks to the enterprise of Gov. Stanford, we shall soon have two or three wire railroads running out to the park, which, by the way, is improving in appearance every day. is improving in appearance every day. Chicago has many more parks than San Francisco, but some of these are practically useless, owing to the lack of conveniences for getting to and from them. In this respect, the Garden City would do well to imitate the example of San Francisco.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Scarcity of 4 Per Cents in Chicago---Glut of Gold at Omaha.

The Foreign Exchange Market-Speculation in Stocks in London.

The Produce Markets Active and Excited --- Provisions, Wheat, and Corn Buoyant.

Hogs Strong---A Hard Time for the Shorts---Stocks of Grain.

FINANCIAL.

There is a scarcity of 4 per cents in the Chicago market, on account of the delay of the Government in filling orders. Dealers here were bidding par and 1/4 for bonds. The selling price is 100%@100%. The 6s of 1881 remained the same at 106%; the 5-20s of 1867 advanced %, to 101%, but the 5-20s of 1868 were unhanged, at 102%; the 10-40s advanced 14, to 106%. The new 5s of 1881 were off 16, to 106%. The 41/s were steady at 105%.

Gold is selling at 100% in greenbacks. The demand is light. A new and interesting movement in the circulation of gold in this country s just making itself felt. A supply of the coin making its way overland from Cali Bankers in Omaha report that they are flooded with the article and refuse all they can of it. They anticipate difficulty in keeping their balances down. The glut of gold at Omaha arises from the fact that gold is too plentiful on the Pacific coast, and through the railroads is being unloaded East, just as silver was previously. One Omaha bank on Monday refused to give greenbacks for \$50,000 gold. The people of the Pacific coast have lately given several indications of a preference for greenbacks over coin. The greenbacks, while they were depreciated paper, were re-jected by the Californians, but now that they are t par with gold their superior convenience is winning them popular favor. A slight premium has recently been paid in San Francisco for greenbacks. If the Californians act strongly upon this preference for paper, they will send many millions of gold into circulation in the East, and it is altogether probable that the influx of gold that is now to be seen in Omaha may soon make itself felt in Chicago.

The amount of gold in the possession of the people, and hoarded, is larger than commonly. posed. A writer in the Financial Chronic's nks the figures as given by the mint report of \$244,353,390 as the amount of gold in the country are much below the reality. He says: country are much below the reality. He says:
But where is it all, is the usual inquiry: for the
donbt implied in this question is very generally
felt. A few days since we met a New Jersey farmer,—by no means a wealthy one.—and, falling into
conversation with him, asked whether he had any
gold. "Yes," he replied. "a very little. In 1800
I had over fitteen hundred dollars, and kept it for
several years; but finally, when the premium began
to go down, I sold it all but one hundred and fourteen dollars. I have that yet." May there not oe
many other New Jersey farmers, and still more of
some other States, with as large a sample?

Foreign exchange business was quiet. The

Foreign exchange business was quiet. The etual transactions at 48514 and 4884. The advancing tendency of sterling, due in part to the meward movement of 6 per cent Governments, called or to be called, has not been seriously affected as yet by London subscriptions to the 4 per cents. It was anticipated these might be heavy enough to make something of an offset, but they have not yet been large enough Sterling grain and commercial bills were 48314 in currency, and French grain and commercial bills 52214 in gold. The supply of bills was

Consols show a continuous improvement The opening price was 96%, and at the close it was 965-16. There is a bull stock speculation in London just now corresponding to the similar movement on the New York Stock Exchange. The main reliance of the speculators is on chesp money, but the London Times discredits this argument, and warns the banks not to recommence their experiments of lending money on "cats and dogs," unless they wish to invite disaster.

orders for currency. Currency receipts are about equal to the shipments. Country orders for New York exchange are not large. Applications for discounts are satisfactory, and cheap" money is not as cheap as it was Rates are 7 per cent on call, and 8@10 per cent on time. Bank clearings were \$3,200,000.

Stocks were strong, though hardly so active as the day before. There are current numerous rumors about a new combination of unusual strength to bull the Northwests, St. Pauls, and prices on the Board of Trade. Some veteran bservers regard these reports with suspicion,as points circulated to enable the pool that have been holding the Granger stocks to unload on the public. Suspicion is always repulsive. It would be a much happier thing to be able to believe that some philanthropic member of the new pool had let sip a hint of it so that the public might share in the profits of buying Northwest common at 58@59, the preferred at 82/284, St. Paul common at 40, and the pre-

ferred at 80@81, for a rise.

There has been an upward movement in the London stock market as well as at New York. Prices have been going up under the buying of speculators inside the market, which, while it lasts, is just as effective, as the London Times remarks, as investment buying in putting market, and a feeling that the worst of the crisisis appears to be over, make it comparatively easy to induce a rise, and everything seems to promise that the movement now begun may go on for some little time. United States railway stock partook in the general movement, and Erie bonds and shares in pacticular were in active demand. Canadian railway securities, on the other hand, were weak unfavorable traffic return of the Grand Trunk Company, which shows a falling-off for the first week of January of \$39,500. The infinence of cheap money in stock speculation can-not be very great, if the banks adopt the suggestion of the Times and refuse to lend money on speculative securities.

There were heavy purchases reported of Erie. and Lackawanna. Osborne was buying Lake Shore and D. P. Morgan was said to be "taking care," whatever that might imply, of the St. Pauls. There was a good demand for Alton at 83%, on the theory that for a stock that has for fifteen years paid dividends uninterruptedly of 7 to 10 per cent it is cheap at its present price. Prince was buying Northwest preferred, and D. west common. Lake Shore, according to dispatches received from New York, was looking well, and would "start soon." The grievous aission to state definitely whether it would -start up" or "start down" renders this information less valuable than it might otherwise

have been. the preferred 1, to 83%; St. Paul common %, to 40; the preferred %, to 80%; Lake Shore %, to 60% allinois Central 34, to 8214; Burlington & Quincy 1/4, to 114; Alton 1/4, to 83/4; Erie 6-8, to 21/4; Wabash 1/4, to 21/4; Ohio & Mississippi 1/4, to 95/4. C., C. & I. scored the largest advance of the day, rising from 40% to 42%; Delaware & Hudson gained %, to 42%; Lackawanna 1%, to 50%; Jersey Central %, to 40%; Atlantic & Pacific 14, to 36; and Canada Southern 14, to

8t. L., K. C. & N. declined 36, to 7%; St. Joe preferred 14, to 3814; the common 14, to 1414; C., C. & I. C. 14, to 5; and Michigan Central 14, to

1 in railroad bonds in New York last week, the course of the market was toward higher figures, an uncommonly active demand prevailing for this class of securities. The advance ranged from 1/4 to 11 per cent, the latter in Cincinnati & foringfield firsts. The New Jersey Central

issues advanced 4.05 per cent, and the general list 1@3 per cent, with closing transactions a about the highest figures. Denver & Rio Grande firsts were a marked exception, declin ing 51/2 per cent, with a recovery of 11/2 per cent at the close.

Northwestern gold bonds were 10614, and St. Paul Sinking Funds 10214.

Atchison declined last week in the Boston market from 83% to 81%, then up to 83 and back to 82, which is asked. Burlington & Missouri is 3/2 per cent better, at 1121/2, which includes a 2 per cent quarterly dividend, payable Feb. 1. The Republican Valley is guaranteed the same dividends as the Burlington & Missouri. Chicago & Dubuque declined from 49% to 40%, and closed without bid. Kansas City & Topeka dull at 88 asked, a decline of 1 per cent,

and Kansas Pacific 5 asked, 4 bid. The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks for the day:

	acetic secres in				
H	Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closin
	N. Y. Central	114%			114
7	Michigan Centra	1. 80	180	79%	79
	Lake Shore	./ 69%	7034	695	69
Н	C. & N. Western	57%	58%	57%	58
	Do preferred	8214	84	8214	83
В	M. & St. Paul	39%	404	39%	40
	Do preferred	79%	806	79%	80
g	C. R. I. & Pacific	12416	124 %	12414	124
3	Illinois Central		82%	81%	82
•	Chicago & Alton				114
•	Do preferred	83			83
2	Union Pacific				106
	Wabash Railway		9414	9335	24
	Onio & Miss		99	214	21
1	C., C., C. & Ind		9%	83	9
1	C., C. & I. C	4014	42%	40%	49
9	H. & St. Jo	514	514	. 5	5
3	Do preferred		15	14%	14
	Del. & Hudsen.		39	38%	38
1	D., Lack. & Wes		4314	42	42
4	D., Lack. & Wes	407	50%	48%	50
9	N. J. Central	401	41%	40%	40
3	W. Union Tel			96%	96
	A. & P. Tel	90%	9652	50.7	36
	Can. Southern.	401	401	40	463
	Kan. & Tex		46%	40	
	St. L., K. C. & N	8		****	7

Do ureferred ... 334 COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the quotations in currency in this market of coins, bought and sold Trade dollars..... dollar.....

American silver halves and quarters 4 per cent discount in currency. Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency. FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sweden...... Denmark..... S. 6s of '81 (ex. int) S. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int) S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int) S. 10-40s S. new 5s of '81 Asked

LOCAL SECURITIES. .*104% Chamber of Commerce..... Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's. *10414

> BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
> To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 .- Governments were firm. Railroad bonds were strong. State securities were quiet. A scrong and rising speculation continues to be the feature of the stock market. Large or-

ders are received by brokers, and the number of buyers daily increases. The buying movement if not for a marked reaction. But outsiders store Jan. 18 at several points: Shore, Erie, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Investment shares are in brisk demand for out-of-town account. Rock Island sold up to 1143, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to harcs by parties beretofore operating for a de-The Commercial says the upward movement

in Eric stock follows the great success of the bulls in Northwestern common. The price is up to 24 and in sympathy with the rapid rise in reconstructed bonds here and in London. Much higher figures for the stock are predicted by its friends, Cieveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis recorded the greatest advance of the day. Transactions were 250,000 shares, of which 41,000 were Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, 37,000 North-000 were Eric, 18,000 Lake Shore, 37,000 North-western common, 24,000 preferred, 26,000 St. Paul common, 11,000 preferred, 3,000 Pittsburg, 56,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Cleveland, Colum-bus, Cincinnaai & Indianapolis, 8,500 Ohio, 2,000 Canada Southern, 4,000 Morris & Essex, 800 Western Union, 1,000 St. Josephs, and 2,000 St. Lonis Kensas City & Northern St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern.

Mouey market easy at 2@3. Prime mercan-

ing exchange, sixty days, strong at 485%;

Produce exports for	r the week, \$5,950,000.
GOVE	RNNENTS.
	New 48 993
Connons '67s 10:	236 10-40s 10634
Coupons '68s 10:	3 10-40s, coupon1064
New 5s - 10'	Currencies 1203
Sew 4/48 100	1
	TOCKS.
	C., C., C. & L 424
Unicipally ar	14 New Jersey Central 404
Ometailvas atd . 3	Rock Island
Pacific stail	% St. Paul 39%
Muritorea 101	St. Paul, pfd 80
Marines and 10s	Wabash 212
Adams Express 106	Wast Warre 105
Wells Farma & Co. Of	Fort Wayne 105
American Express 47	Terre Haute, pfd 8
U. S. Express 40	14 Chicago & Alton 8314
N. I. Centrai	Guicago & Ait'n, pfd106
Daire and	Ohio & Mississippi. 9% D., L. & W 50%
Erie, prd	D., L. & W 507
nariem14	A. & P. Telegraph. 3514
Michigan Central 78	Missouri Pacific 134
anama (ex div) 122	C., B. & Q 11334 Hannibal & St. Joe. 1434
thion racine 63	Haunibal & St. Joe. 14%
ake Shore 69	% II. & St. Joe, pfd. 38 4
illinois Central 83	% C. P. bonds 107%
	U. P. bonds 10734
North Western 58	& II. P. Land Grant -110

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Aita 7½ H. & N
Belcher 4½ Julia Consolidated
Best & Belcher 22½ Justice
Bullion 8 Mexican
Caledonia 3½
California 9½
Chollar 47½
Consolidat d Virgina 8½
Savage
Crown Point 5½
Sierra Nevada
Eureka Consolidat 28
Euxchequer 5½
Vellow Jacket
Gould & Curry 13½
Bodie PORZIGN. LONDON, Jan. 21.—Consols, 96 5-16.

American Securities—Reading, 12%; Erie, 23; preferred, 39.
United States Bonds—167s, 103%; 10-40s, 109%; new 5s, 107%; 4½s, 105%.
Rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills, 2½@3.
Below the Bank of England rate, 1½@1.
Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £22,000.
PARIS, Jan. 21.—Rentes, 113f 85c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for ecord Tuesday, Jan. 21:

CITY PROPERTY. CITY PROPERTY.

West Twelfth st, 25 ft e of Robey st, s f,

25x125 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Arthur Connelly to Thomas Marphy).

West Madison st, s e corner of Jefferson
st, n f, 19 x x 100 ft, dated Dec, 25, 1878
(William S. Davison to Elizabeth B.
Har, etc.)

(William 5. Bernell 1988)
Har erf 1. 2ft s of Clay st, e f. 24x125
ft, improved, dated Jan. 13 (Charles H. T. Tarnow to Carl F. T. Nagel)...
The oremises No. 602 Wabash av. dated Jan. 21 (Elizabeth Church to Ana Saeldon).

Oak st, se corner of Townsend st, n f, 25x855 ft, dated Jan. 21 (Peter Peterson to J. C. and P. C. Peterson) ... Ontario st, 723 ft e of Kingsbury st, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Jan. 14 (Bruno Knauer to Edward S. Brever) ... Blue Island av, 48 ft s w of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 9 (Peter Faxel to Peter Ab).

Sedawick st, 240 ft n of Wisconsin st, w f, 48 ft to alley (with other property)

f. 48 ft to alley (with other property) dated Jan. 11 (Charlotte Ketz to Johanna E. Mueller)..... SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Thirty-ninth st, 1, 852 fte of Ashland av, n. f. 3 acres with buildings, dated Jan. 10 (Anderson Fowler to the Anglo American Packing & Provision Co.)...
Thirty-ninth st, 1, 732 fte of Ashland av. n. f. 100x514 ft, with buildings, dated Jan. 20 (Anderson Fowler to the Anglo American Facking & Provision Co.)....
Graylock av, 192 ft e of Stewart av. s. f. 48x163 ft, dated Jan. 14 (Frederick Larges to Emanual Klein). Liese to Emanual Klein).

3, 120

GENERAL ASSIGNMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF CRED-Frank G. Schueller to Charles F. Schumacher, Jr., liabilities, \$1,853.44; assets, \$1,584.70.

COMMERCIAL

Latest quotations for January delivery on the ness days: Tuesday. Monday.

leading articles for the last two bus Mess pork....\$ oulders, boxed. The following were the receipts and ship-

ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning and corresponding date twelve months ago:

	- RECEIPTS.		SRIPS	ENTS.
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	11,707	19,073	6,903	12, 322
Wheat, bu	131,821	120,788	23,540	119,016
Corn, bu	81,215	10.4747	57, 215	68,172
Oats, bu	31,363	20,474	49,081	33, 785
Rye, bu	5,692	10, 33	3.33	392
Barley, bu	15, 440	38,180	9,674	22, 36 4
Grass seed, the	54,645	243, 30	102, 293	151,247
F. seed, lbs	44.000	262,583	68, 376	142,700
B. corn, lbs	22,000	235, 500	SK1.4 G	26, 723
C. meats, lbs	991,546	571,865	6,854,452	5,388,345
Beef, Ics	4000	0.11000	51	235
Beef, bris			340	29
Pork, bris	13	75	6-0	6.4
Lard, lbs	203,008	593, 579	761,530	2,358,683
Tallow, lbs	9,835	60,742	147,876	162, 910
Butter, Ibs	143,845	170,478	131,021	115,501
D hogs, No	2, 137	2, 160	1. 5	1,306
Live hogs, No.	23, 286	30, 952	1.882	1,241
Cattle, No	2,743	2,628	1.00	840.5
Sheep, No	943	7.11	1.0	183
Hides, lbs	237, 633	247, 200	202,710	191,040
Highwin's, bris	231, 933	211,200	100	100
Woo! lbs	4,047	56, 165	20,266	132, 141
Potatoes, bu.	2,003	527	24,200	
Coal, tons	5, 106	2.112	1,392	734
	40	: 224		10
Hav. tons	3:7	179	1.212	561
Lumber, m ft.		:20	1,212	201
Shingles, m	320		2.240	9 007
Sait, bris	570	1,321		3,627
Poultry, lbs	86, 159	86,235	116,610	241,839
Poultry, coops .	*****			******
Game, pkgs	15		******	
Eggs, pkgs	56	379	13	87
Cheese, bxs	1,561	1.85	967	805
G. apples, bris.	2,036	******	250	35
Beaus, bu	2,835	986	74	20

there will be a comparatively light run of summer hogs has wakened up the slumbering confidence in pork, and people are buying without stopping to ask how much ground there was for the assertion. It seems rather singular that the bulge should be almost synchronous with the announcement that our stocks are extraordinarily large, and probably much exceed the

figures given by the parties holding them. The sharp advance in wheat may be accepted as a proof that the short interest in that deal was a very much longer one than generally supposed. Otherwise there would not have been such a decided movement with scarcely any en couragement from Liverpool, and barely a shade of improvement in New York. The same remark applies to corn; and in a minor degree to other cereals.

Some people described the change in the con dition of the markets as "the usual January bulge." It was, however, a very unusual one, and can scarcely be explained in that way. One might perhaps be nearer right in ascribing it to the wave of returning confidence which legitimately follows a return to a specie footing. and the greater ease in the money market which necessarily results from increasing our circulating medium by a vast volume of coin. It is not probable that this wave will carry quotations higher than can be sustained, as one extreme generally follows another, but there was room for a little reaction from the extreme prostration which marked the course of the

produce markets for a long time past. Some people are asking, flow many calls will there be in a day if this excitement continue much longer? The matter is really embarras sing already. At the 11:30 call yesterday, 36c was bid for May corn, while it could have heen purchased up-stairs at 35%c at the same instant. The man who had orders to sell at 36c, but "wasn't there," will have to do a little vigor-ous "explaining" to his principals.

The trading yesterday was largely of the speculative character, the advance in prices carrying the markets out of the reach of most of those who held orders to buy and ship. Freight-room was not in such brisk demand n consequence, though there was no surplus of cars offering.

The dry-goods trade remains quiet, with prices showing very slight variation. Orders are principally for small quantities of such articles as are needed for the "freshening-up" of stocks. Groceries continue in good demand, and the general market maintains a firm tone. Sugars alone were weak. They could be bought at 1/2c under the quoted prices. Dealers in dried fruits and canned goods report a continued liberal demand and a firm set of prices. Fish met with a limited inquiry at nominally steady figures. There was a firm market for butter and cheese, the demand continuing good. Prices of oils were the same as on Monday, excepting an advance of 2c in lard, and were generally firm. In the leather market quiet still prevails, and prices remain as before. Tobacco was inactive, and values remain in an unsettled condition, pending a definite settlement of the tax question. Coal was in good request, and

was unchanged. Lumber was steady. The sales were fair in the aggregate, and trade shows no signs of falling off. The pineries seem to be well supplied with snow, except parts of Wisconsin and the adjacent portion of Michigan, and logs are being banked rapidly on all the leading streams and their tributaries. Some of the dealers are counting on receipts of 1,200,000,000 ft pine lumber at Chicago the coming season, and as much more as the supply of the Mississippi River district. Wool was steady under moderate sales to Western manufacturers. Broom-corn, hay, and hops were quiet. Timothy seed was stronger, clover unchanged, and other kinds quiet. The sales of hav were light, and an easy market was

noticed, due to the augment in the arrivals. | lbs) at 7c. The following were the prices per 100 | lbs on the leading cuts: Poultry was taken for snipment and local use at full recent prices. Rail freights were quoted at the following range: To Raltimore. 37 32 64
Philadelphia. 38 33 69
New York. 40 35 70
Boston... 45 40 80 beef. .87 .88 .90 .95 The following figures were named for rail and ocean contracts:

The following were among the direct exports from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 3,856 brls flour, 40,000 bu wheat, 275,244 bu corn, 3,333 brls pork, 50 other pkgs do, 26,366 boxes meats, 13,006 cases canned do, 7.431 tes lard, 3,855 other pkgs do, 907 bris beef, 1,650 pkgs butterand cheese, 1,204 brls tallow, 500 bris alcohol, 100,000 ibs oilcake, 259,172 lbs seeds, 2,313 brls oatmeat, and 117,684 lbs cotton.

- GRAIN IN STORE. The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates: Total6,658,573 6,256,203 1,658,286

 Cora 0,696,573
 0,250,423

 No. 1
 10,690
 9,803

 No. 2
 1,416,180
 1,246,835

 Rejected
 141,115
 140,840

 No grade
 141,115
 140,840

 High mixed
 784,635
 753,211

 Yellow
 2,341
 3,341
 Yellow 3,341 New mixed 137,060 New high mixed . 137,809 13, 239 110, 297 Total2, 630, 950 2, 352, 844 584,622 173, 735 434,078 416,942 Rejected. 19,727 No. 2 white 20,555 19,995 Total 474, 355 455, 465 227, 472 No. 1 ... 2.863 No. 2 ... 249,071 Rejected ... 11,378 No grade 3,231 Total 263, 212 257, 678 156, 492 Barlev—
New No. 1
No. 2
129,002
New do. 177,201
No. 3. 2,710
New No. 3 78,776
Extra No. 3 19,718
Do new 702,502
Feed 12,017 136, 595 179, 154 2, 710 84, 046 20, 339

ianapolis. 34, 213 140,518 196,000 100,000 406,000.19, 485, 101 .18, 909, 929 .10, 190, 000 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.-Receipts-Flour, 12,-094 bris; wheat, 73,350 bu; corn, 47,650 bu; oats, 13,050 bu; corn-meal, 226 pkgs; rve, 2,700 bu; barley, 1,100 bu; malt, 1,698 bu; pork, 554 brls; beef, 1,914 tes; cut-meats, 9,223 pkgs; lard, 5,967 tes; whisky, 998 brls. Exports for twenty-tour hours-Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 89,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu.

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT. The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday: Milwaukee
New York
Detroit
Toledo.
St. Louis.
Baltimore:
Philadelphia 66,700

GOODS RECEIVED at port of Chicago Jan. 21: Gen. Perry H. Smith, 4 pkgs porcelain ware, etc.; D. B. Fisk & Co., 2 cases artificial flowers; Meyer Ballen, cases embroideries; order, 400 bxs tin-plate; Fowler Bros., 1,102 sks salt ; Kantzler & Hargis, 4 cases cigars; Chapin & Gore, 3 cases cigars order, 400 sks sait; Vergho, Ruhling & Co., 1 case toys and brushes. Collections, \$2,096.43.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were more active in the ag-gregate than on any day of last week, and again very much excited, the market advancing all round. but falling back about half way in the last hour f the session. There was a big speculative demand for pork, and short ribs and other articles stronger in sympathy. Hogs were higher, and Liverpool reported an advance of 6d per 100 lbs in lard and middles. The buying here seemed

to be chiefly on country account.

MESS PORK-Advanced 60@62½c per brl, and losed 35c above the latest prices of Monday, Sales were reported of 250 brls (old) at \$7.75 spot; 150 brls do (new) at \$9.10; 6,750 brls seller February at \$9.10@9.50; 72,000 brls seller March at \$9.15@9.72%; and 57.000 or seiler April at \$9.32%@9.95. Total, 136,150 or s. The market closed nervous at about \$7.50@7.75 for old spot, \$9.25 for new spot or seller January, \$9.30@ 9.324 for February, \$9.45@9.47% for March, and \$9.57%@9.60 for April. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$7.75@8.00 and

extra prime at \$7.00@7.25.

LARD-Advanced 35@37%c per 100 lbs, and Lard—Advanced 35@37½c per 100 lbs, and closed 12½c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 6,000 tes seiler Petruary at \$6.05@6.25; 22,000 tes seiler March at \$6.15@6.37½; and 13,500 fes seiler April at \$6.25@6.45. Totsl., 38,500 tes. The market closed rather steady at \$6.12½ for cash or seiler unuary, \$6.15@6.17½ for February, \$6.25@6.27½ seiler March, and \$6.35@6.37½ seiler april.

Mears—Averaged 12½@15c per 100 lbs higher, with a good deal of excitement in short ribs, and a lair demand for other cuts. Some descriptions advanced 20½25c, but the improvement was parily lost. Sales were reported of 550,000 lbs shoulders at \$3.40@3.50 seller April; 20,000 lbs green do at 3½c spot; 250 boxes shoulders at \$3.366.3.7½ spot; 200 boxes long clears on private terms; 750 boxes fong and short, clears at \$4.20 spot and \$4.60@4.62½ seller March; 25 boxes Cumberlands at 4½c: 100 boxes short ribs at \$4.25 spot. \$4.20@4.526; seller March, \$4.424@4.65 for April, \$6.750.000 lbs short ribs at \$4.25 spot. \$4.20@4.526; seller March, \$4.424@4.65 for April, \$1.50@4.57½ for May, and \$4.00 for June; 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 5½c; 5,000 pes 60 (20 lbs) at 45@6c; and 50 boxes long cut hams (17

Shoul- Short I. & S. Short ders. rts. clears. cears. Loose, part cured. \$3,223, \$4,50 \$4,25 \$4,45 Bexed. \$3,35 4,425, 4,50 4,60 January, boxed. \$3,35 4,424 4,50 4,60 Petranary, boxed. \$3,424 4,50 4,574 4,674 March, boxed. \$3,524, 4,60 4,675, 4,775 BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR-Was quiet, but stronger in sympathy with wheat, though there was no material advance in prices. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls winters at \$4,50@5.3714, and 800 brls springs at \$3.15 3.50. Total, 1,800 bris. The following was the nominal runge of prices:

BRAN-Was quiet and stronger. Sales were 30 tons at \$7.75 per ton on track and \$8.00 free on CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at \$10.40 per ton on track.

OTHER MILLSTOFFS-Sales were 20 tons middlings at \$7.50@11.00; 20 tons screenings at \$7.50

@9.50; and 20 tons shorts at \$7.50. SPRING WHEAT-Was excited and buoyant. The market advanced 3%c, and closed 2%@2%c above the latest prices of Monday, though the feel-The market advanced 3½c, and closed 2½62½c above the latest prices of Monday, though the feeling in the latter part of the session was somewhat uncertain. Liverpool was reported steady in lots ashore and firm on cargoes, while New York was firmly held but neglected. Our receipts were smaller than those of Monday, but still large for midwinter, and the stocks in store increased more than 400,000 bu last week giving us about 5,250,000 bu of No. 2 now, besides other grades. The early market was steady, but buying orders came in freely, probably called out by the strength in provisions, and the advance was so rapid that some operators found the market go up le while they were trying to fill a single order. There was a good deal of local buying, but it is hard to say, as some did, that the advance was simply a result of local talent engaged in oulling the market. It looked too strong for that. The stocks at the principal importing ports of the United Kingdon were reported to be only about half as large as a year ago, and that fact helped to strengta, especially as it is known that about half as large as a year ago, and that fact helped to strengta, especially as it is known that about half the total quantity in sight is held in Chicago and Milwaukee. There was a fair demand for the lower grades by shippers, and the No. 2 was taken to carry against contracts, closing at 85½c. Seller February opened at 83½68; else and advanced to 86½c closing at 85½c. Seller fine month was quiet at 83½86c, closing at 85½c. Seller the month was quiet at 83½86c, closing at 85½c. Seller the month was quiet at 83½86c, in an advanced to 86½c closing at 85½c. Total, 143,800 lbm.

Winter Wiexat—Was quiet and firmer, but did

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city community of the control of the of t RYE—Was more active and 4c higher. The market followed other grain upward, and round lots were wanted by shorts. February was quiet at 444c and harch at 45c. Sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 44c; 4,000 bu by sample at 42@45c on track. Total, 18,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and not materially changed, though some of the winter receipts sold lower, and few orders for cash could be filled in consequence. Samples sold when they were of the quality wanted. Futures were quiet at 90c for January and 91c for February. Extra 3 sold for February at 46c. No. 2 was guest at 90@92c. Extra 3 in A. D. & Co. 8 brought \$1.052c list storage, and 48c winter do. and the other receipts of regular 46c. No. 3 was quoted at 33@33c, and feed at 24@25c. Cash sales were reported of 3, 200 bu extra 3 at 46@35c; 400 bu No. 3 at 33c; 3, 600 bu by sample at 37@50c on track; and 1.200 bu do at 40@50c delivered. Total, 8, 400 bu.

MORNING CALL.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 20.500 bris at \$9.00 for February, \$9.22469.25 for March, and \$9.37469.40 for April. Lard—3.500 tes at \$9.05 for February, and \$6.17466.20 for March. Short ribs—1.050, 000 los at \$4.27464.30 for March, and \$4.45 for April.

2 o'clock Call.

Wheat 975 000 by a \$55466546 for February

2 o'clock call.
Wheat—975, 000 bu at 85½@85½c for February, 86%@88c for March. Corn—655, 000 bu at 31½c for February, 31½@31½c for March, and 35½@30½c for May. Outs—5, 000 bu at 23½c for May. Mess Pork—12, 750 bris at \$0, 60@9.67½ for March, and \$8, 72½@9, 75 for April. Latu—2, 750 tes at \$6, 17½ for February, \$0.35 for April. and \$6, 2660, 27½ for March, and \$6, 57½ for April. Short ribs—400,000 los at \$4, 45@4, 47½ for March, and \$4, 57½ for April. April.

LATER.

Wheat was active, and 11½c higher. March sold at 87½688½c, and after the cell struck at 88½c, closing at 88½688½c. February sold at 80½687½c, and closed at 87½687½c.
Corn advanced ½c, with active trading. March sold at 31½632c, and February at 31½621½c, both closing at the outside. May sold at 35½60 30½c, and closed at 38½ c for May.
Mess pork was unsettled, sales being reported as follows: 13,750 orle at 89,5000,62½ for March, and 89,67½60,75 for April.
Lard was steady. Sales 4,500 tes, at 88,256, 6,27½ for March, and 83,3560,37½ for April. Meats—Shoutders, 50,000 los at 83,47½ for Aprils short-ribs, 1,350,000 los at 83,47½ for Aprils. Sales 35,000 los at 83,47½ for Aprils short-ribs, 1,350,000 los at 84,62½; short-ribs, 1,350,000 l LATER.

\$4.55 for April. LAST CALL. Mess pork was active and easier than on the afternoon Board, closing about 5@7% nigher than at 1 o'clock. February closed at \$9.40@9,42%, March at \$9.50@9,52%, and April at \$9.65@9,67%. Sales 14,250 bels at \$9.42% for February, \$9.50@9.57% for March, and \$9.00@9.57% for April.

r April. Lard closed at \$6.274@6.30 for March, \$6.35@ 3.37½ for April, and \$6.15@6.17½ for February, sales 1, 250 tes at \$6.27½ for March, and \$6.37½ Meats-Short-ribs, 150,000 lbs at \$4,30 for February; shoulders, 100,000 lbs at \$3.50 for April. GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS-Were quiet at \$1.38@1.40 per bu. BROOM-CORN-Was steady and quiet. The receipts and shipments are both light: Fine green carpet brush, & ib ine green, with hurl to work it. ... BUTTER-There is continued frmness in the narket for fine table butter, the supply of which falls a long way short of the demand. For other descriptions the market remains quiet and about steady. Shippers and the local trade bought liberally at the range of prices given below:
 Creamery
 25@30

 Good to choice dairy
 18@23

 Medium
 12@15

 Inferior to common
 5@10

 Roll butter
 8@16

 BAGGING—Prices ranged the same as for a
 number or days previous, and were quoted steady. Only a light business was doing, orders being few

COAL-Prices were steady and anchanged. Re 6.0026.25 ossburg Rough staves \$3.00\(\partial_{2}\)5.00 less.

CANNED (400DS—There is an active movement in this line of goods, and a pretty firm feeling prevails for nearly everything in the list. Feaches are very scarce, and indeed stocks generally are smaller than usual. Below are the prices current:

Peaches, 2 b. \$1.55\(\partial_{1}\)75

Peaches, 3 b. \$2.00\(\partial_{2}\)3.00

Pears, 2 b. \$1.20\(\partial_{1}\)75

Plums, damsons, 2 b. \$1.20\(\partial_{1}\)75

Green gages and egg, 2 b. \$2.00\(\partial_{2}\)2.10\(\partial_{2}\)2.55 luinces, 2 b.....trawberries, 2 b.... Extra shore ... 1 No. 2 bay
Larse family
Fat family, new, ½-brl
No. 1 bay, kits
No. 1 bay, medium
Family kits
George's codish, extra
Bank cod.
Compressed cod.
Dressed cod.
Labrador herring, split, brls.
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls.
Holland herring,
Smoked halibut
Scaled herring, % box 5.75@ 6.00 3 35 13.00 9@ 30@

64@ 74 64@ 74 64@ 64 Mendaling, Java ... G. Java heice to fancy Rio...... on to fair..... Roasting ..

9%@10

Patent cut loaf

Yellow
New Orleans white, clarified
New Orleans prime to choice
New Orleans fully fair to prime
New Orleans fair
New Orleans common California sugar-loaf drips. California silver drips...... Sugar-house sirup New Orleans molasses, choice... .28 @33 :24 @25 .184@19 .45 @50 .24 @25 .144@15 .80 @95 Calcutta ginger True Blue 5 @ 54

encing, No. 1.

ommon boards ...

Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 20 to 30 ft ...
Culis. 2 in
Pacacts. rough and select.....

Pickets, select, dressed, and headed ningles, "A" standard to extra dry ead pipe No. 1

No. 2

Lusseed, raw

Linseed, boiled

Whale, winter bleached. Bank oil 40
Straits 43
Turpentine 33
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity 14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg. 13
Gasoline, 87 degrees 19
West Virginia, natural, 28 degrees 20
Natural, 30 degrees 20
Reduced, 28 degrees 20
POTATOES—Were active in car lots, Peachbiows sold at 75c, and rose at 652/68c on track, Retail brices were 52/10c higher. The stock has been reduced and dealers are restocking.
POUL: RY AND GAME—Turkeys were taken by salippers at full prices, and the street was really shippers at full prices, and the street was repared out, the law being in force. Quail are ketable tril the 1st of next month: Retails the let of next month?
Chickens, dressed, \$\psi\$ b. 5
Turkeys, dressed, \$\psi\$ b. 7
Geese, dressed, \$\psi\$ b. 5
Ducks, dressed, \$\psi\$ b. 6
Prairie chickens, \$\psi\$ doz \$3.00
Ventson, \$\psi\$ doz 50
Ventson, \$\psi\$ doz 50
SERISE—Timothy was in fair demand as Rations, \$\psi\$ doz... was in fair demand and friend, sales being made at \$1.14\infty\$1.20. The receipts were moderate, but some of the store seed came on the market. Clover sold at \$3.25\infty\$3.85, and choice was quoted at \$3.90. Flax sold at \$1.17\infty\$1.18. SALT—Was in good demand and steady:

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{Time sold} \text{Time sold BLACK WORK.
Single and double. Single and double,

Single and double.

Common 38@40 Fine.

Medium 42@45 Fancy.

Good....48@50 Common ... In paper, common. 28@30 In paper, good 33@38 In paper, common. 206233 In paper, good... 33636 In paper, medium. 306233 SNORING—GRANULATED.

In paper, common. 366283 In cloth, good.... 50658 In cloth, common. 386242 In cloth, choice... 50655 In cloto, medium. 42648 In cloth, fancy. 7561.00 WHISKY—Was moderately active at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 350 brls distillers goods on the basis of \$1.04 per gallon for high-wines. Alcohol for export was quoted at 31c per gallon, delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was in light sequest at the given prices. The Boston Shipping List gives thus: "The market for wool has been quiet since our last, and in prices no change. There appears to be a disposition."

for wool has been quiet since our last, and in prices no change. There appears to be a disposition to hold back on the part of buyers, while holders are not pressing sales, and there is no snap to the market for any kind. Manufacturers appear to have no confidence in a higher range of prices, and will purchase only as wanted, while holders of desirable wools feel that prices are now as low as they are likely to be. What turn the market will take depends to a great extent on the demand for rooms. If the soring demand comes up to expectation, it will be an inducement for manufacturers to become more free purchasers of raw material, and the desirable wools, now on the seaboard and in the interior would soon disappear. Washed fleece wool. It b.

Washed fleece wool. It b.

Medium unwashed.

20243
Fine do, good.

18420
Coarse do.

16620
Tun-washed, choice. h-washed, choice..... Tub-washed, common to fair ... Colorado, medium to fine...... Colorado, coarse.....

> LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

Cattle. 2,743 . 5,000 Hogs. 33, 286 45, 000 1,000 1,882 grades as are usually taken for the Eastern mar kets, news from that quarter being adverse to an active shipping movement. There was about the usual attendance of shippers, but they seemed in-different, and sales dragged at a further slight softening of prices. In comparison with the closing days of last week prices of medium to good cattle are off 20@25c. Prices of extra beeves, suitable for export, are very little if any lower, and for butchers' and canners' stuff also the market has held up pretty well, the descriptions last named being in moderate supply. Stockers were in some demand at nominally unchanged figures. The day's trading was done at \$1.75%5, 20. Shippers took the larger part of the offerings at \$3.25@4.50, those prices buying fair to choice steers weighing from 1.100 to 1.450. Butchers and canners

bought principally at \$2,25@2.80. The market closed heavy with not all sold. closed heavy with not all sold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighinz
1, 500 hs and unwards.
States S inferior Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers 1.75@2.10

12%@14

New York, Jan. 21.— no perceptible change fros remains firm at late quot mand at steady prices; bl for brown there is a s brown sheetings advance gow ginghams now quoted and dress styles, 9c; an pated upon settlement which is now expected da BY TELE FOR The following were r

hogs. Skips sold at a

SHEEP—The market change in values. Poor salable at \$2.75@3.10;

Sr. Louis, Jan. 21.— for shipping and good be doing for lack of suppl 5,00; good to choice be 4.75: native butchers, heifers, \$2.00@3.25; r

heiters, 200, Hogs-Excited and his mores, \$2.7563.10; par heavy, \$3.3563.40; rec

SHEET Steady on light 2. 8563. 37%; choice to sipts, 100; shipments,

WATERTOWN, Jan. 21.982; prices of best grad
of large arrivals of West
unchanged; saies of cho
\$6.506.75; first qual;
\$5.00@5.50; third, \$4.0
SWINE—Fat Western,
SHEEP AND LAMES—R
sheep increased, and m
at ½c advance, but it is
will not be held long; s
each; extra, \$3.00@5.50

East Liberty, Pa.,

EAST LIBERTY, Fa., ceipts to-day, 289 head or recepts of cattle light here; fair to good, 44.00 Hous-Receipts to-da Yorkers, \$2.50@3.10: 3.30; Fhiladelphias, \$3. SHEEF-Receipts to-d fairly-active at \$3.75@5.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21. -C. sales to-day; fresh arriva SHEEP AND LAMBS-Re tending upwards; demain ern sheep. \$4.20@4.75; Hoos-Receipts none; stock.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.
prices advanced; commo
\$3.40@3.60; butchers',
@3.40; receipts, 3,006;

The past week has dev new in the market for goods. Trade has remain with prices displaying the characterized them for an

Collections continue good ter than at any correspon NEW

DRY

WATE

EAST I

Board of Trade: Liverpool, Jan. 21. ern, 44s; Western, 40 25s 6d; short ribs, 25s 6d clear, 25s. Hams, 35s; clear, 25s. Hams, 35s; 32s. Beef-Prime mess, 71ndia mess, 88s. Tallow Liverroot, Jan. 21—122s. Wheat-Winter, 86s 10d@8s 2d; white, 8s, 9s 7d. Corn-New, 22s Lard, 31s 9d. Receipts 224,000 centals, 219,000 Liverroot, Jan. 21—Breadstuffs quiet. Whe club. 9s 1d@9s 7d; whenchanged. unchanged. London, Jan. 21.—Lr steady. Cargoes off co frm. Cargoes on passay Special Dispate Liverrool, Jan. 21—1

22s; No. 2, 18s. Grain—Wheat—Winte spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d; cf 9s 2d. Corn—New, No

PROVISIONS—PORK, 40
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21
månd; 57-16@5%d; sal
and export, 2,000; Ame
BREADSTUFFS—Califor
98 4d; do club, 98 1d@
Western spring, 88 6d@
ern mixed, 48 8d@9s pe
58 6d. Peas—Canadian
PROVISIONS—Lard—Al
Long clear, 248 9d; sho Long clear, 24s 9d; shot Receipts—Wheat; 22 Yarns and fabrics at M ANTWERP, Jan. 21.

NEW NEW
Special Dispate
New York, Jan. 21.vanced generally to-de
active movement, in gg
ened by remarkable b
esuccially Chicago; fav
more encouraging teno
off as a rule strong in
lighter and less urgent
and offered with reserve

and offered with reser at too or export at \$1. at 90@92c, the latter fo 10,400 bu No. 4 Milwa A fairly active business what firmer, and quote line the speculative in dent; mixed Western firm on restricted offeri 58@59c. Oats in bette affoat, 14,500 bu chol 000 bu at 30c. Phovisions-Specula and buoyant, prices she rise; Western mess ac per brl. Cut-meats

firm. Bacon higher, a up fully 20c; for forwa lative demand at an \$6.55. TALLOW—Fairly activ SUGARS—Raw in mor fair to good refining Cu Quest, with cut loaf quest, wi scarce and quiet on li figs of accommodation
Fracture—For Liver
48,000 bå grain from
steam, room for gra
7d aaked.

NEW YORK, Jon. 21 09-16c; futures stead;

	1
1.50@ 1.75	hogs. Skips sold at \$2.00@2,50. The m
y 2.00% 2.40 2.00% 2.25 1.00% 1.10 2.00% 2.10 1.80% 2.00	No. Ar. Price. No. Ar. Ar. S. 424 33 332 \$3.
and most of the	110: 442 3.40 34. 312 3 185 334 3.40 64 267 3 185 346 3.40 71. 256 3 47 371 3.40 41 179 3 47. 371 3.40 41 179 3
12.50 6.00 8.50	142 330 3.30 41 184 3 46 385 3.30 41 184 3 51 398 3.30 82 190 3 55 350 3.30 71 227 3 55 288 3.25 55 295 3
18 19	100386 3.25 52240 3. 39393 3.25 66245 3.
51.20	122298 3.20 43180 3.
G-oz 23 3-oz 33	95 907 9 90 81 987 9
3, 10 12½@14 10½	164294 3.15 27217 3. 186296 3.15 31218 3.
12 018 1.90@2.00	72 207 3.10 78 156 2.
11 @12½ 16 @12½	143 213 3.10 68 228 2 62 253 3.10 30 189 2 44 224 3.10 21 198 2 58 250 3.10 62 215 2 58 271 3.10 44 230 2
is 45 per cent, \$2.25. uiet and prices	115295 3.10 43 198 2. SHEEP—The market was quiet, with but s change in values. Poor to common grades
ed, and carbon arther advance	lbs. SHEEP SALES.
15 194 22 58 58	No. 94 \$3.60 58 \$0 \$3.70 125 4.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) 87 102 3.
63 68 55	87. Louis, Jan. 21.—Cattle—Demand at for shipping and good butchers' grades, but l doing for lack of supply; export steers, 24. 5.00; good to choice heavy fat steers, 84. 4.75; native bilichers', 82.75@3.55; cows 4.75; native bilichers', 82.75@3.55;
\$1.30 80 72 52	200, Bors - Excited and higher: Yorkers and B
40 43 33 14	mores, \$2.75@3.10; packing, \$3.10@3.55; faleavy, \$3.35@3.40; receipts, 3,500; shipme 3,400.
13 19 30 25 20 @25	\$2.85@3.37½; choice to fancy, \$3.60@4.25; cepts, 100; shipments, 150. WATERTOWN. WATERTOWN. WATERTOWN, Jan. 21.—BEEF CATTLE—Recei
lots. Peach- 68c on track. The stock has	982; prices of best grades \(\frac{1}{2}\) off in conseque of large arrivals of Western stock; dommon grunchanged; sale of choice at \$7.00\(\text{00}\), 25; ex \$8.50\(\text{00}\), 75; first quality, \$5.75\(\text{06}\), 25; second at \$1.00\(\text{00}\), 75; first quality, \$5.75\(\text{06}\), 25; second at \$1.00\(\text{00}\), 75; first quality, \$5.75\(\text{00}\), 25; second at \$1.00\(\text{00}\), 75; first quality.
were taken by et was really? unchanged. ens are now	St. 00(25, 50; third. St. 00(24, 75. Swing-Fat Western, live, \$3.50(23, 75. Sheep and Lames-Receipts, 3, 901; supply sheep increased, and much stock bought on to
uail are mar- 5. @ 7 749 5	at 1/2 advance, but it is thought the advanced r will not be held long; sales in lots at \$2.25@2 each; extra, \$3.00@5.50, or 3@5.4c per b.
5 6 6 7 50 6 60 746 9	EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—ceipts to-day, 283 head of through and 340 loreceipts of cattle light; market fair; no pr here; fair to good, 24.00@4.50.
50 @ 75 d and firmer. The receipts seed came on	Hoas—Receipts to-day, 2,365 head; commy Yorkers, \$2,90@3.10; good Yorkers, \$3.2 3.30; Philadelphias, \$3.40@3.65. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 2,800 head; self fairly active at \$3.75@5.00, according to quality
ady:	fairly active at \$3.75@5.00, according to quality KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jun. 21.—CATCLE—
1.10 1.40 1.15 1.50@1.70	Price Current reports receipts 191; shipments, steady; native shippers, \$3.25@4.70; nat stockers and feeders, \$2.40@3.35; wintered to corn-fed Texas steers, \$2.40@5.00.
3.00 ains without eretofore, is sities of cur-	Hoss-Receipts, 4,002; shipments, 638; act and nigher; fair to choice packing, \$2.70@3. light shipping, \$2.40@2.70.

and and ste

to a great extent nomi-

nie and double.

In paper, good 33@36

In cloth, good ... 50@58-In cloth, choice... 50@65-In cloth, fancy. 75@1.00 it cloth, fancy. 75@1.00 itely active at the recent orted of 350 bris distillers' 04 per gallon for high-per was quoted at 31c per York.

rt was quoted at Mr per York.

quest at the given prices.

'gives this: 'The market since our last, and in a appears to be a disposite part of buyers, while sales, and there is no snap kind. Manuracturers appear in a higher range of only as wanted, while sfeel that prices are now to be. What turn the sto a great extent on the espring demand comes I be en inducement for a more free purchasers of strable wools, now on the or would soon disappear."

28@32

Hogs. Sheep. 943 45,000 1,500

7.743 78,286 2,443 5,236 122,687 1,794

uict, especially for such

rier being adverse to an

There was about the

rs, but they seemed in

rison with the closing

ed at a further slight soft-

f extra beeves, suitable

de if any lower, and for stuff also the market has

escriptions last named Stockers were in some

changed figures. The

Merings at \$3,25@4.50.

to choice steers weighing Butchers and camers

Arionsi Gers. weighing ...84.75@5.25

t, well-formed to 1,500 los. 4.25@4.50

in the 3.00 m on the following solution of the common of the cows, eighing 800 to 2.35@2.75 attle, weighing 2.35@2.75

cows, heifers, 2.55@2.10 E SALES.

12 867 3.3
1.3 919 3.2
1.7 1,051 3.2
25 st ckrs 745 2.80
2 31 1.013 2.75
10 st ckrs 850 2.80
2 11 1.013 2.75
11 1.013 2.75
11 1.01 2.57
11 1.01 2.57
11 1.881 2.45
11 910 2.374
18 908 2.20
11 818 2.15

steers, 3.50@4.00

5 22.80. The market

000 _ 1,882

STOCK.

\$3.00@7.50. Rye flour, \$2.87%.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21. -CATTLE-Receipts, 328; no. sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through.

SHEEP AND LANDS-Receipts, 300; market firm, tending upwards; demand good; fair to good Western sheep. \$4.2024.75; cuils, \$3.90.

Hoss-Receipts none; no market for want of stock. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 21.—Hoss—Demand active; prices advanced; common, \$2.50@31.00; packing, \$3.40@3.60; butchers, \$3.55@3.60; light, \$3.15@3.40; receipts, 3.06; shipments, none. DRY GOODS.

The past week has developed nothing specially new in the market for foreign and domestic dry goods. Trade has remained very quiet all around, with prices displaying the same steadiness that has characterized them for a number of weeks previous. Collections continue good. Some report them better than at any corresponding period since 1873.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. -To-day's market showed no perceptible change from yesterday; print cloths remains firm at late quotations; prints in fau de-mand at steady prices; bleached cottons quiet, but

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Prime mess pork, East-ern, 44s; Western, 40s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 25s 6d; shortribs, 25s 6d; long clear, 24s 6d; short clear, 25s. Hams, 35s; shoulders, 20s 6d. Lard, 22s. Beef-Prime mess, 72s; India mess, 80s; extra India mess, 88s. Tallow, 30s 6d. Cheese, 40s. Liverroot, Jan. 21-11:30 a. m. Flour, 18@ 22s. Wheat-Winter, 8s 6d@9s; No. 2 spring, 6s 10d@8s 2d; white, 8s 11d@9s 4d; club, 9s 2d@ 9s 7d. Corn-New, 22s 3d; old, 23s. Pork, 40s. Lard, 31s 9d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 234, 000 centals, 219, 000 being American.

Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat-White, 8s 10d@98 4d. club. 9s 1d@9s 7d; winter, 8s 6d@9s 2d. Res LONDON, Jan. 21, -LIVERPOOL-Wheat and corn teady. Cargoes off coast-Wheat and corn firm.

firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat steadily held.

Special Dispatch to The Tribunc. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1 228; No. 2, 18s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 2d. Corn-New, No. 1, 22s 3d; old, No. 1,

PROVISIONS-Pork, 40s, Lard, 31s 9d. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—Cottox—Moderate demand; 57-16@5%d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat, 8s 10d@ 98 4d; do club, 98 1d@98 7d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 8s 6d@9s 2d. Corn-New West ern mixed, 4s 8d@9s per cental. Oats -American,

5s 6d. Peas-Canadian, 6s 5d per cental. Provisions-Lard-American, 31s 9d. Bacon-Long clear, 24s 9d; short clear, 25s 3d. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 224,000 qrs; American, 219,

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but steady. ANTWERP, Jan. 21. -PETROLEUM-23s.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 21.—Grain-Winter wheat advanced generally to-day 1/2@1c per bu; a more active movement, in good part speculative, quickened by remarkable buoyancy at the West, and especially Chicago; favorably affected, also, by a more encouraging tenor of foreign advices, leaving off as a rule strong in favor of holders, on much lighter and less urgent offerings; spring stronger, and offered with reserve; 20,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring for export at \$1.00; 12,000 bu No. 3 spring at 100,000. at 90@92c, the latter for strictly prime Chicago: 10, 400 bu No. 4 Milwaukee spring at \$4@84½c. A fairly active business in corn, which ruled somewhat firmer, and quoted up \$4@3½c; in the option line the speculative inquiry was much more confi Gent; mixed Western ungraded, 47@48c. Rye firm on restricted offerings; No. 2 Western, affoat, Oats in better demand; No. 2 Chicago, affoat, 14,500 ba choice at 32c; and in store, 14,-

Provisions-Speculation in hog product brisk and buoyant, prices showing a further and sharp rise; Western mess active; quoted up about 50e per brl. Cut-meats moderately songht; quoted frm. Bacon higher, and more active; long-clear, 4%c. Western steam lard decidedly brisk; quoted up fully 20e; for forward delivery in active speculative decorate. lative demand at an advance; January options,

TALLOW-Fairly active; prime at 6%c. Sugars-Raw in more demand, at 6% @6%c for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in moderate re-

Quest, with cut loaf quoted at Hige.
WHISKY Quoted firm, at \$1.11 bid, but very scarce and quiet on lighter and less argent offerings of accommodation and fairly active inquiry.

Freights—For Liverpool, engagements included 48,000 ba grain from store at 6d per 60 lbs; by steam room for the control of the day and the store at 6d per 60 lbs; by team, room for grain quoted at 6d bid and

To the Western Associated Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Cotron—Quiet: 97-160 new, \$10. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held, loose, 99-16c; futures stead]; January, 0.37c; February, 35-33/2c; packed. 35-38/2c; clear-rib, 4%cc

9.40c; March, 9,61c; April, 9.78c; May, 9.92c; FLOUR-Steady; receipts, 12,000 brls: super State and Western, \$3.25@3.55; common to good extra, \$3.60@3.90; good to choice, \$3.65@4.50: white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$2.75 @5.00; St. Louis. \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent

process, \$5.50@8.00. GRAIN-Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 73,000 bu; ungraded spring, 88c; No. 3 spring, 90@93c; No. 4 Milwaukee, 84@84½c; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.00 in store; ungraded red, 96c@\$1.10%; No. 3 do, \$1.03\(\partial_0\)1.04; No. 2 do, \$1.09\(\partial_0\)2 ingraded am-1.10½; No. 1 do, \$1.10½@1.10½; ungraded amber, \$1.06½@1.10½; No. 2 amber, \$1.06½@1.07½; ungraded white, \$1.07½@1.11; No. 3 do, \$1.03½; ungraded white, \$1.07½@1.11; No. 3 do, \$1.03½; no. 2 do, \$1.03½; No. 1 do, \$1.10½; extra do, \$1.11@1.12. Rye firmer; Western quoted at 57@58½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 rowed State, 75c. malt quiet and unchanged. Cora-Demand active; receipts, \$48.000 bu; ungraded, 47@48c; No. 3, 45½@45½c; steamer, 45½@456; No. 2, 46½@47½c. Oats-Market dull; receipts, 13,000 bu; No. 3 white, 336 bid; No. 2, 34½@45½c; No. 1, do, 35c bid; mixed Western, 30@31½c; white, 33½@35c.

HAY-Firm and unchanged.
HOPS-Quiet and unchanged.
HOPS-Quiet and unchanged. Sugar-Market dull; fair to good refining, 65@65½c. Molasses aull and unchanged. Rice steady; 3c.

PETROLEUN-Firm; United, 4½@6½c; crude, 8½@8½c; refined, 9½c.

TALLOW-Steady at 63½@65½c.

RESIN-Steady at \$1.25@1.37½.

TURPENTINE-Firmer at 28@29c.

PROVISIONS-POrk quiet. Mess, \$8.25; old, \$9.75. New beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, 4½c; short do, 5½c. Lard weak; prime steam, \$6.50@6.60.

BUTTER-Market dull; Western, 6@33c.

CHESSE-Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY-Nominal; \$1.11 bid; none offered.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Jan. 21.—Corrox—Quiet and un-changed; midding, 9c; sales, 500 bales; receipts, 525; shipments, 1,700; stock, 35,300. FLOUR-Higher; double extra fall, \$3.60@3.75; triple do, \$3.95@4.10; family, \$4.30@4.45;

choice, \$4.55@4.65.

Grain-Wheat firmer; No. 2 red fall, 94c cash; 941@941c February; 941@951c March; No. 3 do, 841/48894c; No. 2 spring, 79c. Corn higher and active; No. 2 mixed, 201/40294c cash; 306/301/4c February; 311/40314c March; 32/40324c

30%c February; 31%C31%c March; 32%C32%c April; 33%C33%c May. Oats unsettled but generally higher for cash; No. 2, 22%C32c cash; 21c bid January; 21%c bid February. Rye—Buyers and sellers apart; 44%c asked; 43%c bid. Barley duil and unchanged.

Provisions—Pork higher; \$8.25 cash; \$9.30 March. Lard higher; \$6.00%C.10; large sales last evening at \$6.00. Bulk meats excited and higher; boxed shoulders, \$3.25 cash; \$3.40 lst of February delivery loose; fully cured do at Keckuk and Quincy, \$3.00; boxed clear ribs, \$4.37%; loose fully cured do, \$4.35. Bacon higher; clear ribs, \$5.00 March; \$5.62% April; \$5.75 May. Green hams, 16 hs average, \$5.30; 18%c baserage, \$5.30; 18%c baserage, \$5.30; 18%c baserage, \$6.37%c.

Recaters—Flour, 3,000 bris wheat, 35.000 bu; sweet pickled hams, 14% lbs average, \$5.300 bu; barley, 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 br; ye, 2,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu; Shirments—Hour, 6,000 brl; wheat, 10,000 bu; coin, none; oats, 3,000 brl; ye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—FLOUR—Held higher; superfines, \$2, 25@2, 75; extras, \$3,00@3, 50; Ohio and Indiana family, \$4.50@5.00; St. Louis do, \$5.00@6.00; Minnesota, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.04%@1.04%

amber, \$1.08@1.031/2; white, \$1.071/2; No. 2 Chicago, 91@93c. Corn-Firm; steamer, 42c; yellow, 43%c; mixed, 43%c. Oats weak; white Western, 2914@3014c; mixed do, 2814@30c. Rye quiet and unchanged.
Provisions-Steady. Mess pork, \$9.50. India

mess beef, \$18,50. Hams, smoked, \$7.50@8.50; pickled, \$6.50@6.75; green, \$5.00@5.25. Lard

pickled, \$6.50@6.75; green, \$5.00@5.25. Lard quist, but steady; prime steam, 64c.

Buttren-Market duil; New York State and Bradford County, Pa., extras.

Reserve, 12@20c.

EGGS—Strong: Western, 31@35c.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanded.

PETROLEUN—Quiet; refined. 19/4c; crude, 74@8c.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm; Western at \$1.10.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1, 400, bris; wheat, 60, 000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 13, 000 bu; rye, 1, 500 bu.

WOOL—Strong; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 34@36c; extra, 33c; medium, 35@37c; coarse, 30@31c; New York, Michigan, Indians, and Western fine, 30@35c; medium, 34@36c; coarse, 30@31c; unborn, 35@40c; combing, unwashed, 26@27c. Canada combing, 33@37c; fine, unwashed, 20@23c; coarse and medium, 22@27c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 21 .- FLOUR-Fairly active and GRAIN-Wheat-Southern quiet, with small offerings; Western excited and higher; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.07; No. 2 Western winter red, brands well sold up to production; Atiantic H brown sheetings advanced from 64c to 7c; Glasgow ginghams now quoted, checks 8c, fancies 84c, and dress styles, 9c; an improved trade is anticlipated upon settlement of the freight question, which is now expected daily.

do mixed, 28@20c. Rye nominal; Southern, 56 @58c.

Hay-Dull and unchanged.
Phovisions-firm and a shade higher. Mess pork, \$8,25@9,00 for old; \$9,75 for new. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, 3½c; clear rib sides, 4½ @4½c per car-load; packed, new, 4@5c. Bacon—Shoulders, old, 4c; new, 4½c; clear rib sides, new, 5½c; refined, 9c; Took, 126c; Nestern, nominally firm; none offered; crude, 5½c; refined, 9c; corpect—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 11@16c.

Whisky—Quiet and steady at \$1.09@1,09½.
Freights—Flour, 3,663 biss, wheat, 72,300 bu; corn, 92,700 bu; oats, 1,600 bu.
Suipments—Wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 28,500 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.
Milwaukee, Jan. 21. -At the noon Board of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, the resolution recentiv adopted omitting late Board sessions until March 1, was rescinded. The unexpected development of activity in the wheat market occasioned

the change of plan.

To the Western Associated Press. MILWAUKEE, Jan. 21.-FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—W pend; opened ¼c higher; closed buoyant; wo. 1 Milwaukee hard, 96c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 89c; No. 2 do, 86½c; January, 86½c; ebruary, 87%c; March, 88%c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 72c; No. 4, 621c; rejected, 531c. Corn firmer; 72c; No. 4, 62½c; rejected, 53½c. Corn frmer; No. 2, 29½@30c. Oats stronger: No. 2, 19c. Rye higher; No. 1, 43c. Barley stronger; No. 2 spring opened at 80c; closed at 81½c; February, 80½@81½c.

PROVISIONS—Firm and higher. Mess pork firm; new, \$0.50. Prime steam lard, \$6.25.

Hoss—Live buoyant and bigner; light, \$2.90@ 3.00; heavy, \$3.10@3.25; dressed higher and active at \$3.60@3.75.

Kecetters—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 89,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 16,000 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 21 .- COTTON-Steady at

FLOUR-Steady and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat quiet; red and white, 90@96c. Corn heavy at 31@32c. Oats dull at 24%@27c. Rye dull and nominal at 51@52c. Barley duil; No. 2 fall. \$1.04. PROVISIONS-Pork firm; \$9.40 bid; \$9.50 asked.

Lard-Demand fair and prices higher; steam, \$6.60. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, \$3.35; short ribs, \$4.35 c4sa; \$4.00 buyer February; \$4.55624, 75 buyer March; short clear, \$4.50. Bacon strong at \$4.00, \$5.00, and \$5.26.

WHISKY—Good cemand; best at lower rates;

BUTTER-Quiet and unchanged. LINSEED OIL-Steady and firm at 63c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Jan. 21. -COTTON-Steady at 9c. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat active, firm, and higher; red, 90 93c; amber and white, 96c. Corn firm; white, 34c; mixed, 33c. Oats firmer; white, 27c; mixed,

241/4c. Rye firm at 50c. Provisions-Excited and higher. Pork higher at \$9.50. Lard higher; choice leaf, tierce, \$7.00; do kegs. \$8.00. Bulk meats higher; shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 4%64%c; clear, 4%64%c. Bacon scarce, firm, and higher; clear rib, 5%65%c for loose. Hame; sagar-cured, 7%69c.
Whisky-Fair demand, but at lower rates; \$1.02.

BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 21.—Flour-Steady and firm; Western superfines, \$3.00@3, 25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Western do, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota 35, 7564.256, 50; winter wheat Ohio and Michigan, \$4.2565.25; Illnois and Indiana, \$5.0065.25; Illnois and Indiana, \$5.0065.75; St. Louis, \$5.0066.00.

Grain—Corn quiet but firm: mixed and yellow, 50653c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 386, 40c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33634c. Rye 150663c. at 60@63c.

RECEIPTS-Flour, 2,500 bris; corn, 16,000 bu; wheat, 3,600 bu; shipments, none.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS.

New OBLEANS, Jan. 21.—PROVISIONS—Pork—
Demand fair and prices higher; held, old, \$8.75; new, \$10. Bulk meats firm; shoulders held, loose,

clear, 4%c. Bacon-Market easier; shoulders, 3@ 3%c; clear-rib. 5c; clear, 5%@5%c; hams, sugar-cured, firm at 9c; uncanvased, 6@6%c.

INDIANAPOTIS Indianapolis, Jan. 21.-Hoss-Quiet and unchanged; choice, \$3,20@3,25; fair, \$3,00@3,10; stockers, \$2.00@2.25; receipts, 5,000; shipments,

GRAIN-Wheat nominally unchanged; No. 2 red, 93@94c. Corn steady at 30@31c: May held at 55c. Oats firmer; white, 23@24c; mixed, 23c. Provisions-Shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4½c. Lard, 6@6½c; hams, 6½@6½c; KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., Jan. 21.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts 25, 635; shipments. 21,735; firm; No. 2 cash, 80c; February, 81c; No. 3 cash, 754c; February, 774c; No. 4 cash, 73¼c. Corn-Receipts, 13,745; shipments, 10, -492; higher; No. 2, 22¼c; February, 23c.

TOLEDO. Toledo, O., Jan. 21.—Grain—Wheat strong; demand active; No. 2 white Michigan, 92c; extra do. 96c; amber Michigan, spot, 954@96c; Febru-ary, 964c; March, 974c; No. 3 red winter, January, 96½; February, 96¾c; March, 97¾c; West-ern amber, 94½c; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.00, Corn firm and unchanged. Oats dull and nominal.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Jan. 21. -FLOUR-Firm and quiet. GRAIN--Wheata shade firmer: extra, 95%c; Febrnary, 96c; No. 1 white, 931/c; January, 931/c bid; February, 94c; March, 951/c bid; April, 971/c; receipts, 29,683 bu; shipments, none.

OSWEGO. Oswego, Jan. 21. - GRAIN- Wheat-No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.16; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.00; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.06; extra white Michigan, \$1.10. Corn nominally unchanged. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 21. -GRAIN-Wheat-No sales; asking 97c for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn—No. 2 held at 40½c. Oats, 27½@28c. RAILBOAD FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 21.-HIGHWINES-Easy; 50 brls at \$1.04. PETROLEUM. OIL CITY. Pa., Jan. 21. -PETROLEUM--The

market opened quiet, with sales at \$1.06%; advanced to \$1.06%, declined to \$1.04%, at which price it closed; shipments, 20,000 bales, averaging 15,000; transactions, 180,000. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 21. -PETROLEUM-Firmer; standard white, 110 test, 9c.
PITTSBURG, Jan. 21.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, \$1.25% at Parker's; refined, 9c, Philadelphia de-

livery. COTTON. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 21. -Corron-Steady; 9 sales, 3,000 bales; exporters, 250; spinners, 400; culation, 100; receipts, 2,073; shipments,

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Jan. 21. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE

1, 240; stock, 76, 304.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

IN THE STREET AT NIGHT. Translated for New York World from the French of Francois Coupee. Upon my road I nightly used to meet This painted girl at the corner of the street,

Offering herself, a ware to whom would buy. There was a deep and sheltered doorway nigh, Where, shivering and weeping from the cold, Cronched a young girl that penny-nosegays sold, And the soiled woman I saw hover round

Until the little one was sleeping sound; Then only gave she alms, with tear-drops hot.

-Thou wilt forgive her, Father; wilt Thou not?

DEAD MILLIONAIRES.

The death since the beginning of the year of four residents of San Francisco, reputed to be millionaires, three of them leaving each an esstate estimated at more than \$8,000,000, suggests some remarks on their career. All of them began life in poverty; not one of them made his money by mere luck; and all were men considerably above the average in business reputation and moral character. Hopkins, Reese, and Colton had rare industry, tart, and business capacity, and yet were very different in habits and tastes. Hopkins was strict, economical, fond of business for the sake of business, with strong sense of duty, a dislike of display and of any participation in political management. He was a quiet, just man, liked and trusted by all wno knew him well; fitted to thrive by prudence and thrift, avoiding everything that ooked to him like speculation, but not unable to comprehend or unwilling to undertake great enterprises such as the Central Pacific was at

the beginning.

Colton was a very different man. He began life as an office-holder, was a natural politician, and was fond of participating in public movements and influencing men about him. He had a natural liking for speculation, and made many investments which would never have found favor with Hopkins, but he was much more careful then the average secondator. ful than the average speculator. He enjoyed the spending as well as the making of his ney. He was proud of his magnificent hor and was the only one of the four that had one, Hopkins dving before the completion of his pal-ace, which he built rather as a sense of duty to California than to gratify his own taste. the others, Colton had an excellent reputation

for fair-dealing.

It would, we imagine, be no injustice to Michael Reese to call him a genteel miser. He had a geoius for lending money. An excellent judge of men and a sound thinker, he carefully studied the investments offered to him before accepting them. It was his rule to rely exclusively on his own judgment, and never to take a large risk merely because of a possibility of large gains. Reasonable certainty of a moder-ate profit was, in his opinion, the first requisite in a business transaction. After he had acquired his first million he borrowed largely, and nohis first million he borrowed largely, and no-body knew better where to borrow cheap or to lend dear. He provided himself with a good stock of available securities, from which he could readily obtain money from people who would not lend unless they could obtain their funds at very short notice. He loaned at much higher rates. It is said by those who ought to know that he made \$200,000 annually on borrowed money. He paid several vis.ts to Europe, and sometimes indulged in little luxuries; but his expenditures for personal enoyment were generally less than those of men with an income of \$2,000 a year. His only gift of money for a public purpose in his life-time, so far as we know, was that of \$3,000 to purchase Lieber's library for the State University. He could make himself agreeable in company, and was fair and faithful in business transactions. W. S. O'Brien had no uncommon capacity in

W. S. O'Brien had no uncommon capacity in any respect, and in the ordinary course of events he would never have made more than a moderate fortune. He owed much of his great success to genial manners. As a good fellow he had few superiors. He always had a cheerful word for everybody, and everybody liked him. His popularity contributed much to give a start to the house of Flood & O'Bren, and he was fortunate enough to be associated with men whose special knowledge, and talents raised the firm to princely wealth. and talents raised the firm to princely wealth. He did not bother himself much in the acquisi-tion or in the management of his wealth; it added little to his enjoyment, and made little change in his tastes or associations. He was to the last the same plain, simple-hearted man among his old friends as in the earlier days. Each of these four men deserved their good

Each of these four men deserved their good fortune, acquired it fairly, and used it in a manner that did no harm to the community. Hopkins obtained much of his wealth from Government subsidies; but in return he helped to build 2,000 miles of railroad, and he made a good return for all he got. Cofton helped to build 700 miles of railroad. O'Brien's wealth contributed to erect one of the finest buildings and to found one of the wealthiest banks in the United States. Reese erected many good buildings. Hopkins, O'Brien, and Reese were childless; Colton leaves two daughters. The millions accumulated by one generation will be disulated by one generation will be dis tributed by the next.

ANIMAL FRIENDSHIPS. Many equine celebrities have delighted in fe line companions, following in this the example of their notable ancestors, the Godolphin Arab, between whom and a black cat an intimate friendship existed for years, a friendship that came to a touching end; for when that famous steed died, his old companion would not leave the body, and, when it had seen it put under ground, crawled slowly away to a hay-loft, and, refusing to be comforted, pined away and died. Mr. Huntington, of East Bloomfield, Ameribunt up the mice, and then enjoy a quiet nap.

Mr. Runtington removed to Rochester with his family, leaving the cat behind; but she compained so loudly and so unceasingly that she was sent on to the new abode. Her first object was now to get somebody to interpret her desires. At last her master divined them, and started off with her to the barn. As soon as they were inside, the cat went to the horse's stall, made herself a bed near his nead, and curied herself up contentedly. When Mr. Huntington visited the pair next morning, there was a puss close to Narragan-sett's feet, with a family of five beside her. The horse evidently knew all about it, and that it behooved him to take heed how he used his feet. Puss afterwards would go out, leaving her little ones to the care of her friend, who would, every now and then, look to see how they were getting on. When these inspections took place in the mother's presence, she was not at all uneasy, although she showed the greatest fear and anxiety if any children or strangers intruded upon her privacy.

A gentleman in Sussex had a cat which showed the greatest affection for a young blackbird, which was given to her by a stable-boy for food a day or two after she had been deprived of her kittens. She tend it with the greatest care; they became inseparable companious, and no mother could show a greater fondness for her offspring than she did for the bird.

Lemmery shut up a cat and several mice together in a cage. The mice in time got to be very friendly, and plucked and nibbled at their feline friend. When any of them grew trouble-some she would gently box their ears. A German magazine tells of a M. Hecart who placed a tame sparrow under the protection of a wild-cat. Another cat attacked the sparrow, which

man magazine tells of a st. Recent who placed a tame sparrow under the protection of a wild-cat. Another cat attacked the sparrow, which was at the most critical a oment rescued by its protector. During the sparrow's subsequent ill-ness its natural foe watched over it with great tenderness. The same authority gives an in-stance of a cat trained like a watch-dog to stance of a cat trained like a watch-dog to keep guard over a yard containing a hare and some sparrows, blackbirds, and partridges.

That a horse should be hall-fellow with a hen appears too absurd to be true; yet we have Gilbert White's word for it that a horse, lacking more suitable companions, struck up it great friendship with a hen, and displayed immense gratification when she rubbed against his legs and clucked a greeting, whilst he moved about with the greatest caution lest he might trample on his "hittle, little friend."

on his "little, little friend." on his "little, little friend."

Col. Montague tells of a pointer which, after being well beaten for killing a Chinese ggoose, was further punished by having the murdered bird tied to his neck, a penance that entailed his being constantly attended by the defunct's rel-Whether he satisfied her that he rep he cruel deed is more than we know; but afte

the cruel deed is more than we know; but after a little while the pointer and the goose were on the best of terms, living under the same roof, fed out of one trough, occupying the same straw bed; and, when the dog went on duty in the field, the goose filled the air with her lamentations for his absence.

DYING WITH HIS BOOTS ON.

Detroit Free Press.

A few days ago a drummer from the East was taking a nip in a saloon near the Central Depot, and he put the proprietor up to a new dodge. It was to place on the hot stove what seemed to be an ounce ball and cartridge, but the cartridge of shell was of course empty. Very few loungers would care to remain in the room and wait for the expected explosion, and once out doors they would give room to cash customers. The saloonist procured three or four of the " bombshells" and the trick was a success from the start. When he had roped in three or four friends to aid him they could clear the room of loafers in one minute by the watch, and the fat

on their ribs grew in theckness.

Yesterday morning an ungainly looking chap, who seemed to have been frost-bitten by contract, and whose old overcoat was too ragged to even tangle the cold, dropped into the place in a quiet way and at once tried to surround the coal-stove. The saloonist asked him if he didn't want a het drink and he reniled: want a hot drink, and he replied:
"Oh, I guess not—Pil thaw out by the fire after an hour or two."
Pretty soon a hint was given him that he

could buy a ten cent cigar for five cents, and that reminded him that he had a clay pipe and some tobacco in his pocket. The saloonist thereupon determined to scare him out, and waite fixing the fire he placed one of the deceivers on the stove, and leaped, away with the exchanation that some fiend had conspired to assassition that some need and conspired to assassinate him. The stranger rose up, realized the peril, and called out: "How long 'fore the darned thing will shoot off!" "You haven't a minute to live if you don't get out doors!" was the wild answer, as the saloonist made a dive

for a rear room.

"Pete Adams," began the stranger, as he shook off his old overloat, "you hain't got a tarnal thing to live for, and you might as well go under now when coffins are cheap. Brace up, old boy, and dre with your boots on—whose!"

up, old boy, and drs with your boots on—whoop!"

Picking up a stool he knocked the hot water can off the stove at the first blow, and he was whaling away at the "beer-tables when the saloonist rushed in and wreamed out:

"Fly! Fly, or you're a dead man!"

"Welcome, King of Terrors!" whooped Peter, as he tossed a table clear over the barkeeper's head.

Three or four men came in to help secure him, but before they had succeeded in jamming him down behind the doal-box they had bumps and bruises enough to last them for a month.

"I'm the clothespin that never flies from nothing nor nobody!" remarked Peter as they finally let him up and 'scught to get \$20 damages. He hadn't a red cent, and, when he had

jumped through a back window and cantered down the alley, his funed and ragged overcoat alone remained to tell that he had been there. CUSHING AND HANNAH GOULD.

Mr. Henry F. Waters contributes the following to the Salem (Mass.) Gazette:

SALEM, Mass., Jan. 10, 1879 .- Editors of the Salem Gazette: I notice in this morning's paper your copy of the epitaph on the late Mr. Cushing, made by the Newburyport poetess, Miss Hannah F. Gould, more than sixty years ago, and the epitaph on Miss Gould, said to have been made by Mr. Cushing. Allow me to correct your statement. I have before me a copy in Mr. Cushing's own handwriting of those epitaphs of Miss Gould's (thirty-three in number), which he collected and wrote out at that time for my aunt, the late Miss Mary Townsend; and the epitaph on Miss Gould is here ascribed to Mr. Ebenezer Bailey, a well-known schoolmaster of Newburyport and Boston. Furthermore, my honored friend, the well-known antiquary, Mr. John W. Dean, of Boston, wrote to Mr. Cushing about the authorship of this very epitaph, and received the following reply:

NEWBURYPORT, Sept. 30, 1876.—DEAR SIR: The "epitaph" in question was, in my belief, written by Mr. Ebenezer Bailey, certainly not by me. I am yours truly,

C. Cushing. My copy of these epitaphs differs from yours somewhat, so I venture to give them:

CALEB CUSHING. Lie aside, all ye dead, For in the next bed Reposes the body of Cushing; He has crowded his way Through the world as they say. And pernaps even here he'll be pushing.

HANNAH GOULD-BY E. BAILEY. Here lies one whose wit Without wounding could hit, And green grow the grass that's above her; She has sent every beau. To the regroup helew

To the regions below, And now she's gone there for a lover. And now she s gone there for a lover.

Perhaps you may like to hear the epitaph Miss
Gould made on Ebenezer Bailey:

Here lies Eben Bailey:

His ferule and Paley

He has quietly laid on the shelf;

He has set his last sum.

Sent his last scholar home.

And now be has gone home himself.

Here is an evitant on another formers school.

Here is an epitaph on another famous school enjamin A. Gould:

Here Benjamin A.
Put his Latin away.
To have a long day of Thanksgiving;
His tengue is now dead.
Like the language he read
When he mingled himself with the living.
Another, on Master Wright: Here lies Master Wright;
When he bid us good-night,
The glory of Andover fainted;
He has read his last rule,
Whipped his last boy at school,
And now he's gone up to be sainted.
The following is on John Greenleaf;

Here lies Little John:
When the turkeys were gone,
And the bies and the puddings were, too,
As there was no esting.
He thought of refreating.
For then he had nothing to do.

That she might not be accused of partiality, iss Gould made an epitaph on herseit: Now Hannah has done
With her rayming and fun;
When her course from the world she was shaping
The bells would not toll
For so little a soul From so mighty a body escaping.

AN EPISODE OF JOURNALISM. Montreal Guarte.

The presence in Montreal during the present week of a once well-known Toronto journalist, ca, owns a thoroughbred horse named Narra-gansett and a white cat. The latter was wont avocation in Albany, N. Y., calls to mind to one to pay a daily visit to Narragansett's stall, to of the Gazette staff a trick that this ion

we will call him Hance—once played on a Baptist clergyman, who was editor of a religious weekly, published in the interest of his Church. At the time of the joke in question, the Toronto Telegraph was enjoying its palmy days, and Hance was one of its spiciest writers. He had the good fortune to be acquainted with a Baptist clergyman residing in a little town in New York State, the Rev. W. R.—. The reverend gentleman and Hance were old friends, having been raised in the same town in England, and when the clergyman was called to Philadelphia gentleman and Hance were old friends, having been raised in the same town in England, and when the clerzyman was called to Philadelphia to attend the General Conference, he thought he could get no better person to look after his journal during his absence than Hance. Accordingly he wrote to Toronto and informed his friend of his request, asking him to come over immediately, if possible, and remain in charge during his absence. The answer came back by telegraph, and stated that Hance would be there on the first train, a promise which was carried out without delay. On his arrival at the house of his elerical friend full instructions were given him as to his duties, which were to make a few appropriate selections, write a few short, suitable editorials, and superintend other matters generally.

And now comes the trick. When the clergyman got clear of the town, Hance went into the composing room and informed the foreman and printers that the policy of the paper was immediately to undergo a radical change; "It had been decided," said he, "to give its readers a different class of news from that which had been given heretofore, and the innovation would be inaugurated there and then. Hance had procured a copy of the New York Cüpper, Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, Bell's Life, the Dramatic News, and other sporting papers; and he set about cutting out glaring accounts of prizefights, horse-races, base-ball matches, billiard-matches, dog-fights, cock-fighting, etc.; then he had all of these accounts set up in type and proofs read, and the forms made up, and a double issue of the paper ordered. But he must have a sunning leading editorial, and he sat him down to write the most remarkable that ever appeared in a religious paper. It opened thus: "We take extreme

editorial, and he sat him down to write the most remarkable that ever appeared in a religious paper. It opened thus: "We take extreme pleasure in announcing to our many readers that we have the best authority for stating that the celebrated and long-talked of prize-fight between Jem Mace and Joe Coburn will be fought within a short distance of this place, just-beyond the boundary line between Canada and the United States," etc. Other items of the most ridiculous nature were inserted in the paper, and when the subscribers received their papers consternation was depicted on every countenance. An immediate rush was made to ountenance. An immediate rush was made to the village office for an explanation, but Hance, fearing the consequences, had made a speedy exit from the town. But what must have been the feelings of the editor when he received his paper at the Conference. A hasty explanation was made to the subscribers, and the next issue came out with its usual amount of church intelligence, and satisfaction was once more settled in the minds of the Baptist inhabitants of that portion of New York State.

QUIPS. "How much unlike Alice and Bertha are!"

Yes, indeed; especially Bertha." Why was it that Robinson Crusoe? On account of the arrival of Good Friday, perhaps. The average small boy's ambition is to be a trapper, a pirate, or a song-and-dance man. "When I wath a little boy," lisped a very stupid society man to a young lady, "all my ideath in life were thentered on being a clown," "Well. there is at least one case of gratified ambition," was the sharp reply.

"Why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" We can tell you; he has got trusted for a new suit of clothes.

The paragrapher that was hanged said to the crowd around the gallows: "This life is but a hemp-tic show." Mrs. Partington declares that she does not wish to vote, as she fears she could not stand the electrical franchise.

Precisely—in fact, absurdly so. Why does a photographer in the exercise of his business always use a black cloth? Why, of course, to make

When a dealer tells you the stiff, uncomforta ble-looking boots he wants to sell you are caif-skin, remember that a full-grown cow, or a bull,

A little girl was visiting the country, and for the first time witnessed the operation of milk-ing. Watching the proceeding intently for a while, she inspected the cow minutely, and then launched the poser: "Where do they put it in." Partridges are among the things that whirr. Yes; and ventilators are among the things that air. Yes; and hornets are among the things that bee. And Butler says the Gubernatorial chair of Massachusetts is among the things that might have Ben.

Fitz Hugh Ludlow, in his narrative of travel in "The Heart of the Continent," tells of an eccentric genius who improved on the old yarn to the effect that "the weather would have been colder if the thermometer had been longer," by saying he had been where "it was so cold that the thermometer got down oif the nail."

At a funeral in the country an undertaker was directing the ceremonial when he noticed a lit-tle man giving orders, and, as he thought, encroaching upon the privileges of his own office. He asked him, "And wha are ye, mi' man, that tak' sae muckle on ye!" "O, dinna ye ken!" said the man, under an evident sense of his own importance, "I'm the corps' brither!"

A man can always tell exactly how tall he is by walking through a low door in the dark. Next morning ne can measure the hight of the door, and then measure from where it struck to the top of his head, add the two together, subtract the swearing and multiply by what o'clock it was when he got home, and the result will be hear the total.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A specine rementy for all diseases of the Bladder and Jineys.

For Deollity, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exeron or Business, shortness of Breath, Froubled with
houghts of Disease, Dinness of Vision, Pains in the
ack, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head,
ale Countenance, and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very freneutly Epileptic Fits and consumption follow. When
the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of
the expectation medicine to strengthen and tone up
to system, which HellmBOLD'S BUCHU does in ev-

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU unequaled by any remedy known. It is protected most eminent physicians all over the wor DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizzin coar Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mor Inditation of the Heart; Pain in the region of kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, the offspring of Dyspensis.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU INDIAN ISOLAR'S BUCHU
Ivigorates the Stomach, stimulates the torpid Liver,
Howels, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleansing the
higher the photosystem.
A single trial the quite smileting new life and
most hesitating of its valuable remedial properties. hesitating of its valuable remedial properties. PRICE—\$1 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR \$5.

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DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, Is making some of the most wonderful cures on red ord. Competent lady assistants in attendance. PILLS.

HERVOUS DEBILITY. WIAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by adjectations, excesses or overwork of the Brain and servous System, speedily and radically cured by

WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL, a purely vegetable preparation, and the best and most successful remedy known. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. For further information, Send for Circular. Price, SI per Box: Six Boxes, Six, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,

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Be care fully hymnes by CRIROPODIST. OODAIC odist, 124 Dearborn-st., give

PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO-

MARVELOUS **CURES!**

Spasms, Nervous Prostration, and Paralysis.

TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 28, 1878.

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.:

Gentlemen—Two weeks of almost constant recurring tetanic soasms, with the use of almost incredible quantities of chloroform and other anæsthetics and narcotics, had reduced me excessively, when I was attacked by a low, nerrous fever, which continued three weeks, and prostrated me to a degree rarely recovered from I was helpless, partially paralyzed; could, with much difficulty, digest a spoonful of the most easily digestible food; and could scarcely sleep at all.

In the above-described condition I applied the Belt (suffering at the time, and on the verge of a relapse), and almost immediately I was relieved, fell into a gentle, restful siumber, and awoke refreshed and much strengthened. The improvement continued, and I made a most rapid and satisfactory recovery.

With best of reasons, therefore, I take pleasure in adding my testimony to the value and importance of your invention. Both as a physician and one who has experienced its benefits, I declare its unequivocal excellence.

JOSEPH JUDSON KENDRICK, M. D. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 28, 1878.

JOSEPH JUDSON KENDRICK, M. D.

PULVERNACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS

CURE Nervous Prostration

OFFICE W. C. DAVIS, STOVE FOUNDERS, Cincinnati, O., Jan. 2, 1879. Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.:

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.:

Gentlemen—For many years my father has been suffering from a nervous attliction, which so grew upon him that he became unable to walk or attend to any business whatever. After having expended hundreds of dollars in medical treatment, with the best physicians in the city, I was induced to try one of your Electric Belts, which he has used but a few months, and is now in better health than he has been for years, having a splendid appetite, and being able to walk and move about with a vigor that is perfectly astonishing. perfectly astonishing.

I deem it my duty as well as a pleasure to re-

turn grateful thanks for the ceived from your treatment.
Yours respectfully, FRED W. GARDNER.

PULVERNACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS

CURE

Severe Rheumatism, Pains, Etc.

BUTLER'S STATION, Pendleton Co., Ky., Nov. 13, 1878. Nov. 13, 1878. S
Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.:
For six years I have suffered from rheumatism in its worst form. At times I was almost paralyzed by it, and had to go on a crutch. I paralyzed by it, and had to go on a crutch. I could get no sleep at nights, and often spent the night before the fire trying to get relief. Some eight months ago I got one of your full power Belts, and it has worked like a charm. I am free from pain, active as ever I was, and never feit better in my life than I have been since two months after getting the Belt. I have been on the river for some thirty ever my case. been on the river for some thirty years, my case and cure are well known to many of my friends, and I will always recommend your treatment. CAPT. E. PIERCE.

PULVERNACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS

CURE

Spermatorrhœa, Nervous Debility, Etc. COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 24, 1878.

Columbus, O., Dec. 24, 1878.

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.:

Gentlemen—In justice to you and your admirable curative, I wish to testify to a remarkable cure effected in my case by the use of your Belt and Suspensory. I got the package, by mail, four weeks ago, and, notwithstanding that my disease (seminal weakness) has been growing on me for seven years or more, I can say, with gratification, that I am at this writing almost, if not entirely, cured. The debilitating discharges, which were frequent, have ceased, and the extreme nervousness is gone. I am feeling entirely new, and am gaining in firsh and weight. You can readily surmise that I am in excellent spirits, and to you is due all the credit. If I can serve you in any way, command me. Sincerely yours, Sincerely yours,

PULVERNACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS

CURE Kidney Disease, Loss of Appetite, Etc.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1878. CHICAGO, Oct. 15, 1878.

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.:

Gentlemen—I deem it just to you that I let you know of my case, and the effect of your electric treatment. I was troubled with kidney complaint and pain in the loins and back. As a consequence I reit a decression of spirits, loss of appetite, and oppressive headache. By your advice I purchased your Electric Combined Bands. I felt a decided benefit after wearing them about a week, and after five or six weeks? them about a week, and after five or six weeks use was entirely restored. You have my sin-cere thanks, and I will assist you in any legitimate manner to extend your patronage.
THOS. H. JOHNSTON,

Spermatorrhea, Exhausted Vital Energy, Etc.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1879. Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.:
Gentiemen—The lost vigor and energy of former years has been entirely renewed by the use of your Belt and Suspensory. I feel twenty years younger. Faithfully yours, H. L. D.

For further particulars see Descriptive Pamphlet and The Electric Quarterly, which is mailed free to any address. Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.

> 218 State-st., CHICAGO, ILL.

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKY Saturday excepted. Sunday excepted. Monday excepted. CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Tickes Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

Pacific Past Line ### 10:30 a m * 3:40 p m a Sidoux City & Yankton ### 10:30 a m * 3:40 p m a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton ### 10:30 a m * 3:40 p m a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton ### 10:30 a m * 3:40 a m a Dubuque Night Ex via Clinton ### 10:30 a m * 3:40 a m a Sidoux City & Yankton ### 10:30 a m ### 10:30 a m a Sidoux City & Yankton ### 10:30 a m a Sidoux City & Yankton ### 10:35 p m ### 10:30 a m a Sidoux City & Yankton ### 10:35 p m 6:30 a m a Sidoux City & Yankton ### 10:35 p m 6:30 a m a Sidoux City & Sidoux &

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Blufts, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Weils and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD,

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots. Mendota & Galcaburg Express ... 7:25 a m of the following Express ... Pullman Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 18-wheel Sleeping-Cars are run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Exress.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Jnion Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex. 12-30 pm 3-335 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 am 7-355 pm Mooile & New Oriceans Express 9:00 am 7-355 pm St. Louis, Springfield & Texas 9:00 am 7-355 pm 7-00 am Peoria, Burlington (Fast Express 9:00 am 3-355 pm Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:00 am 3-340 pm Joliet & Dwight Accommedation 5:00 pm 3-35 pm Joliet & Dwight Accommedation 5:00 pm 9:10 am

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickel Office, 83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapelis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

St. Louis Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line. 98:50 p m 6:30 a m
Calro & New Orleans Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
oCalro & Texas Express. 98:30 a m 6:45 p m
oCalro & Texas Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Express. 8:30 a m 6:45 p m
Springfield Night express. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Springfield Night express. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Springfield Night express. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Operoria, Burlington & Keokuk. 8:30 a m 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sloux City Express. 10:00 a m 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sloux City Express. 10:00 a m 6:35 a m
Gliman Passenger. 4:30 p m 9:25 a m a On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Penot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. | Leave. | Arrive.

Mail (via Main and Air Line).... 7,00 a m * 8,55 a m
Day kxpress ... 9,00 a m * 7,40 p m
Ralamszoo Accommodation... 4,00 p m 90,50 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)... 5,515 p m \$ 8,00 a m
Night Express ... 9500 p m 58,00 a m PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. epot, corner Canal and Magison-sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

> BALTIMORE & OHTO Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERM, | Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnsti Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sia., West Side. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day
Express.

Night Express.

Sectoral, Arrive.

Arrive.

Arrive.

Sectoral & Sectoral &

Leave. Arrive. CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC BAILBOAD. Deput, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House.

KANKAKEE LINE.

Leave. | Arrive. All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dining cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leave. | Arrive. DYEING AND CLEANING.

Your Old Cleaned be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED. at triding expense. Expressed C. O. D. COUK & Mc-LAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st. Chicago. 107 North 6th-st., 81. Louis, Mo. N.B.—Ladies Dresses, Sacques I.ADIES AND GENTS. Shawis, dyed and cleaned, etc.

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. The Great En-TRADE MARK.

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will promptly and
radically cure any
and every case of

Nervous Debility
and Weakness, resuit of Indiserction,
excess or overwork
of the brain and neryous system: is perfectly harmless, acts

Before Taking like magic, and has after Taking. been extensively after Taking. used for over thirty years with great success. Ether Full particulars in our paint blet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. 25 The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists as 41 per package, or six package of st. 50 or will be south ree by mail on receipt of the money by addressing. x packages for so, by addressing cipt of the money by addressing cipt of the money by addressing CO THE GRAY MEDICINE CO VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 22 and 34 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

KNOW
A new Medical Treatise, "The SCIENCE OF LIFE. OR SELF-PRESERVATION," & BOOK for every body. Price, \$1. sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions either one of which is worth ten times the

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prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the grice of the book. Gold Media awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published," The London Lancet says: "No serves should be without this valuable book. The satisfor is a noble benefactor. An illustrated sample tent to all on received of 6 cents for postage. The author can be only address Dit. W. H. PARKEIL, No. 4 Builfach street, Beston,

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Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr.J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay

THE COURTS.

Decision in Regard to the Bank of Chicago Suits.

A War Between the Commercial Agencies.

Record of Judgments, New Snits, Criminal Business, Etc.

Judge Moore has been engaged at intervals for some weeks hearing arguments on a motion for injunction by the Receiver of

THE BANK OF CHICAGO to prevent the creditors of the bank from prosecuting suits against the stockholders, and yesterday morning he granted the injunction as asked. He said when the motion was first made in the creditor's bill of Cunningham against the hank, he had some doubts whether the liability of the stockholders was an asset, but the question since then had been repeatedly argued in Superior and Circuit Courts, and the Supreme Court in the Lamar In-Company case had referred 25 of the chapter on Corporations, in the Revised Statutes. That provided, among other things, that, if a company allowed a judgment to go against it and an excecution to be returned "No property found," suits in No property equity might be brought against the stockholders, and each stockholder might be required to pay his pro rata share of such nebts to the exat of the unpaid portion of his stock, after exhausting the assets of the Company. The Supreme Court had held that the suit was ight under that section of the law. In the present instance all the suits to be enjoined were suits at law, and there was no doubt but that such suits would lie against the stockholders under the provisions of charter. But suits in equity could also be brought, and both prosecuted toother, and when the money was paid once that was the end of it, and the stockholder was released. The Judge did not think the numerous cases cited had any application, for the present suit was sustainable under Sec. 25. The original holders, and the present was only a bill for in-junctions to prevent other parties from interfering with the Receiver in his efforts to enforce

httgatfon, but they were themselves the cause of it. He did not think there was any truth in the charge of conspiracy by the Receiver with may of the stockholders, but he repretted that steps had not been taken earlier to recover the amounts due from them. The Judge asked what would be the effect of an injunction on suits against the New York stockholders.

Nr. Saufeldt thought the injunction would have no effect against them.

Mr. Walker and the different attorneys for the stockholders here were of the opinion that Judge Rooms—Nos. 304, 967, 1,005, 1,015, 1,023, 1,023, 1,025, 1,041, 1,046, 1,047, 1,048, 1,049, and 1,050. He did not think there was any truth in e charge of conspiracy by the Receiver with Mr. Walker and the different attorneys for he stockholders here were of the opinion that lew York courts, out of comity, would stop the

liability of the stockholders. The assets

ought to be divided among all the creditors. The stockholders had no right to ask for

en injunction to prevent suits against

them unless they deposited in Court

he amount for which they were liable. They

had complained of the heavy costs and prolonged

A long discussion then followed, in which all took a hand, as to the form of the injunction order, and whether the stockholders must first deposit their moner in court.

Finally Judge Moore directed the different

Finally Judge Moore directed the different attorneys to prepare two orders,—one requiring the payment of the money as a condition precedent to the issuance of the injunction, and the other without that stipulation, and submit them both to him this morning. If the parties could agree, the order would be entered at once.

The probability is that the parties will not agree, and that the morning will be consumed to continue the parties of the same distributions.

agree, and that the morning will beconstined in another argument of the same question.

In the case of the State Sarings Bank, on a similar petition of Judge Ous, the Receiver, Judge Farwell refused to hear the argument, on the ground that Judge Williams was more familiar with the matter. The case was originally hearth before Judge Williams, but sent familiar with the matter. The case was originally brought before Judge Williams, but sent y him to sudge Farwell to be heard, and the TAPPAN, M'KILLOP & CO.

A bill was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by Theodore E. Leeds, of New Brigaton, N. Y., against Tappan, McKillop & Co., of this city. Rand, McNally & Co., The McKillop & Sprague Company of New York, and T. M. Rianhard (Receiver), and George P. Gifford, of Wisconstu, to restrain the issue of the "Commercial Agency Register" by Tappan, McKillop & Co. Complainant states that the McKillop & Sprague Company were until lately the owners of the "Commercial" until rately the owners of the "Commercia Agency Register," a book which is published a Agency Register, and designed to give the irregular intervals, and designed to give the commercial standing of merchants and traders throughout the country. The first number was published in July, 1876, and the last in July, published in July, 1876, and the last in July, 1878, and in the interval thirteen numbers have been issued, all of which were copyrighted in directorm according to law. In October last the McKillon & Sprague Company failed, and Thomas M. Rianhard was appointed Receiver, and took possession of all the Company's assets, including the above copyrights. In December last the sold, the latter to complainant for the \$750 cash, and the assignment was recorded with the Librarian of Congress. These books, it is charged, were compiled with great care and at large expense, and the compilation was made in part by Tappan. the compilation was made in part by Tappan, McKillon & Co. and in part by other firms, under contract with McKillon, Sprague & Co. and for their exclusive use, and complainant the copyrights are worth \$25,000 to him. pan, McKillop & Co. have recently been engaged in the issue of a book to be printed by Rame, McNally & Co., and called the "Commercial Agency Register," or "Report," of which the larger and material portions are being substantially copied from the books of which complainant holds the 'copyright, and which is well known to the defendants, thus making the new work a substantial copy, and an in-fringement of complainant's books and copy-rights. Some changes have been made, but only the various merchants, while the proposed book of Tappan, McKillep & Co. is to have only two, of Tappau, McKillsp & Co. is to have only two, but they are so arranged as to give the result of the three in the old books. It is thought by complainant that Tappan, McKillop & Co. intend to publish substantially a copy of the last issue of McKillip, Spregue & Co., which is evered by the copyright. The complainant, therefore, prays for an injunction to prevent the threatened publication, and for a decree compelling the defendants to surrender any copies that may have been printed, and the stereotype-plates to be used in the issue of the work.

THE REPUBLIC LIFE-INSURANCE COMPANY. Mr. S. D. Ward, Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, filed a detailed report-vesterday of his receipts and expenditures such Receiver: Balance at date of last report, July 12.

1818	out, uco
Dents	253
Interest	1,450
Legal expenses refunded	135
Ita-insurance	
Furniture and fixtures	106
Loans on mortrages	4.779
Leans on collaterals	2,357
Total	93, 146
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Real estate expenses 138	100
Taxes 1,053	
Legal expenses	
Offset claims 626	WELL C
Miscellaneous expenses 528	
Account of first dividend 6, 859	
Office expenses	10 000

...\$80,753 Since the date of the last report new claims o the amount of \$3,667 have been proved up-thich ought to be paid pro rata with the other

Alexander S. Eichner filed a bill against his wife Julia vesterday, charging that she deserted him in November, 1865, only about a week after their marriage.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Mina Schwartz from William Schwartz, on the ground of drunkenness and crueity, the complainant to have the custosly of the children.

DIVORCES.

ITEMS. The Judges of the Appellate Court were in court yesterday afternoon, and heard a motion for supersedeas in the case of Dilley vs. The People, which comes from Rock Island. The on announcements as to opinions.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Albert H. Walker.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Provisional Assignee of M. A. Bentley.

Assignees will be chosen for Henry Waller, Jr., and Charles H. Merry at 10 o'clock this morning. UNITED STATES COURTS.

Gardner S. Barber, Trustee of the Clark Seam & Button-Hole Stay Association, filed a bill vesterday against Charles H. Fargo, John Benham, C. E. Fargo, and S. M. Fargo, to restrain them from ingringing his ratent for an impropement in boots and sinces and gaiters issued to Peter E. Clark April 4, 1871.

The Albany City Actional B.

SUPERIOR COURT'IN BRIEF.

The Albany City National Bank began a sult vesterday against Calvin E. Wright and Leonard King to recover \$1,500.

Robbins & Carroll and Albion Cate filed a bill against S. B. Walker, setting out that they are judgment creditors of the estate of M. O. Walker, but have only received a dividend of 16 per cent on their claims. Among the property owned by the late M. O. Walker was the nouse and lot No. 105 West Taylor street, which he held as tenant in common with his brother, Samuel B. Waiker. The latter, it is alleged, has never troubled himself to tell the administrator of the estate of this fact, but complainants have discovered it, and they ask that the interest of the late Martin in the properthat the interest of the late Martin in the proper-ty may be ascertained, and then sold to satisfy their judgment liens.

CIRCUIT COURT. Joseph J. Miller filed a bill against the Baptist Theological Union, Robert Harris, A. B. Meeker, and S. S. Willard to foreclose a trust-deed for \$2,500 on Block 4 in Phare's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 12, 38, 13, containing five acres.

Henry S. Blodgett began a suit for \$1,000 against Frederick W. Boudreau to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery.

Emma Burkhard commenced an action in trespass against M. A. MacLeane to recover \$15,000 damages for alleged assault and battery.

Ann Conlin began a suit for \$2,500 against Daniel Conlin.

The Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company filed a bill against C. L. Jenks, William and Vashti Drury, the Charter Oak Life-Insursituated on the south side of Madison street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues, and fronting forty feet on Madison street.

CRIMINAL COURT. Abraham Graham was tried for the larceny of furniture from a furnished house, found guilty, and given one year in the Penicentiary.

Daniel Cooley was tried for assaulting John Stewart with a razor, found guilty and remanded.

PROBATE COURT. Letters testamentary were issued in the estate of the late William Squire to John Adams, under bond of \$20,000.

THE CALL. JUDGE BLODGETT-181 to 208, inclusive. No Case on trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT—No announcement. Junes Gary-108 to 130, inclusive, exceept 113, 114, and 118. No. 107, Heinecke vs. Dob-

prosecution of such suits when they knew that in injunction has been issued here.

Mr. Westover admitted for the purposes of the motion that the bank had been properly ormaized, so that its stockholders were not hable is partners. SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Charles Mair vs. M. Dively and Gus O. L. Suur. \$5,871.11.—The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Company vs. Annis O. Hansen and Herman Uhrland, \$40k.—H. C. Cooper, Jr. vs. Thomas (filey, \$45,16.

LEVEES AND OUTLETS.

Supreme Folly of the Scheme to Hold the Mississippi Floods by Mud Embankments-Outlets the Only Sure Solution-Vast Expense for Nothing-Scheming Contractors

Seeking to Plunder the Many.

St. Louis Times-Journal, Jan. 17.

Public interest and attention are more keenly directed to proposed improvements of the Mississippi River at this time than at any period of the country's history. The continual and rapid growth of the West, and the vast annual accessions to its agricultural and mining products and its manufacturing industries, have brought hom to the minds of our business men the necessity of greater and cheaper facilities for transportation to the seaboard, and have indicated as the greatest medium for this the Mississippi River. Every interest in the growing West depends upon the question of cheap transportation to the outer markets, and there is not an industry or business or piece of property in city, town, or country, throughout this whole region, that will not be benefited by realizing the cheap rates of transportation to be accomplished through the improvements in some shape proposed for the Mississippi River. To the City of St. Louis the matter is one of vast

the City of St. Louis the matter is one of vast and vital importance.

There are two theories in regard to these im-provements which it would be well for the busi-ness of the West to examine and decide upon promptly, for it is very certain that action one, way or the other will be taken by Congress at an way of the other win to taken by Congress a an early day. One of these theories contemplates the levening of the Mississippi from Cairo to the Passes, and the other proposes the shortening of the river by turning its waters into the Guif through the outlets, which the river has already made for itself above the City of New Orleans, and by making another outlet into Lake Borgne below that city. Both ideas are incorporated in bills now pending before Congress,—one, the bill of Gen. Enstis, of Louisians, committing the Government to the support of the levee system, and appropriating \$5,500,-000, to begin with, to the

000, to begin with, to the building of levees, before the Senate: the other bill has been referred to the House Committee on Commerce, on which it will doubtless soon make a report for the action of the House of Representatives.

We have read carefully the argument of Senator Eustis in support of his Levee bill, and, while some of his reasons in favor of Government assistance seem specious, the proposed interpretate of the Commerce, the proposed interpretation of the Commerce of the Commer volvement of the Government in so vast a work is too dangerous to be seriously considered by the American people. If the work could be done for the \$5,500,000 proposed in his bill, and there end, and the work could be made perma-nent and useful, it might be considered; but this sum is a mere baratelle, an insignificant frac-tion, compared with the actual requirements of a general levee system, such as his bill con-templates. The United States Engineers fix the required amount in \$50,000,000, and Capt, Eads, who has figured on it, puts it at \$46,000,-000. If there was any real and permanent good to be accomplished by the levee system these sums would not be too large, but in the light of past history they are wholly inadequate, and, so far from the system accomplishing good, it has only brought failure and wrought destruc-

It has been only a little over thirty years since the States of Louisians Mississippi, and Arkansas commenced efforts at a general system of levee protection for their alluvial lands. Ib order to aid them in doing so, Congress do nated each of them the swamp and overflowed lands within their borders to do the work. Within that period of time these States have expended largely over \$100,000,000, and to-day are, as we see, calling for a sum which, if expended in either one, would have protected them from overflow. Meanwhile millions of acres of valuable lands given by the Government acres of valuable lands given by the Governmen have been sold and the proceeds drawn from them devoted to levee building, and millions more have been drawn from the pockets of the pe to pay taxes to keep up levees. So, if the Gor ernment is once committed to the business of levee building, each year millions of dollars with have to be appropriated; and if any one will calculate the size of the levees required to hold 1874, 1864, 1858, 1850, or 1844, it will be

that four times the amounts calculated by the engineers would not hold the waters. The argument is used that the Government is duty bound to build the levees' because ederal armies destroyed them during the This is only true in two or three cases, the Confederates in many instances destroying the levees themselves to prevent Federal occupaoff or were washed off by the floods during the off or were washed on by the moods during the War, and some of these levees the citizens do not want restored. Take one instance in the Senator's own State. The Asston levee in Louisiana, just below the Arkansas line, is down for at least two miles. To close this break and restore and raise the levees in the adjacent portions of Arkansas and Louisiana and the come restore and raise the levees in the adjacent por-tions of Arkansas and Louisiana, and the oppo-site portions of Mississippi, would take more money than the bill of Senator Eustis appro-priates, and it is safe to say that there is not a planter in the three States within a hundred miles of the Ashton break who is in favor of stopping it. So of the Grand Levee break

Judges will meet in conference to-day, but make in Point Coupee Parish, below the mouth no announcements as to opinions. of Red River, which carries off the floods of that river without harming the plantation now in cultivation. The truth is, that in regard to this matter, the river, by its own courses, has furnished the relief which was in vain sought by levees, and the levee system is really now only desired by those who, as Levee Board Commissioners, officials, and contractors, have made fortunes out of the States by handling levee funds, and now want the General Government to maintain them in the same courses. ment to maintain them in the same courses.

This leads us to consider briefly the outlet theory. We said the river itself furnished relief by its own self-regimen, and this is true. The iver broke through the levee in Point Coupee, river broke through the levee in Point Coupee, and so with a portion of its annual spring floods, makes its way, to the gulf by a line nearly a hundred miles nearer than at the Balize. At Bonnet Carre, some thirty or forty miles above New Orleans, it seeks the gulf level un a distance of eight miles, instead of going 150 miles to the mouth. The result of this is a depression of the flood lines to so great an extent that no additions to the levees have been required between the mouth of Red River and the levee limit below New Orleans since the river made these openines for itself, and no crevasses have limit below New Orleans since the river made these openines for itself, and no crevasses have occurred in that limit. Indeed, the effect has been realized, and the strain removed as bigh as Vicksburg, and even Memphis. And now the bill before Congress proposes, at an expense of \$250,000, to make the Lake Borgne outlet a few miles below New Orleans, where the river would find the gulf level with lits flood tides in five miles instead of ninety. Thus the necessity of further levying would, for this small sum, be miles instead of ninety. Thus the necessity of turther levying would, for this small sum, t removed, and the river by the prompt discharge of its flood tides at these various points be con fined within its channel, which, by the increased rapidity of flow, would be deepened, the whold lower basin would be effectually drained, and we could more successfully contend with the

latal vellow fever. As between these two theories, we believe no man having at heart the true interests of the country could hesitate for a moment. One inlves ten millions of outlav at the outset, and illions expended every year, and no security against the great floods, as for example in 1858, men the levee system was at its best, and the estruction to property and crop the greatest

on record.

The other theory means the relief of the whole alluvial basin by the prompt withdrawal of the waters at the points named, an eatire independence of the ruinous and expensive levee system, the deepening of the the channel, the recumation from overflow of all the alluvial leads the recognition of health by destroying ands, the promotion of health by destroying he breeding haupts of vellow fever, and all at an outlay of \$250,000. We do not think Conrress should hesitate a moment to pass the bill. carticularly as it provides that the money shall be expended under the direction of the United States Engineers, and paid on their report of accomplished results. There are further fea-tures in this measure, such as the diversion of the waters of the Upper Red River basin into the gulf by the way of the Calcasieu, and of the Lower Red River and Quachita basins by way of the Atchafalaya, which in practical results are not less valuable than in those referred to.

THE THIRD TERM.

Would Grant Prefer a Field-Marshal Pen-

sion to the Presidency?

Cincinnati Commercial.

'The cant charge that Republics are ungrateful is unjust, so far as the United States are concerned. The election of Gen. Grant, in the first instance, evinced the public willingness to extôl a successful General without minutely scrutinizing his merits. Themistocles perished in exile; Hannibal, after sustaining aimself in Italy for sixteen pears against the best legions of Rome and a divided Senate at Carthage, was driven into obscurity, and hunted like a fugitive from justice; Caesar was stricken down at the feet of his rival's statue; Marioorough could not get a cheer from his own soldiers after ne had beat the best army of France at Malotaquet; and Wellington, referring to the strength and malice of his enemies in Parinament and out of it, wrote with a stern pathos from hie camp: 'If I fail, my Ged have mercy on me, for nobody else will.' Even our own Washinghie camp: 'If I fail, my Ged have mercy on me, for nobody else will.' Even our own Washington often complained of the unnatural blows dealt him by persecutors and slanderers, while he was weighed down with the cares of State. Such has been the fate of great captains the world over, whether they fought ander Reoublics or Monarchies, and the plea of Gen. Grant that he should again be elected President because the country owes the office to him, betrays its inherent weakness, as well as the vanity of him who makes it."—Louisville Age.

This matter is too important to be treated from false premises and in a personal spirit.

from false premises and in a personal spirit. Let us begin by conceding that Gen. Grant is our most conspicuous and most honored citizen. he second proper step is to recognize the fact, as he whole world sees it, that he is our most proment man, and that his services have been such hat he is fairly entitled to high consideration at the hards of his countrymen. We may pass over, for the purposes of the present, the whole history of his Presidency. We would oppose him for a third term if he had given the action the purest and happiest Administration since Washington. We must put down to this whole theory of personal government. There are thousands of men who would make good Presidents. No one of them is, and no and of them can be, indispensable. Any good sitizen, with sense enough to write his name and say no occasionally, would make an accept-ble Caief Magistrate, so long as he did not acquire an intolerable sense of self-importance. nd his office. The public disposition to assume nat the Presidency is an amazing matter has a alie flavor of the old monarchical supersition. the President does not rule the country or guide its destinies. The whole notion that the President must be a mighty ruler is a stupid stake, and unworthy an American citizen mistake, and unworthy an American citizen. Gen. Grant must not be President again; but let us do him justice. He does not make the plea that he should again be elected. He does not even say he would be glad to have the office for a third term. It is well known even that he has a preference, and that it is som form of recognition of his military services by act of Congress, which shall carry with it a salary that will make him comfortable. He has been a very poor man, and has a great dread of povhis investments were not always judicious. His his investments were not always judicious. His Long Branch establishment and St. Louis farm were costly. We believe the only money he ever got back with a reasonable increase was put into a Nevada silver mine. When he gets home he will not be a rich man. He has been offered a position at the head of a rail road at a large salary, and was tempted by it, but declined it, because it appeared that his duties were to be nominal, and he did not think that an American ex-President should be paid as an advertising figurehead; and it is fair to say that this was entirely decent and self-respectful on his part. This fact will, in some sense, explain the cumbarrassment of his position. It is for his countrymen to consider whether they would rather he should be at the head of a street-rairoad company to obtain a support for him and retire him on a respectable pension. He was no political a knew northing. pension. He was no politician, knew nothing and cared little about civil affairs when the War was over, and felt keenly that he should stick to his place at the head of the army. That was a life office. He knew the business. It suited him and he was in good shape. The Presidency was dangled before bim. He couldn't resist th the ptation of taking the Presidency. No American ever has done that, and we shouldn't be harsh with him. He felt that he was making a sacrifice, and said so, and he has never ceased to mourn for the old place at the head of the army. To be sure, he gave it up, but he couldn't help it. uldn't belp it. Of course it was absurd t feel that it was a sacrifice to take the Presi-dency,—but it was. It would be a sacrifice on any one's part to take it,—and any one would take it; and it is Grant's peculiarity that he has een intensely conscious of the sacrifice. Now he has had the Presidency and a good time, and he has had the Presidence and a good time, and he would be glad to have something like his old place for salary, without the duties, feeling that he has been so associated with great affairs that he ought not, as he is approaching 60 years of age, to go to work or exhibit himself for the means of living. The probability is, a ma-jority of his countrymen would agree with him as to that though in our estimation his dire jorde of his contrivenen would agree with the as to that, though in our estimation his dignity would not be impaired by poverty. If he consents to run for the Presidency—and there are symptoms that he is taking an interest in the third-term movement—it will be because he desparres of the Field Marshalship, or something experience.

thing equivalent, with an appropriate pension,— and feels that he must do something, and is anxious to oblige his friends. He is not making e plea that the country owes the office to him. ished in his shadow, want the opportunities that would open through his indulgence and the shelter of his name. They mean to resume robbery, and want a strong Government to help them, and no end of terms, with all the modern facilities for plundering the people. These are the bottom facts of the business.

A Fortune Waiting. A fortune of \$12,000,000 may turn upon a bit of yellow parchment found in a rubbish heap. A Nova Scotia journal says that the agent employed by the heirs of the Hyde estate to go to has met the Directors of the Hyde estate to go to England has written encouraging reports. He has met the Directors of the Bank of England, where the money is deposited. Hyde was formerly in Annapolis, having been sent out by the Imperial Government. He had one daughter born in Nova Scotia. The money in question was left tolher after he died. An intimation was sent to this confidence. tion was sent to this country many years ago

asking for the heirs. The family of the Hydes decided that the real heirs were in Nova Scotia.

The missing link up to a recent period was proof that the original Hyde was the one who hald the increase. proof that the original Hyde was the one who held the imperial commission and went to Annapolis. There was no commission of his to be found. A few years ago an old trunk was sold at anction and bought by a woman for 25 cents. She subsequently proke it up for kindling-wood, and in the lining found a parchment document, which she deemed so pretty with the seals attached that'she put it away as worthy of preservation. Subsequently she happened to mention the incident to a triend. It proved to be the missing document.

RAISIN-GRAPES.

A New California Industry.

To the already apparently unlimited agricultural and mineral resources of California, a new ndustry seems likely to be added,-that of raisin-making. About four years ago Mr. J. P. Whitney, a gentleman widely known in that State in connection with wool-growing and grain-raising on a large scale, began planting vines of the "Muscat of Alexandria" variety of white grapes, with a view to demonstrating that raisins can be made in America of as good quality as those from abroad. Since that time about 200,000 vines have been planted. As the first result of Mr. Whitney's experiment two car-load of 20,000 pounds each of California-nade raisins were recently sent East, one ar-load coming to this city and the other going to Boston. In both cities they have been received with favor, selling squally well with the best imported Malaga ruisins, with which they compare favorably as to size, color, skin, stones, and flavor,—the latter teing the most essential quality. The United States is the greatest raisin-consuming country in the world, and uses annually more raisins than the whole of Europe. The majket is mainly supplied from Spain, the raisins known as "Malagas" being considered the best. They come from a comparatively narrow strip of country in the south of Spain, which has bitherto been regarded as surpassing all other regions for raisins of that character. The annual field of Malaga grapes averages 2,250,000 boxes of 20 pounds each. It sometimes reaches 2,500,000 boxes, and last season about 2,000,000 boxes were marketed. Of this enormous yield the United States takes fully one-balf, on which it pays a duty—as on all other raisins—of isins, with which they compare favorably as to which it navs a dut -as on all other raisins-o which it pays a dut,—as on an other raisins—of two and a half cents per pound. An inferior raisin with which the market is largely supplied is known as the Valencian, and comes from a region further north in Spain.

The American raisins are made from a white grape,—the "Muscat of Alexandria,"—the raising of which the soil and elimate of a large portion of California is well, addended. The viter of California is well addended.

tion of California is well adapted. The vine begins to bear somewhat in the second year, although the full bearing capacity is not devel-oped until it is five years old, and continues to bear for about half a century, and sometimes for seventy-five years. In the cultivation of raisin-grapes American grape-growers have hit-tle to learn from Spain, but in the curing and packing of the raisins a lack of experience is still felt. The raisins are not cured by any artificia process, however, but in a comparatively simple manner. The grapes are laid on gravel-beds and are exposed to the sun for ten or tweive days in August or September, when they are ready for packing, having turned from white to brown, and gradually changed to the familia dark color of the raisins of commerce. The white sugar which is generally found attached to the raisins solu in the market is entirely a natural product of the grape, and comes on with age, first appearing, as a rule, when the raisins are about two years old. The packing raisins are about two years old. The packing however, is an operation which requires great care. To properly nack a single twenty pound box the entire time of one man is needed for a day and a half, so careful is the manufulation of the raisin bunches, while at least as much time is required to select and pick over the bunches before packing. Mr. Whitney beunches before packing. Mr. Whitney beother raisin.

The chief difficulty with which the California raisin-raiser will have to contend in the effort to compete with foreign raisins is the cost of

to compete with foreign fassins is the cost of labor. The Spanish vinevardists can get all the laborers they need at from 15 to 25 cents per day, while the California producers must pay at least \$1 per day. The very much greater productiveness of the soil, however, will do much to offset this disadvantage. But one scourge with which the tae Spanish producers have to contend, and whigh does not trouble the California regions, is the destructive phylloxera, a little partisite which attacks the grape-wines with peculiar feroutly, and saps their dred thousand vines here already been de-stroyed, and Mr. West believes that in a few years the Malaga industry will imvery seriously injur-ed. The phylloxera have appeared in one or two The phylloxera have appeared in one or two who is an enthusiast on the raisin question, ha ocated his vineyards at Rocklin, Cal., on the miles from Secramento. The 40,000 pounds of raisins sent East this season were the product of about 45,000 vines, and he believes that when the 200,000 vines are all begring he will be able to ship from fifteen to twenty car-loads of 20, 00 pounds each every season. Mr. Whit uccess has attracted the attention of se gentlemen in California, and a number of rais sineyards have already been planted. Shou ese succeed, as they undoubtedly will, a stimu lus will be given to the new industry which will have a marked effect on the raisin market

throughout the world. The College of Arms, The English College of Arms was founded by Richard III. in 1483, who assigned it "a local habitation and a name" in a crowded district of ondon. In 1554 Pailip and Mary reincorporat great thoroughfare which, during the last few years, has been cut upwards from the Thames Embankment—has brought it into great promi-nence. The officers of the College are the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), in whom the office is hereditary, the King-at-Arms, the Herds, and the Pursuivants. The patropage is vested n the Earl Marshal. The Kings-at-Arms are eled Garter, Norrio, and Clarencieux, Garter styled Garter, Norrio, and Charencieux. Garter is the chief, and is always knighted. Norrol is nord-rol, that herald being supossed to be especially representative of the sovereign in the North of England, and there is said to have been a "Surrol" until Edward III. appointed his son, the Duke of Charence, a Herald as Charencieux Knight-at-Arms, substituting him for Surrol. Charencieux's provinces is south of Trent, and he attends to the business of that division. Formerly the Heralds made periodical circuits, or "visitations," as they were ical circuits, or "visitations," as they called, through the country, when they in called, through the country, when they investi-gated claims of pecligree, and settled disputes as to coats-of-arms. Their registered records are accepted as good legal evidence in courts of law, and, in fact, throw indirectly valu-able light on many points, and have helped to clear up doubts as to rights of property, times, etc. The Heralds are known as Somerset, York Chester, Richmond, Windsor and Lancaster. The Pursuyants are

dsor and Lancaster. The Pur uivants are te Croix, Bine Mantle. Rouge Dragon, and Portculis. The duties of the Heatid's office are very light nowadays as compared with the past. In Ireland the functionary who answers to Garter in England is called Ulster King-at-Arms, and in Scotland, Lord Lyon King-at-Arms. The officers of the Herald's College receive their regument in menity from the case. eive their remuneration mainly from fees earn ed in assisting persons desirious of investigating they are in a position to maintain the status of gentlemen. Heavy fees are also paid to the College by new Knights of the Garter.

Slowly Bleeding to Death. Special Dissaich to Cinchinati Enquirer.
BELLEFONTAINZ, O., Jan. 18.-A curious cas

has just come to the knowledge of your correspondent,—that of a man slowly but surely bleeding to death. George Smith, living on nes of this county, has been bleeding ntinuously from the pose for four weeks without any permanent relief, all remedies used having but little effect. A man similarly affected here some time since saved his life oy grasping his produced and hadden on like grip. seis and holding on like grim eath for twenty-four hours. A Bright Iowa Girl.

A girl with the right kind of a "Grecian end," Miss Jodie Baker, caughter of Prof O. Baker, has recently been appointed a tutor I. Baker, has recently been appeared of the Greek language in Simpson College, and caches the "Anabasis" Class. Though but 16 eaches the " Ana teaches the "Anabasis" Class. Though but 16 years old, she reads and writes Greek iluently. When but 8 years old she had read three books of Homer, besides the other studies in Greek that usually precee, in the college course, that ancient poet. At 14 she made a complete lexicon of "Oedipus Rex," a tragedy of Sonhocles. Her studies in Greek have been conducted entirely under the instruction of her Greek language. She reads and writes Latin with equal facility, and has done something in French, German, and mathematics.

MRS. JENKS.

A Copy of Her Letter to Elkins & Co. Ask ing the Return of Those Documents of National Importance.

manelis Journal. Mrs. Jenks forwards us a copy of a letter adfressed by her to Elkins & Co., which fully explains itself:

NEW ORLBANS, Jan. 7, 1879 .- Messrs. Elkins & Co.-GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully re de Co.—GENTLEMEN:, I would respectfully request you to urge upon your employes the propriety of returning to me those lost "documents of national importance." Pray advise Messrs. Raymond, Lloyd, Moloney & Co. that I will, with pleasure, permit them to retain the photographic copies they (with a high sense of nonor and mercantile integrity) deemed proper to have taken. I can well imagine the "ware and tare" on their mammoth brains must have been immense while custodians of those "original documents." judging from their evidence been immense while custodians of those "origi-nal documents," judging from their evidence before the august tribunal. The young gentle-men should be tendered a vote of thanks for their indefatigable exertions.

On sluggards brows the Laurel never grows.

Renown is not the child Of indolent repose.

I have heard New Orleans called the " City of rocessions," but I imagine the most extraordiwas that led by the grave disciple of Blackstone, the Hon. Associate Justice R. H. Marr, as he marched with such fitting retinue to Lifenthai's in order to photograph my documents, and there, in solemn conclave, doubtless discussed the extractal innertance thereof. Greet Olympia. the national importance thereof. Great Olympus! Would I had been present to immortalize pus! Would I had been present to immortalize the scene on canyas. My soul will ever regret the golden opportunity lost for making an historical sketch. Had the gentlemen advised me of their intention, I would with pleasure have acted as Grand Marshal and mustered a cohort of the White League as a guard of honor, with a band branging up the rear playing the Couspirators' Chorus. The event would have inspired the most timid with confidence,—even the Potter Committee, until their "air-blown pubble hurst."

riease remind Messrs. Raymond & Co. of a slight inaccuracy in their statement. I did not offer them any money for my own documents, but only remarked to them: "Any amount of money you wish gentlemen, just mention it." As their minds were filled with bounzaite vis-ions, their vivid imagnations took fright; so they misunderstood the point. Should they

In connection with the above the following

rial from the New Orleans Times has some POTTER'S FIND.

Gentle Jenks has sorting her little catabult at ast, and the latest news from the explosion is that our gorgeous friend Potter was seen leaving town with the genuine American skip. The spectacle of the great and only Potter, with eve sheveled and whiskers in fine frenzy rolling, times the price of admission. In some prophetic three, the other day, we said that soon the multicolor of Potter's sweetest needtle would vanish from our ravished gaze, but oh! how little at that inspired moment that we seent Jenks upon the air,—how little did we forecast the melancholy Potter fragments of this hour! Alas, it seems but vesterday—in point of fact, it was four days ut vesterday-in point of fact it was four days ago—when Potter with one flager on his nose and a wink of unutterable meaning tip-toed gingerly into the impressive gloom of his investigation, where sat awaiting him the carpetstore clerk with the pocket-book whose pregnant hinges they did there unfurl with a deshted " vum! vum!" and much interchange of ratulation. Ha! thought Potter to himself, here is a hee on this time sure enough, and I, with this fine grappling-hook of mine, will tutch the egg and hasten fourly with it to my distant need, where i will six and coo and twit-ter till I haten. Oh, but methicks I have John Sherman on the hip at last, and in my mind's clear eye I see him prode with brisket quivering where the beomerang strikes home. It seems out yesterday that Potter, his manly

form all bulged and lumpy here and there with Jen's' documents, received the information that his stuff was cogus, that Jenks had only platted his ambrosial mac—in short, had played it on him one more time—and suddenly he sarunk and shriveled into the very simplest of Potters, and, calling whelly for his ulster, fled. Proofs of comprising and Sherman Letters desired. conspiracy and Sherman letters dropped from him at every bound until he shed the last sad scrap of literature that wicked Jenss had scrap of oked, and floated into a sleeping-car a ragge but a thoroughly unloaded statesman. Sha we ever see Potter in these parts! Will the er lest we perisb. Come back to us, ma estic being, and we swear that no ungodly enks shall load her light, fantastic catapul with you again and shoot you like a side-whis kered shrapper bomb into the dizzy stars.

STRANGE SOUNDS.

A Minister's Unwillingness to Play the Character of Enoch Arden. Dispatch to Cincinnate Enquirer. LEBANON, O., Jan. 18.-There is a first-class

case of Enoch Arden at Genntown, an almost unheard-of village two or three miles north of this place. The particulars of the case are

About one year ago a lady came to the little place, accompanied by a boy 11 or 12 years old and a young lady apparently about 18 years of age. She gave her name as Mollie Grimes, and stated that she had been diverced from her husand at Lafayette, Ind., and had resumed her maiden name. Soon after taking up her home the village of one courch, a store, and a lacksmith-snop, she received the attentions of

one William Toompson, a stalwart son of toil, was woodd by him, won, and married.

Everything went smoothly enough until last Wednesday night. It had been announced that one key. O. P. Sounds, a "far-famed evangelist," would begin the work of saving souls in the Genetown course or the feature of the country of the feature of the country of the feature of the country of the feature of the featu the Genatown caurch on that evening. A grea crowd greeted the monning to their midse of the good man, and he was about to open the meeting when the young lad spoken of above suddenly spread a panic throughout the throng openly recognizing the minister as his father; and, strange to say, Mrs. William Thompson, nee Miss Mollie Grimes, assisted in the work of identification with all her might. But the good Mr. Sounds would not have it. He said he knew nothing of the woman or her

laims upon his person.

The meeting was continued, and finally came to a close. Again the self-alleged wife of two men laid claims to her Sounds, in which she was again ably assisted by the scion of the house. The young lad, the daughter of Mollie Grimes, was away on a visit to Franklin, but she has been sent for, and perhaps on her arriva an throw some light on the matter.

Mrs. Walliam Thompson, nee Miss Mollie Grimes, Mrs. O. P. Sounds, etc., alleges that she was married to the Rev. O. P. Sounds at Lafayette, Ind., and lived with him until about alayette, Ind., and fived with the does no one year ago, when she left him. She does no her juttle inconsistence however, explain away her intile inconsistencies in stating that she was divorced, but persists that she never was divorced. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Thompsonsince their marriage, and people wonder that the woman now wishes to go back to a man who does no want her, and whom, she says, she lest in dis-

King Ludwig's Royal chateau, which he has set about building on the Island of Herren-Chiem-see, in Bayaria, after the model of the palace at

Two Royal Chateaus.

see, in Bararia, after the model of the palace at Versailles, will find him, when completed, only 48 years oid, and he has set apart lifteen years for the building of it. The 300 workmen now engaged in the work are lodged in barracks temporarily constructed for them, and, by special order from the King, great care is taken to provide for their comfort and to satisfy their needs at a moderate expense. The Teegraph (London) observes that such consideration was not shown when Louis XIV. was building his Versailes. A writer has recorded that 35,000 men and 6,000 wagons were engaged every day on that work, and Mme. that 33,000 men and 6,000 wagons were engaged every day on that work, and Mmede Sevigue has said that a certain number of the wagons conveyed back to Paris at dead of night the corpses of those who had died during the day. In the memoirs of Mme. Lafayette it is stated that large bodies of the Royal troops were detailed to aid the laborers in digging the boundations, but that the

son, the Great Louis, who pulled down the "chateau de cartes," and bade his architect, Mansard, build in its stead a palace surpassing in extent and magnificence all the "stately pleasure-domes" that all the Kublai-Khans could ever decree. The present Ludwig, while wanting in the artistic resources of his grandfather, the patron of Cornelius, Kaulbach, and Overbeck, evinces no diminution in the passion for building. In the mountains he has castles upon castles; he has builded and builded, and this new Versailles, while it may not lessen taxes or diminish the price of sausages and beer, will furnish employment for labor, whatever political economy may think of such methods of removing the burdens of a people.

A SWALLOWER.

Signor Forstile's Wonderful Dinner of Three Courses: Clam Chowder, Bayonets, and Hot Jamaica, Spiced, in a West Side Bar-New York Sun, Jan. 19.

Signor Forstlle swallowed six marbles, a pilliard cue, and a few other things, in a Hudson street barroom last evening. He had been duly advertised. His advertisement was headed Raffle for a Horse" and "The Human Stomach," and it declared: "Among other incredible feats, he (Signor Forstlle) will at one time swallow four (4) crooked swords, and demonstrate the herculean strength of his muscle by bending solid bars of fron across his naked arm, throwing completely in the shade the Grecian and Roman herces of necromancy and Raffle for a horse will conclude the evening's

At 9:30 o'clock Signor Forstlle came in. Save At 9:30 o'clock Signor Forstile came in. Save his shrewd, smooth-shaven face and a pair of Wellington boots, he was utterly hidden by a somewhat shabby great coat, which was girded by a leathern strap, to which was hung a huge scabbarb full of bayonets and swords. "Good evening, gentlemen," he said unbeiting himself and taking a seat at the table; and ueither his speech nor his appearance comported at all reasonably with his name. Neither did his proclivities, for he called for a plate of chowder and drowned it with an Eighth-Ward relish that was not to be mistaken.

drowned it with an Eighth-Ward relish that was not to be mistaken.

But presently the Signor pushed his empty soup plate aside, and stood up to make himself ready for the reception of his solid food. He threw off his great coat, displaying a muscular and shapely ligure clad in tights, slapped his bare atms once or twice to show the tensity of their muscles, and, unscabbarding his stock of swords and bayonets, threw them clanging upon the carromette table. The audience bunched together opposite him, as the sword swallower called for a glass of water and rolled siz goodsized marbles on the table with his other food. they misunderstood the point. Should they desire still "more time to consult and consider the matter," I will grant it, though I would suggest that they take care of my share of stock of the Frankin Fire-insurance Company. True, it was a "wild-cat concern," and is now non est; but, really; the stock is almost as valuable as the State or city bonds.

Trusting you have not been inconvenienced by the devotion of your employes to the affairs of other people, I am very truly yours,

In connection with the above the following

In connection with the above the following more astouishing. If the people of New York only knew about me I am confident I should be a much more successful out, and yet nothing more astonishing. If the people of New York only knew about me I am confident I should be a much more successful wonder than I now am. I will now swallow a

billiard-cue."

This feat, naturally, was similar in its manner and form to the one that preceded it, still it was a singular thing to see the Signor making his bow to the spectators with a purple face and half a billiard-cue sticking out of him. He swallowed about two feet and a half of the inplement, beginning at the tip. The swallowing of four crooked swords all together, also, was similar to what Signor Forstelle had done before, but the eating of half a dozen marbles was novel. The Signor handed the marbles to different persons in the audience with directions that they should feed him with them. "This does no harm to me nor to those who look at me, gentlemen," he said, as he went round with open mouth, and one marble after another was lossed in. He swallowed each as he got it, and then, seizing an iron rod, he inserted one end of it in his throat and rammed the whole charge down. The sound of the iron striking on the marbles was distinct, and you followed the progress of the half dozen until, with a sort of sudden diminution of friction such a wad experiences when it gets into the ample part of a gun, they slipped into a section where they ound no further resistance.
"Now, if the Committee will put their fingers

"Now, if the Committee will put their ingers in my mouth, they will fail to discover any marbles there," Signor Forstile said, and two of the Committee having replied to the invita-tion without result, the Signor beut, as he had promised, the bar of iron across his naked arm, and, bowing, passed around his hat, and ordered a Jamaica hot, with spice.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Her Treatment of Prime Ministers-The Books She Reads-Her Daily Occupation-Personal Likes and Distikes. London Truth. Most Premiers have been extremely deferen-

tial toward the Queen, and the only one who was not so-Lord John Russell-had no reason to

congratulate himself upon his crabbedness, for

he got into very ill odor at Court, and found no

support there in trying times. He was one of very few statesmen who ever received a downright sharp answer from the Queen. This was in 1860, after the Italian revolution, when the different Grand Dukes were being dispossessed. The Duchess of Parma, in great distress, wrote to the Queen, beseeching her to intercede with Victor Emmanuel, so that her private property might not be confis-cated; and the Queen, compassionately willing to do what was asked, showed the letter to Earl Russell. "The Carustitushion demands that I should answer that," remarked his Lordthat I should answer that," remarked his Lordship, in his piping, ungenial voice. "Well, then, answer it," said the Queen curtly, and turned away much offended. It has often been said that the Queen liked Lord Palmerston, but this is an error. Her favorite Ministers have been Lords Melbourne and Aberdeen. Sir Robert Peel she at first disliked intensely, but her aversion wore off when the came to know him better; and exactly the same thing occurred in the case of Mr. Disraeli. Lord Beaconsfield is perhaps not aware that until he acceded eld is perhaps not aware that until he accede to the Premiership in 1868 the Queen had only read one of his novels—"Henrietta Temple." read one of his novels—"Henrietta Temple." She read all the others in the course of three months after Mr. Disraeli had become her chief adviser; and in due time enjoyed "Lothair," though the present Fremier has never ranked among her favorite authors. For this his Lordship may console himself, seeing that Thackeray and the late Lord Lytton are under the same ban as himself. The Queen likes Dickens' novels, one or two of George Eliot's, but chiefly Wilkie Collins' and Mr. Black's—the latter's descriptions of Seatch Mr. Black's—the latter's descriptions of Scotch scenery being very dear to her. The Queen also reads and re-reads Walter Scott's novels which is more than most of her subjects do now, more's the pity. On the whole, though, she inclines rather toward the serious reading of bistory and theology, and the libraries at a her palaces are richly stocked with books of her palaces are richly stocked with books of chronicles and memoirs, though it has been noticed that she never calls for a French book, having a deep objection to French literature in all its branches. Every one who has conversed with the Queen on Every one who has conversed with the Queen on theological or historical subjects has remarked how thoroughty Protestant is her religiousness, and how sae yet keeps up quite a sentimental feeling of sympathy with the Stuarts. Going one day into the library at Windsor Castle, she discovered the librarian engaged in reading some strongly Jacobite memoirs. "Oh, you need not put them awar," she said with a pleasant smile. "You know I am Jacobite myself." This does not quite taily with the story which Macaulay used to tell of the Queen's opinion about James II. The historian being on a visit to Windsor, her Malesty observed: "I have heave wellused to tell of the Queen's opinion about James II. The historian being on a visit to Windsor, her Majesty observed: "I have been reading your history, Mr. Macaulay, and am afraid I cannot say much for my ancestor, James II."
"Your Majesty's predecessor, not ancestor," answered the historian who was a supersed to the historian who was a supersed to the historian who was a supersed the historian who was a supersed to the historian was a supers answered the historian, who apparently thought

The Queen leads a very quiet, and yet a busy life, and few great ladies find time. so many occupations into a daytime as she does. She breakfasts at 9, lunches at 2, and dines at 8. She breakfasts at 9, lunches at 2, and dines at 8. From 3 to 5 she generally drives or walks, out; but the remainder of her hours is devoted to State business, study, or correspondence with members of her widespread family. All the Queen's private letters are written in English, not in German, as many think; and, in fact. German is so little spoken among the Royal family, that even when the Crown Prince of Germany comes over he speaks English at Court like his wife's relatives. The Queen reads all the daily newspapers, and the proprietors of the Day Tegraph, with the vein of toadyism that distinguishes them, print several copies of the Daily Teegraph, with the vein of toadyism that distinguishes them, print several copies of their journal for the Royal palaces on special paper. The Queen's devotion to State affairs is well known, and her intervention in them, particularly when religious questions are involved, is not at all half-hearted. She also exercises her own discretion very freely in the appointment of not at an inalf-hearted. She also exercises herown discretion very freely in the appointment of Bishops and Peers. Dr. Tait was appointed by her to the See of Canterbury before Mr. Disraeli had recommended any one; and about a year previously her Majesty had flatly refused to bestow a mitre on Dr. Wordsworth, owing to the protests which this divine had emitted when Dr. Stanley was made Dean of Westminster. A little later she consented to account the When but 8 years old she had read three books of Homer, besides the other studies in Greek that usually precede, in the college course, that ancient poet. At 14 she made a complete lexicon of "Oedipus Rex," a tragedy of Sonhocles. Her studies in Greek have been conducted entirely under the instruction of her father, except last term in our college here she read "Thurpdides" to Prof. Burke. Her studies, however, have not been confined to the to preserve the prestige of the noblity, has made it her rule never to ennoble men of small fortune unless they were persons of fairly advanced age, having no sons. On a certain occasion, when advised to raise to the Peerage a diplomatist more ambitious than wealthy, she replied pretty shrewdly: "I should be rendering him a poor service"; and the diplomatist had to be content with the ribbon of G. C. B. I have just alluded to Dean Stanley. He is, of all divines in the Church of England, the one whom the Queen likes best as a preacher, and this liking is backed by a strong personal regard. During the lifetime of Lady Augusta Stanley her Majesty was a frequent visitor at the Deanery, and there on several occasions met Mr. Carlyle. Mr. Carlyle (who, by the by, refused the Grand Cross of the Bath at the same time when Mr. Tennysen declined a Baronetey) is no courtier, and his unsophisticated manners more than once amused the Queen. One day, being perhaps, "hard of hearing," and wishing to hear her Majesty's remarks distinctly, he came close her, dragging a chair after him, and, having made himself cozy by her side, proceeded to question her as to historical likes and dislikes, instead of waiting till he was himself questioned. It should be mentioned in connection with these visits to the Deanery that whenever the Westminster boys heard of 'them they used to troop out and pray that a half-holiday might be commanded for them, a petition which was always complied with. always complied with.

HALLUCINATIONS.

Three Somewhat Remarkable Cases of Self-Destruction.

Sl. Louis Post. There are several cases on record of hallucing ions having caused death. Three of them are interesting. One victim was an old, gentleman named Dare, who lived in Dover. He was much afflicted by a loud, deep voice, which he heard continually, whether in the quietude of his room or the noisy bustling of the street,

He would be awakened suddenly in the night by the voice which seemed to know his thoughts almost before he had conceived them. It rightly interpreted subjects of great importance, but supplemented the answer to the question which Dare had been trying to solve by annoy. which Dare had been trying to solve by annoring remarks which were often threatening and abusive, and sometimes offensive and distressing. He spent thousands of dollars for physicians, but they did him no good. His friends reasoned with him, but it was impossible to persuade him that the voice had no real existence, but was due to the disordered conditition of his nervous system. At last, to obtain sleep, he was driven to the expedient of buying a musical-box, which he blaced on a table neer his bed and wound up before retiring for the night. The noise of the music drowned the noise of the voice, but as soon as the tunes ceased to be heard he would awake and would have to wind up the machinery again. One day, have to wind up the machinery again. One day, the 20th of March, 1867, he wrote a letter to his wife, explaining that life was no longer bearable because of his affliction, and, going to the

cellar, hung himself.

One of the strangest cases ever chronicled was that of a Miss Christy, of Alton, Ill. She was a young lady of more than ordinary beauty, and was gifted with intellectual abilities of no mean rank. In the early part of March, 1878, she beame afflicted with a remarkable She imagined that there was a throbbing, burning sensation in ner bead. It was as if myriads of winged insects were pursuing and encir her with a constant buzz. The imaginary span was an unspeakable agony. The tortures she suffered must have been inconceivable. From more to night, from day to day, from week to week, from the inception of her nervousness to the tragic end of her life the inexorable noise was with her. the inexorable noise was with her. Sleeping or waking it was the same; the incessant buzz forged link after link of the invisible chain which soon bound her fast-weak-ening brain. Physicians could not cure her. On the 10th of May, about two months after the beginning of her imaginative complaint, she suddenly turned while sitting in a chair, and, classing her hunds on her head, ran from the house to the garden well, into which she dellberately jumped. Before assistance arri

erately jumped. Before assistance arrived life was extinct.

Then there is the case of Adolph Verenheim, er, a resident of Tallahassee, Fla. He was much distressed because of an offensive smell which he imagined proceeded from all parts of the body. He was scrupulously clean, extremely courteous, thoroughly rational in conversation, and a shrewd business-man. Nevertheless, his life was made miserable by his hallacination. He believed that every one he met cination. He believed that every one he met was irritated and offended by the supposed emanations. He said he often heard them moving about, and coughing, and putting their handkerchiefs to their noses. For some time he hung his clothes out of the window in the night. He would have continued to do so if his housekeeper had not told him that the exhibition of them would excite the notice and comment of his neighbors. The way he spent the right was singular. From 9 to 11 o'clock he slept on the ground floor, then mounted higher and at 1 o'clock got still higher us, in cination. He believed that every one he met he slept on the ground floor, then mounted higher, and at 1 o'clock got still higher up, in order, 'Es he said, to prevent the bad odors from becoming) concentrated in one room. His friends tried to reason with him, but it was uscless. No one had ever mentioned anything about smelling to bim until some time in December, 11872, when an acquaintance, thinking he would be teased, said to him, "O how you smell!" Next morning the police found him by the roadside dead. The weapon of destruction, a tiny pistol, was near him. In his right hand was tightly clasped a note, which bore this simple story: "I smell too badly to live."

Two little boys in Ceylon have found a sapphire weighing, savs the report, two whole pounds; its value is estimated at \$50,000, and it is, if the report be true, the largest sapphire yet found. Ceylon was a famous place for sapyet found. Ceylon was a famous place for sup-phires in old times, so that those who know its history are not surprised that this stone should have been picked up there. A writer in the Tegraph (London) recalls that the island has for ages been a vast treasure store of gems, and that even the rapacity of the old Roman ad-venturers failed to exhaust its riches. Of all the brilliant geme, extracted from the soil of this venturers failed to exhaust its riches. Of all the brilliant gems extracted from the soil of this richly-endowed island, hardly any was more highly esteemed by the ancients than the sapphire. Its exquisite tint recalled to the exiled Roman the clear, cloudless azure of the heavens over the Imperial City. It was known to them as byacintus, because its color was like that of the blue flower. Then as now the hyacinthi were got by gemhunters out of the beds of the Cingalese streams, among peebles mingled with gravel. The engraving of sapphires was hardly known before the days of the Roman Empire, and probably the most celebrated of all engraved sapphires is the great signet of the Emperor Constantine, which weighs hity-three carats. sapphires is the great signet of the Emperor Constantine, which weighs fifty-three carais. When the world was young sapphires were supposed to possess extraordinary moral and spiritual influences. They were thought not only to be beyond injury from fire, but to have the power of putting it out. There were those who claimed that when brought into contact with linen, linen was rendered incombustible. They were supposed to cool the internal fires of the passions, and from this notion came the custom of setting a sapphire in the episcopal ring of office and the haoit of persons vowed to perpetual chastity selecting it as their favorite jewel.

Grapes Kept Fresh. What is heralded by the local journal as "A Valuable Discovery," is a method of keeping grapes perfectly fresh for any period. The Rev. C. J. Renz, pastor of the German Lutheras Church, in Hudson, N. Y., has devised the process, after an elaborate series of experiments. It is said that the ribs remain completely green, and even the bloom on the grapes does not unand even the bloom on the grapes does not undergo any change, but retains its naturalness in a really surprising manner. The flavor of the pulp is as perfect in January as when picked in the fall. By this new process the surplus harvest of grapes in the fall can be well suared for market in the winter said etc. vest of grapes in the fall can be well suared for market in the winter, and sold at a remunerative price. Grapes, moreover, that have been stored in a dry and airy room until the winter season, and have become shrunken and dried up like raisins, can be restored to their original beauty and naturalness of taste without the application of any chemicals. If Mr. Renz has succeeded so well with grapes, can he not extend his experiments so as to apply the principle to old maids and octogenarians! If he can restore bloom to the cheeks and flavor to the lips of the old girls—to say nothing of greenness to of the old girls—to say nothing of greenness to the ribs—and impart beauty and naturalness to the shrunken and dried-up figures of the old men, without the application of chemicals, be will be, indeed, a public benfactor.

The Rothschilds

The Rothschilds are in mourning. The sec ond daugater of Sir Anthony Rothseald has just lost her husband, Mr. Eliot Yorke. His marriage with Miss Annie Rothschild was the first of the mixed marriages in the Rothschild family. Mr. Yorke was formerly an equery of the Duke of Edinburg, and accompanied him on his trip around the world on the Galatea. He was at the Duke's trip when an external was was at the Duke's side when an attempt was made to assassinate the latter at a picnic at Sid-ney. He retire from active service atter his marriage, but was an honorary equery up to

A Legislative Prayer. The Chaplain of the Maine House of Representatives astonished his hearers the other day by praying that the Lord would encourage them to stop speaking when they got through

VOLUM

No. 5. NOR?

"An Association of ARIZONA TER.-Pho Prescott, Yavapa COLOBADO-Canon Ci Denver, Arapahoe Georgetown, Clear
DAKOTA TER.-Dead

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Canton, Fulton Co Carmi, White Cou Charleston, Coles Chicago, Cook Co Geneva, Kane Cou Hillsborough, Mor Jacksonville. Mor MORRISON Jerseyville, Jerse Lincoln, Logan Co Marshall, Clark C Monmouth, Warre Monticello, Platt Morris, Grandy Co Morrison, Whitea Oquawka, Hende Oregon, Ogle Cou Ottawa, LaSalle C Paxton, Ford Co Pekin, Tazewell (Peoria, Peoria Co Petersburgh, Mei Pittsfield, Pike Co Quincy, Adams Co Rockford, Winne

Sycamore, DeKal Tuscola, Douglas Vandalia, Fayette INDIANA-Albion, N Crawfordsville, Crown Point, La Fowler, Benton (Frankfort, Clinto CL. Goshen, Elkhart (Indianapolis, Mar Kentland, Newto South Bend, St. Je Remington, Jasp Terre Haute, Vigo Valparaiso, Porte IOWA-Adel, Dallas Co Burlington, DesM

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MADE

Maquoketa, Jack

Marshalltown, M

From the he fabrics in u possible pric the best. A money refun J. M. ELD

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